Administration Report

Porbundar State

1890-91 to 1908-09

Except 1891-92, 1898-99, 1900-01 and 1901-02

00134930

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

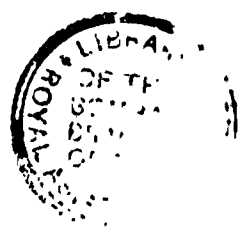
APPENDIX III.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PORBANDAR STATE.

134930



FOR 1890-91.

00134930

PORBANDAR.

PRINTED AT THE PORBANDAR DARBARI PRESS.

1891.

Index to the Administration Report of the Porbandar State

for the Year 1890-91.

SUBJECT,	PARA.
INTRODUCTORY	1
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR	2
GENERAL VIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK	3
MEHR DISPUTES	4
EXTENT, POPULATION, AND REVENUE...	5
POLICE—	
State Police	6
Rural Police	7
Disarmament	8
Sale of ammunition	9
GENERAL STATE OF CRIME—	
Offences against person	10
Do. do. property	11
Action of the Police in regard to crime	12
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—	
Civil Courts	13
Execution of decrees	14
Miscellaneous work of a civil nature	15
LAND REVENUE—	
The Season	16
Measures of relief	17
The Revenue Survey—	
The staff	18
Work done	19
Its cost	20
Works subsidiary to the survey	21
Alienations	...22 to 26
Classification of land	27
Extension of cultivated area...	28
Rent in kind—difficulty of collection...	...29 to 30
Irrigation	31
Advances	32
Bone manure	33
Horse and cattle breeding operations	34
Graziers and the vero on cattle	35
Ensilage	39

INDEX

SUBJECT.	PARA.
FORESTRY—	
Forest reserves	37
Sea coast reclamation	38
SEA CUSTOMS	39
The old accounts	40
STAMPS	41
SALT, GANJA, OPIUM AND LIQUOR—	
Salt	42
Ganja	43
Opium	44
Liquor	45
TRADE	46
State of trade	47
Stone trade	48
EDUCATION—	
Schools	49
Aided schools	50
State schools other than aided	51
Departmental (Funded) schools	52
Anglo-Vernacular schools	53
Girls' School	54
Education of Bhayad boys	55
PUBLIC WORKS—	
Office of State Engineer	56
Works completed	57
Roads	58
Minor works	59
Works under construction—	
Dharamshala	60
The North Bunder Road	61
The Jubilee Bridge cross road	62
Dock Railway reclamation	63
Remodelling the Bhojeswar Bungalow	64
Harbour improvements	65
The Railway	66-67
MUNICIPALITY—	
Municipal	68
Town conservancy	69
Public health	70
GENERAL REMARKS—	
Coinage	71 to 73
Condition of the people	74
Officials	75
PERSONAL	76 to 79

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PORBANDAR STATE FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

Porbandar 17th June 1891.

This is the fifth annual account of the British Administration of the Porbandar State. The usual full details having been submitted through the Prant Officer, only the salient points of the year under review are noticed.

2. The State has been under the charge of Mr. Pandit for the whole year.

General view of the year's work.

3. The time during the year under report was devoted to maturing the reforms already introduced and exercising careful supervision over the several Departments of the State. The special work connected with the Revenue Survey, the settlement of the Mehrs' disputes and the settling of the old customs' accounts were pushed on during the year; and the last, it is hoped, will be finished during the current year, 1891-92.

Mehr disputes.

4. Out of the 16 villages in which the Mehrs predominate and the disputes regarding the lands in which were originally referred to the Rajasthanik Court for decision four yet remain to be decided, besides which there are five more in which there are some lands, claimed by Mehr communities on tenures similar to those of the 16 Mehr villages. There thus remain 9 villages to be yet settled. They are :—

1. Sodhana.
2. Phatana.
3. Visavada.
4. Tunkda.
5. Bhumiawadar.
6. Simar.
7. Paravada.
8. Kunwadar.
9. Wadala.

During the year under review five decisions were given by the Rajasthanik Court in the case of Bakharla, Adodar, Modhwada, Keshav and Khambhodar. The materails for deciding the remaining cases have been got together, and it is hoped that most if not all of these will be decided in the course of the year. The decisions given by the Rajasthanik Court relate to the actual possession and rights of the Mehrs to possess the lands they

hold. The question as to the commutation of the Chûlá Vero or hearth tax so that it may be distributed equitably on the land will be taken up as soon as the land cases are decided. At present the Chûlá Vero is levied on each family irrespective of the lands the family holds, though in practice the amount is adjusted to the assessee's ability to pay as measured by the extent of his land. But this does not strictly carry out the principle of each holder being made to pay the tax according to his holding, because the maximum amount of Chûlà Vero payable by any one man is Koris 32½ or Rs. 10-2-6. The larger holders, therefore escape very lightly while the poorer ones often pay fully up to their means. Whenever therefore the question of commuting a Chûlá Vero into a land tax shall be taken up itwill naturally affect the poorer Mehrs favourably and the well-to-do ones in the opposite manner, and opposition from the latter must be expected.

However, once the clear and accepted demarcation of the lands held by the Mehrs is completed throughout, much will have been achieved. For, unequal as the distribution of the hearth tax must be admitted to be theoretically, the principle that each Mehr having a separate hearth with which a subdivision of the land held by his father necessarily goes should pay Koris 32½ is well established, and the Mehrs as a commnnity do not dispute the principle. That the exact amount within the maximum limit payable by a man should be a matter of discretion and kindness of the Darbar is also well accepted by the Mehrs and constitutes a dependence of the latter on the Chief of the State which for governmental purposes is perhaps not much to be deprecated.

Extent, Population, and Revenue.

5. The State of Porbandar comprises an area of 600 sqr. miles. The country is flat throughout except the Barda Hills and is generally rich in soil though a great part is marshy and unproductive. The population is by the last census 84,986 souls or about 140 to the mile. It has during the last 10 years increased from 71,072 to 84,986 or about 20 souls to a mile. The revenue is about Rs. 4,80,000 and is derived chiefly from land, customs and stamps.

Police.

State Police.

6. As reported in previous years' reports there is no military force either regular or irregular. There is only a single uniform corps of Police numbering 249 officers and men.

Rural Police.

7. There is nothing more to add to what has already been stated in para. 6 of the last year's report.

Disarmament.

8. There is nothing to call for remark. The people have become used to the idea of the State regulating the possession and bearing of arms by private individuals, and licenses for the same are asked for and granted under proper precautions.

Sale of ammunition.

9. The sale of ammunition is regulated under precautions previously reported.

10. When the fact that the State is inhabited by such turbulent tribes as the Mehrs, the Rabaris, the Sipahis and the Sindhis is taken into account it may be said that on the whole there was a general freedom from the more serious of violent offences against person and property. Out of the offences reported there was only one of murder, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, six of grievous hurt, three of rape and one of robbery in which property to the amount of Rs 47 only was robbed. There was no case of dacoity.

General state of crime.
Offences against the person:

Two of the offenders who murdered Harbham, the Patel of Phatana, were at large. Having been captured in H. H. the Gaekwar's territory they were tried by the Huzur Court and convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but Government were pleased to commute the sentence of death into one of transportation for life. One man who had been previously convicted and sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. Lely of the murder joined while in the Ahmedabad Jail, awaiting transportation, in the late breaking of the Jail and is reported to have been killed.

11. There have been no serious offences against property. Rs.4071-7-7 worth of property was reported to have been stolen of which Rs. 2864-13-7 worth was recovered, which gives a percentage of 70·5 of recoveries against 64·11 last year.

against Property.

12. 344 offences were reported to the Police during the year. 576 persons were arrested in connection with these offences, of whom 538 were sent for trial. 224 of these were convicted. The absence of serious offences, the small amount of stolen property and the large percentage of 70·5 per cent of recoveries, show that the Police is on the alert and giving satisfaction by its work.

Action of the Police in regard to crime.

In too many cases, however, it has become apparent that the Police are more effective in the easier task of preventing crime than in that of detecting it when committed. This is what may be expected in a territory where the hereditory rural Police is conspicuous by its absence and where the district Police is constituted and regulated on a model very different from what their predecessors were before the Administration came in. For the prevention of crime the district police strengthened as they are by the rules about the mustering of suspects and the regular course of justice in the Magisterial Courts appear to be efficient enough; but detective ability appears to be wanting to a large extent. The Police Patels, especially in the Bardas or Mehr district bordering on the Barda Hills, belong mostly to a community among which up till lately thieving and its attendant violence was considered as a hereditory occupation and where sympathy with the criminal classes has not yet come to be regarded as discreditable.

Administration of justice.

13. The number of original civil suits filed within the year was 2150 against 2134 last year. Out of these 1975 related to money transactions and only 15 to landed pro

Civil Courts.

perty. The cases in arrears at the end of the year were 499 *i. e.* 138 more than last year. This is due to a large number of suits having been filed during the year as in the previous year owing to the introduction of the Limitation Act. There were 125 appeals filed during the year which with the arrears of last year amounted to 189. Of these 189, 121 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 68. Of the 121 appeals, 33 against the decision of the Sarnyayadhish were decided by the Administrator and 88 against the decision of the Munsif were decided by the Sarnyayadhish.

Execution of decrees.

14. There were 798 decrees remaining unexecuted at the end of the last year, and 2199 were added during the year making a total of 2997 of which 2258 were executed, leaving 739 pending at the end of the year. The way in which these decrees are executed is reported in para. 12 of the last year's report.

Miscellaneous work of a civil nature.

15. Bai Jamna of Porbandar had filed petitions in the Administrator's Court claiming Rs. 3,32,708-6-6 from the State and a plot of open space in the town called the Harji Ukarda. The petitions were thoroughly enquired into in the presence of the petitioner's Vakil and a representative of the Darbar and finally disposed of by rejecting the cash claim and awarding a small piece of the land in question to which she proved her right.

Land Revenue.

The season.

16. The rain-fall during the year was 14 inches and 5 cents, the average fall being 20 inches. The season on the whole was not generally sogood as was expected and the receipts on account of land revenue will consequently fall short of the expectations. Not only have the receipts suffered on account of the insufficient rainfall but they have also suffered on account of the low prices of grain and consequently they will fall very much short of the estimate. The rain though scanty was timely and enough for the early crops. Consequently the early crops were good; but because they were good the prices realized were very considerably lower than those of last years. The deficiency in the prices was not made up by the favourable harvest. The later crops were very poor, and cotton especially suffered in consequence of insufficient rain. The prices of cotton realized were very low in consequence not of the scanty crop but owing to extraneous causes connected with the prices of cotton in Bombay. Accordingly the State's share of both the harvests was sold very cheap and in many cases it was difficult to find any bidders at all. During the Rana's time the State's share of the produce would be stored in the villages or at Porbandar to await sale at a more favourable opportunity, but owing to changes that have necessarily taken place during the last five years it is not feasible nor even desirable to store grain and cotton pods in the hope of getting better prices for them some day; and they had to be sold for the ruling prices of the day, which were unsatisfactory. The full extent of the falling off in the year's receipts, however, cannot be known till the end of July as the later crops are still being sold. But it is expected the revenue collections will amount to about 10 to 12 annas in the rupee. Even this result is due to a considerable extent

to the completion of the Revenue Survey in some of the villages where owing to the better accounting for of lands under occupation the cash vero collections were better than in the previous year, being independent of the prices of the land produce.

17. Though the season was bad no measures of relief were found necessary and consequently none were started.

Measures of relief.

18. The field staff of the Revenue Survey at the beginning of the season consisted of 4 surveyors and 19 measurers under Mr. Kuberdas Bhaichand the Assistant Superintendent. The general supervision was in the hands of Colonel Hunter and Major Fenton. The results of the field work were examined during the monsoon at Rajkot. 516 tests were taken and in only 9 cases the limit of mistakes allowed by the rûles is reported to have been exceeded.

The Revenue Survey. The Staff.

19. At the end of the year the survey of 23 villages was completed and in 17 it was in progress. The area surveyed during the year was 57,617 acres comprising 5,411 fields. The total number of villages completely surveyed up to the end of the year was 69. The Assistant Superintendent took tests of 417 fields comprising an area of 2927 acres in the course of the year.

Work done.

20. The cost per acre exclusive of boundary marks was Rs. 0-3-7. Including boundary marks it was Rs. 0-3-11 or 10 pies more than that of the previous year. The difference is explained by increase in salaries, appointment of a plotter, printing of maps, pay of chain men, additional expenditure on account of the salary of the Superintendent who for some months last year drew no salary, and the increase in the number of *waslas* or trapeziums and triangles.

Its Cost.

21. The works subsidiary to the survey viz:– the enquiring into and recording alienations, the fixing of village boundaries, the introducing of new forms of village records, the re-adjusting of the cash vero, have been steadily pushed on.

Works Subsidiary.

22. An important work connected with the Survey and with the framing of village records is the enquiry into the title of the holders of alienated lands whose tenures do not bring them under the class of girasias so as to bring them within the jurisdiction of the Rajasthanik Court. As a rule there are few alienations beyond those claimed by the Girasias and the Mehrs. This might have been expected in a State where proprietory rights in lands vesting in private individuals are compartively few. But perhaps because they are few wherever they exist or are claimed as resting on any ground, their continuance

Alienations.

is sought for and tried to be supported by all available means not excepting the frequent preparation of clumsy forgeries. The holders of such alienations are generally the following classes:–

1. *Dharmada* including grants to
   (*a*) Brahmins;
   (*b*) Bawas or members of the mendicant pilgrim classes settled in the State on their way from or to Dwarka;
   (*c*) Barots or hereditory bards and priests of the royal family;
   (*d*) Charans or professional encomiasts.
2. *Devasthan* or holdings of lands alienated for the maintenance of temple service.
3. *Matha Pasaita* or holders of land granted for services rendered to the State by death in battle.
4. *Gameti* or holders of land granted for the performance of village watch duties.
5. *Haveda Pasaitas* or holders of land granted for the maintenance of the village cattle trough.
6. Service lands granted to Patels and other village servants; and
7. Miscellaneous holders of land granted as rewards for various miscellaneous services.

23. The revenue Survey of a State is a fit opportunity for enquiring into the title of claimants of alienated holdings. The measurers and Survey officers measure as much of the village lands as the claimants choose to show as the extent of their alienations; but before the Survey map and record is completed or rather in order to enable it to be completed, the Administrator after a priliminary enquiry by the Mamlatdar holds the enquiry before himself in the presence of the claimant and a representative of the Durbar and decides on the evidence and arguments advanced. A considerable number of these cases pertaining to the Ranavao and Navibandar Mahals have been gone through and decided in the course of the year. During the investigation of many of the cases it became apparent that in a State where the lands were not measured, surveyed and mapped and constantly inspected with a view to prevent encroachment or misappropriation, there is a great need of periodical enquiry into titles of alleged alienations. It came prominently to my notice that the claimants in many cases had forfeited their right to their holdings and that the Durbar, either through oversight or connivance of the district officers, had omitted to resume the lands as soon as the forfeiture occurred. In too many cases an original grant of a small area was very considerably added to by encroachments made from time to time on the neighbouring unalienated land. Such a procedure was quite practicable in the absence of a responsible hereditary village Patel and kulkarni. The natural remedy against such encroachments was supplied under the administration of the ruling Chief by the summary resumption of the encroachments and illegally occupied land during a periodical inspection of alienated land whenever that came. Such an enquiry was commenced by

the present Rana some years ago in a few villages but was not conducted throghout the State. Under British Administration summary eviction from even manifest encroachments or illegal occupation is not consistent with enlightened Government. When therefore the extent of each claimant's claim is ascertained by the Survey officer the enquiry into title that follows is conducted with all formalities so as to give every opportunity and facility to the claimant to prove his title, especially because decisions passed on formal enquiry during the Administration will be binding upon the future Chief.

24. The tenacity with which claims to alienated lands are pressed is intelligible where there is very little private land of any kind. The same cause accounts for the frequent production of clumsy forgeries and the withholding of genuine grants from the Durbar with which the claim is attempted to be supported. The manufacture of forged grants is somtimes facilitated by the fact that the durbar records were destroyed by a conflagration which occurred in A. D. 1863 which destroyed nearly all the archives of the past.

25. In most instances, however, the illegal occupation consists more of encroachment from alienated upon unalienated land than from no alienated land at all. Where a man was known to possess no alienated land it was more difficult for him to pass a holding as alienated by omitting to bring his crops to the khalavad than gradually to add from year to year to some little plot which he held in genuine alienation, such illegal additions being difficult of detection in the absence of a regular record of alienations, annual inspection and scrutiny of the same by higher responsible officers.

26. The number of claims to aliented holdings in the Adwana Mahal is expected to be much larger than in Ranavao or Navibandar, and if the Survey of that Mahal is finished by the end of the present season the cases will be taken up during the next touring season.

27. The classification of lands for purposes of assessment is not of a very pressing nature and is left over for the completion of the Survey, a readjustment of the vero as described in para. 30 below being all that is thought necessary at present.

Classification of land.

28. Cultivation is slowly extending but still large areas remain uncultivated in the Ranavao and Navibandar Mahals. No statistics are yet available of the exact area newly brought under cultivation during the present year, but it is hopd that the information will be available for next year's report before the submission of which the Survey will have been finished.

Extension of cultivated area.

29. In a State like Porbandar considerable difficulty in collecting the rent in kind occurs in the villages where there is much alienated land held by the Mehrs intermixed with the State lands. Vigorous measures are necessary to guard the State revenue. The practice in the province wherever revenue

Rent in kind-difficulty of collection

is collected in kind is to have a separate khalawad for all barkhali or alienated lands, where all crops of alienated lands must be stored and detained until the crops of ravli or State lands are collected and the State's share of them taken. It is then that the produce of the Barkhali land is allowed to be removed. If the produce of Barkhali lands is allowed to be taken into the village direct from those lands before the State's share of the ravli lands has been taken out there is great scope for peculation and smuggling. A ryot cultivates ravli as well as barkhali lands and the two fields may be contiguous or near, and mixing up the produce of the two is easy. With a view to prevent such smuggling of ravli crops into pasaiti crops Major Kennedy issued an order to have separate khalawads made of pasaiti crops which came into force during the year under report. The Mehrs who were interested in not carrying the order into effect refused to do the khalawads. They petitioned the Rajasthanik Court and the Political Agent on the ground that the order was against the decisions in their Hak patraks but the Rajasthanik Court and the Political Agent declined to interfere as it was in no way against the decisions. It may perhaps be well to introduce cash assessments for the State lands in these mixed villages. This would save much trouble both to the State and to the cultivators. The matter is engaging the Administrator's attention and a report will be submitted when the idea has been matured and the requisite data collected.

30. As regards the revenue survey the surveying of the lands will be brought to a close it is expected by the end of the next season. In the meantime the system of assessing the State revenue partly in kind continues much on the old lines. A revenue in kind though well adapted to the condition of the cultivators is yet attended with many defects, chiefly of an administrative character. It is not quite free from many defects which necessarily unfavourably affect the cultivators though the state loses more by it than the Ryots. With the progress of centralized control and the adoption of measures for the protection of private rights the defects of the system become more and more apparent and lead to a wish to change it into one of entire cash payment. But even a moderate cash assessment payable under all circumstances and all kinds of seasons must necessarily carry with it the right to the holder of the land of occupying it and of being left undisturbed in his possession as long as he pays his assessment and also of conveying it whenever and to whomsoever he likes. In the absence of such rights the existing system must necessarily be continued, especially during the temporary administration of the State by Government.

Irrespective, however, of the question of assessing the lands to wholly cash payments the mere surveying, demarcating, and mapping of the lands has been productive of much good. One of the benefits to the State as well as to the people generally has been the proper distribution of the vero or cash part of the State due. Where the revenue collected was all in kind it was of little consequence whether the cultivator added to his holding from the surrounding waste lands or confined himself to his old holding, because whatever the extent of his land all his crops when harvested were brought to the khalawad or com-

mon village thrashing floor just outside the village and nothing was allowed to be taken into the village before the State had taken its share of it; but the vero was on the extent of his land somewhat roughly calculated by Santis or Bighas without measurement, and a man often paid for much less land than he actually held. The Survey now makes it necessary that each man should pay according to the extent of his holding. In this way the State is benefited to the extent of the encroachments hitherto unaccounted for. The Ryot is benefited by being protected from irregular and vexatious interference on the part of the subordinate Revenue establishment, because the survey has enabled the Administration to tell the Ryot in the shape of a ledger or receipt book what is the exact amount of cash payment he has to make to the State.

Irrigation.

31. The sinking of new wells is encourged by a grant of Rs. 50 per well. Half of the grant is given when the well is half dug and when water is reached, the other half is given when the Mamlatdar has satisfied himself by personal inspection that the well is finished and water begun to be used. 25 grants were made during the year. From the time such grants began to be made in 1887, 183 new wells have been sunk, adding to the security against failure of rain and increasing the produce of the soil by irrigation under all circumstances. A plentiful supply of good fresh water is near the surface *i. e.* generally about 12 to 15 ft. from the surface, and the ground being rocky it is not necessary to construct any masonry wall round the well; all that is necessary being to construct a little parapet wall and build the little contrivance whereby the water is drawn by means of a koss.

Advances.

32. Provision was made in the Budget for granting Takavi Advances to the cultivators for purchase of cattle and tools, and orders were issued setting forth the terms on which they would be granted; but two cultivators only have availed themselves of the grant; this is due not to overstrictness in the terms offered but to the ignorance of the people generally.

The chief hindrance in the way of the cultivator availing himself of the takavi advance also consists in the delay which necessarily occur in his getting it after he has made his application for it. The private money-lender does charge interest at 12 per cent. or more, and is very exacting and recovers much more than the advance and its interest. He also obtains such a hold of the cultivator once he becomes his creditor, that he generally succeeds in making him practically his slave for all his life. The State as a money-lender is also exacting though not irregularly in as much as it insists on punctual payment but then the money-lender is near at hand. An hour is enough to negotiate a loan with him; he is always ready to give and take and is not bound by rules. He is responsible to no one but himself and his only care is to see that he recovers his money with all else that he expects with it. Even though the Ryot may have failed to pay the instalment of interest or principal the private money-lender does not object to accommodate him with further loans if he

ssary. This the State cannot do unless it neglects its legitimate work and turns into a regular money-lender on speculation. Renewed endeavours will be made in the course of the ensuing rains to induce the cultivators to avail themselves of the advances offered by the State on such advantageous terms and to enjoin upon the district officers the necessity of shortening the delays in making the advance as much as possible.

Bone manure.

33. The idea of preparing bone manure has been abandoned for the present as the people do not seem to appreciate such manure, and as by experience it is not found to be beneficial to all kinds of crops.

Horse and cattle breeding operations.

34. The stallion "Royal chief" served 36 mares during the year. Of these 8 belonged to the State, one to the Rana, and 27 to private individuals. The number of colts and fillies having increased a new line of stables has been erected for them.

Horses from the Trawada were sent to the Rajkot show of 1890. One mare was awarded two diplomas and one filly one diploma.

The Kathi stallion intended to be purchased has not yet been purchased, none suitable having been found.

The bull stallions stationed at Trawada and Kantela are still there and doing good work.

Graziers and the vero on cattle.

35. The Rabaris are a nomadic tribe of shepherds considerably difficult to deal with and not quite amenable to discipline. The Rabaries to whom villages have been allotted in the hills have settled down in their homes but those who have remained on the plains gave some little trouble during the year. They complained against the revision of the tax as well as the setting apart of the lands in each village for grazing. They wanted to have the old state of things restored *i. e.* that they should be allowed to graze their cattle wherever they wished and that they should be made to pay the tax they formerly paid. But their request could not be granted as it would be nullifying all the reforms introduced since the commencement of the Administration in the matter of land.

Ensilage.

36. No good grass being available in the vicinity of Porbandar on account of the want of rain no silo was filled in, or rick made on the Johnson system during the year.

Forest Reserves.

37. The Jhaver Reserve on the other side of the creek having been found necessary for the grazing of the cattle of Porbandar was turned into a common pasture land.

Sea coast Reclamation.

38. 700 cocoanut plants were planted during the year. A fresh batch which has been prepared from seed cocoanuts brought from Goa will be transplanted next year. This cocoanut plantation suffers very much every year from the odho or wind charged with salt spray. On the failure of the casuarina as a

protecting belt a hedge of milk bush was put up but this has also greatly suffered by the wind.

Sea Customs.

39. On the whole there was an increase in the export and import trade during the year. The exports rose from Rs. 11,83,459 to Rs. 18,90,729 and the imports from Rs. 16,38,536 to Rs. 17,02,882. The cotton inspection having been found detrimental to this source of revenue a report was made in August last with a view to abolish the inspection altogether. Upon this the Administrator has been favoured with information of what is done at Bhavnagar and Veraval but the matter requires further clearing up and forms the subject of a separate correspondence.

The old accounts.

40. Mr. Gulabrai Chhaganlal remains as Special officer in charge of the work of clearing the old accounts of sea and land customs. In the course of the year 42 accounts were enquired into, the result being that Rs. 37,789-8-10 were found due to the State. The cost of the Special officer and his establishment was Rs. 3548. There now remain 13 large, 21 small, and about 350 miscellaneous accounts to be cleared and settled which it is believed will be done during the next year and then this Department will be closed.

Stamps.

41. The revenue under this heading is still on the increase on account of the reason given in para. 38 of the last year's report. The matter will be more fully treated in the Budget Report of the State for the next Revenue year.

Salt, Ganja, Opium, and Liquor.

Salt.

42. There is nothing special to report under this head.

Ganja.

43. The farm was sold for Rs. 345 as against Rs. 425 in the previous year.

Opium.

44. The farm realized Rs. 5,300 during the year against Rs. 4,900 in the previous year. The amount of opium purchased by the farmer was 1,777 sers against 1,404 in the previous year. The consumption during the year was 1,317 sers.

Liquor.

45. The business of distilling liquor is as elsewhere in the hands of Parsis, who have been in possession of the trade for some years. The revenue derived from this source was not fair, looking to the great quantity of liquor distilled at Porbandar. The Parsees were called in and the matter explained to them and they consented to pay Rs. 200 for each shop bringing up the revenue from Rs. 438 to Rs. 2,200. It was possible to increase the revenue

further but it was not thought expedient to insist on a larger increase at once. This year arrangements are being made to give out the farm of distilling liquor for five years and the revenue will be Rs. 10,220 per year. The farm will still be left in the hands of the local Parsis and sufficient restrictions will be placed upon its working with a view to secure

(1) that there should be no increased consumption;
(2) that the liquor consumed should be wholesome;
(3) that drunkenness does not increase; and
(4) that the existing number of liquor shops is not added to.

Trade.

46. The opening of the Dock Railway has greatly facilitated the arrangements for the landing and shipping of cargo so far as the accommodation in the creek is concerned. The Railway authorities have recommended the laying of an additional platform which recommendation is under consideration.

State of trade.

47. The returns for the year under report show generally an increase in most of the leading articles of export and import.

Stone Trade.

48. Among the products of the State the well known Porbandar stone is one of first importance. To facilitate the bringing of stone from the hills a good road was constructed from Porbandar up to the foot of the hills. This has considerably facilitated the carriage of stones. The distance from the quarries to Porbandar is about 9 miles. The quarries are 2 to 3 miles from the Ranavao Station of the B. G. J. P. Railway which is ten miles from Porbandar. A siding from the quarries to the Ranavao Station might, it is considered, cheapen the cost of conveying the stone from the quarries to the Bunder. Together with the siding the railway distance would be between 12 and 13 miles to the Bunder. Thirteen miles of carriage by Railway will probably be cheaper than 8 or 9 miles by an ordinary road and with suitable appliances in the matter of cranes at the quarries and at the Bunder might make the conveyance and shipping of stone cheaper than it is, but the question of a siding and of providing of cranes is intimately connected with that of harbour improvements. As far as these are concerned what is contemplated at present is a jetty about the erection of which Mr. J. J. B. Benson, the State Engineer, has been maturing his design. As soon as this is ready the matter will be reported to Government for orders. Already a good beginning has been made this year by certain contractors conveying their stone from the quarries by railway in preference to conveying them in carts by the new road. All the stone exported for the Bombay Municipal offices is thus brought down by rail. But then it is from quarries situated in the vicinity of Ranavao which are not those from which the best Porbandar stone is obtained. As at present worked the quarries lie along a line at the foot of the Barda Hills about 4 or 5 miles in length and in order to reach the best of them the

siding from Ranavao will have to be made some what longer than two miles. Applications are sometimes received for a monopoly of the whole stone quarries for a certain number of years, but a monopoly is of course out of the question. The real question is what is the best method of promoting the stone trade so as to cheapen it in the Bombay and other markets without the State entering upon a scheme as a private trader. The matter is receiving attention and more than one contractor has visited Porbandar during the last three months with a view to ascertain on what terms they could get certain privileges to compensate them for either laying down a line of siding or tramway or otherwise opening works with a view to extend the trade. Although generally the Porbandar stone is not known to consist of different varieties yet in fact there are several of them, and the ignorance of the fact in foreign markets and the improvident and short-sighted recklessness of those engaged in the trade who often sell all varieties at the same price as if they were all equally good, have created some prejudice against its use and led to the belief that the stone corrodes fast, especially when exposed to sea air. Any scheme, therefore, intended to develope the stone trade must involve a measure that should make it known to foreign buyers that the hardest and most close-grained varieties alone are good and that the rest considerablly vary in their usefulness and durability. Until therefore the facts about the different varieties being good for different purposes and at different prices are well known the State may have to adopt a measure for inspecting and stamping the exported stone. All these and similar matters are under consideration.

EDUCATION.

Schools.

49. There are two kinds of schools private and funded. The former are those that are paid for and managed by the Darbar, and the latter are those that are maintained by the Darbar but managed by the Educational Department. Both classes of Schools are examined by the inspecting officers of the Educational Department. There are 17 private and 12 Funded Schools They are all devoted to primary education except the Anglo-Vernacular School and the Sanskrit Pathshala. The number of boys at school is 1,787 as against 1,600 last year shewing an increase of 187 boys and a percentage of 2.1 to the whole population of the State.

Aided Schools.

50. These are four in number, one of them is that which belongs to the Mahomedan Jamat where religious texts are taught along with the ordinary Vernacular and English lessons.

State Schools other than aided.

51. The number of these Schools had increased to 18 from 15, but one School at Kantela, a little Mehr village was abolished on account of the scanty attendance of the pupils. The number now is 17 with 348 pupils.

52. One School at Modhwada was added during the year. The total

Departmental (Funded) Schools.

number of scholars is 1,043.

English School

53. A new Standard was opened during the year under report. The school now teaches up to the 4th Departmental Standard.

Girls education.

54. There is one Girls' School in the State at Porbandar and contains 165 girls.

Education of Bhayad boys.

55. The project of educating the boys of the Rana's distant relations is working well. The system of fining the parents of boys who run away to their homes has been in force and has worked satisfactorily.

PUBLIC WOKRS.

56. Mr. J. J. B. Benson took up the appointment of officiating State Engineer on the 11th. September 1890 and assumed charge as permanent State Engineer on 1st April 1891. Besides being State Engineer he will also be tutor to Kunwar Bhavsingji.

Works completed.

57. The Police thanas at Navibandar, Kandorna and Madhavpor have been completed.

Roads.

58. The two roads to the Porbandar and Ranawav stations from the towns of Porbandar and Ranavao have been completed and opened.

Minor works.

59. The following minor works were taken in hand and completed during the year.

Cement plaster to the sea wall.
Additional room at Dispensary.
Police choki at Miani.
Additional buildings at Trawada.
Out-houses at Bhojeswar
Cattle shed at Kumar Bhausingji's residence.
Latrine at Anglo-Vernacular school.
Room for Vakils.
Cattle pound at Adwana.
Cart track near Navibandar.
Pump on the Jubilee well.
Water lift at Rajwady.
Repairs to buildings in Porbandar.
Repairs to the buildings in the 3 Mahals.
Road repairs in and about Porbandar.
Painting of buoys.

Works under construction.

60. The want of a dharamashala was much felt and accordingly the construction of one has been undertaken and the work it

Dharamshala.

is expected will be completed in the course of two or three months. The dharamshala is being constructed just outside the town between the railway station and the harbour so as to be easily accessible to passengers by the steamers as well as those by the trains. A portion of the dharmshala will consist of rooms to be occupied by select persons and the rest will be open to all.

The North Bundar Road.

61. A new road is under construction from the Railway Station to the harbour direct along the north side of the town. It will be very convenient for all carts of traffic from the Northern or Adwana mahal who have at present to go round by the southern Bunder Road which in future will be chiefly confined to carts from Navibandar and Ranavao. The North Bundar Road will also connect the northern and western districts of the town with the Railway Station and will further tend to open up the quarters occupied by the Mahomedan commercial communities, the Memóns and Khojas. These classes are an important part of the population, being enterprizing traders dealing with and having business of their own in many distant parts of Africa and Arabia. They possess some of the nicest houses in the town and are anxious to add to them and constantly apply for building sites in the locality through which the new road passes. The contruction of the road has already created a demand for building plots along the same, and considering that the present town is congested with houses in many places closely built without much regard to sanitary requirements, the construction of this new road will help to draw out people to more airy quarters and build dwelling houses in more open and healthy localities.

The Jubilee Bridge cross road.

62. Another new road under contruction is a cross road being in a straight line from the Jubilee Bridges to the south bunder road passing as nearly as possible along the foundations of the old town wall on the east. This road will serve to encourage the construction of houses on the open spaces on the eastern side of the town. The existing streets being built so close and so irregularly that improvement is nearly impossible without much demolition, it may be very desirable to encourage the well-to-do among the people to build outside, though not far from the existing limits, so as to secure more ventilation, less crowding, and better sanitation.

Dock Railway reclamation.

63. Rs. 6,000 were expended during the year. Rs. 5,000 were provided in the current budget for additional work found necessary.

Remodelling the Bhojeshwar bungalow.

64. This Bungalow was built by the Rana about 27 years ago but had remained unused ever since and was in a ruinous state. It has been altered and made suitable as a dwelling house. The cost of the remodelling will amount to about Rs. 10,000 and the house will hereafter be available as a native Guest House.

65. In regard to the condition of the creek Mr. Graham Lynn of the

Harbour improvements.

Bombay Port Trust was invited during the year to inspect the harbour, the mouth of the creek, and the place generally, and report on the feasibility of improvements. He has reported on the subject and his report is under consideration. In the course of the year some obstructions in the shape of rocks at the mouth of the creek were removed by blasting under the assiduous supervision of the State Engineer Mr. J. J. B. Benson, and the operations have so far, proved of some benefit to the local crafts.

The Railway.

66. The Railway is practically completed. It has now been opened for about a year and a half and two working seasons have nearly passed since. Last year the financial results of the line from Dhoraji to Porbandar showed that it was not paying its way. This year the results are slightly better owing chiefly to the adoption of an economical method of working the line. It is perhaps too early to speak of the probabilities of its financial success, for though it has not showed brilliant results in the first two years of its life there is no reason why it should not pay as time goes on, as many other lines showing poor results in the beginning have done. It is possible in popular view that if the line had been made to pass by the large towns and villages such as Kutiana and Kandorna the financial returns would have shown better results even now. But traffic will no doubt re-adjust itself in the end to the Railway line by diversion from the existing cart roads. Financial results however are not the only benefits whereby to measure the success of a railway. The indirect results consisting of the quickening of trade and the stimulating of industry and bringing an out-of-the-way district into daily communication with the centres of trade and activity are themselves no mean benefits independent altogether of the financial results. The moral benefits besides are incalculable. There are already signs that this year the Porbandar section of the line will pay its way though not a return in the shape of interest.

67. The above applies to the new line from Dhoraji to Porbandar, the last portion of which towards Porbandar passes through a poor and sparsely populated country belonging to the Jam of Navanagar and the Rana. But Porbandar is a joint owner with Gondal of the whole line from Dhasa to Porbandar by agreement with H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Gondal. The section from Dhasa to Dhoraji at present pays better than the portion from Dhoraji to Porbandar; and Porbandar's share of the profits on the line between Dhasa and Dhoraji prevents the returns of the railway receipts from being entirely blank. For the year ending 31st December 1890 Porbandar's net profit on the whole line was Rs. 46,491-10-3. It is possible the line from Dhoraji to Porbandar will show better results if H. H. the Jam Saheb takes a branch from the line towards his capital.

Municipality.

Municipal.

68. The financial condition of the municipality of Porbandar the only one in the State in the year was as follows:—

Income.

Balance...	... 4,769- 4- 6
House Tax	... 5,105-12- 0
Octroi on Ghee (net receipts)...	... 4,880-12- 6
Tax on new doors and windows	... 1,206- 9- 0
Miscellaneous...	... 87- 7- 0
Total.....	16,049-13- 0

Expenditure.

Establishment...	... 1,986-14- 0
Town clearing or conservancy charges	... 3,412- 9- 3
Road Repairs...	... 1,828- 1-11
Lighting	... 1,704-13- 8
Watering	... 415- 7- 0
Setting up latrines	... 1,253- 8- 8
Building a Slaughter house...	... 277-12- 9
Clearing Wells	... 215-15- 1
Levelling Moti chok...	... 258- 9- 4
Miscellaneous...	... 319- 8- 1
	11,673- 3- 9
Balance	... 4,376- 9- 3
	16,049-13-0

Road making and repairing having been found practicable to a certain extent after the removal of refuse of many years collected in the streets, a good sum was expended towards that end.

Town conservancy.

69. The general absence of latrines in Porbandar is being diminished by erection of public latrines. The three sets which arrived from England have been set up. One latrine on a large scale has been built by the State as a help to the Municipality on one side of the town, and another will shortly follow on the seaside. The work of removing the old refuse from the town has been finished.

Public health.

70. The monsoon of 1890 was scanty and most of the rain that fell fell at the beginning, and then followed a rainless cloudy weather with high winds blowing. Popular conception connects with this the appearance of cholera in July 1890 which carried off 47 victims out of 155 attacked. The epidemic, however, was not of a violent type and often yielded to timely treatment, especially by means of certain patent medicines largely advertized just about that time, one of them being a mixture called cholera cure by the Revd. Lorbeer of Ghazipur. Fortunately there was little of the epidemic outside

Porbandar town. In Porbandar it continued nowever for about two months and made it clear that better provision is necessary than exists for public hospital accommodation and medical aid. The existing arrangements are the same as those that existed before the Administration came in and it is proposed to provide for a hospital in the next year's budget with a suitable medical staff attached. Plans and estimates when ready will be submitted for sanction to Government.

With the exception of the little lingering cholera in the first part of the rains public health continued satisfactory on the whole. Owing to the insufficient rain-fall it was feared the supply of drinking water would fail during the hot weather, but it is pleasing to note that such has not been the case. The subsoil water showed no appreciable signs of failure and the storage of rain water in the tanks of private houses has prevented it or was found equal to the demand. Usually about 10 inches of rain after the first showers of the monsoon suffice to fill the tanks, and these are generally made of a capacity large enough to contain a quantity sufficient for two years for the want of the family and the neighbours, so that even if there be little or no rain in one year the inhabitants of a town which contains pucca built houses with masonry tanks will not suffer for want of drinking water.

General Remarks.

Coinage.

71. The kori ceased to be legal tender from the 1st of August 1888. As the British currency was introduced gradually not much hardship was felt. The large hoard of 91,60,039 of Koris that was found in the Rana's Treasury at the beginning of the Administration was sent down to Bombay to be melted and turned into rupees of British currency. Nearly two years elapsed before the Kori was made to cease to be a legal tender. At the beginning of the Administration 3 Koris went to a rupee in the bazar *i. e.* brought in exchange Rs. 0-5-4 of the British coin. With the Administration the local mint was closed and the coining of Koris was stopped. Under ordinary circumstances the value of the Kori would have risen with reference to the rupee but the people were quick enough to understand that the Kori would soon cease to be a legal tender. The rupee price of the Kori therefore reduced itself to the price of the bullion it contained, or about five annas. That was the price in August 1888 and at that price a month before the date the Koris in circulation were called in and rupees issued in exchange at five annas to a Kori. Considering that the Kori was generally a pure coin and contained little alloy the difference represented the royalty on it. That difference had gradually disappeared during the two years with the knowledge that the Kori was to be worth no more than the bullion it contained. The people were quite reconciled to the loss of the difference as the Kori sold for 5 annas in the bazar. The payment of 5 annas therefore per Kori on the latter being declared to be no longer a legal tender was accepted as equitable. A more equitable rate would have been the rupee price on the day of as much bullion

of the kind contained in the Kori as there was in a five-anna silver piece of Government currency.

72. The effects of the change of currency on prices of things and labour were also imperceptible owing to the circumstances set forth above. Even before the Administration came the British rupee was practically a legal tender concurrently with the Kori, and although on the formal withdrawal of the Koris from circulation in favour of the rupee, prices of articles and labour were disturbed a little more than they used to do before whenever the exchange between the rupee and the Kori fluctuated, they soon re-adjusted themselves so as to be consonant with the conditions which usually regulate prices. There is no doubt some popular idea that the prices of labour and certain kinds of articles have risen, in no case have they fallen, in consequence of the introduction of the rupee currency as the exclusively legal tender of the State. The belief seems to be a fallacious one. The rise in prices is due to various other independent causes such as increased demand from labour, the freedom from impressed employment, and so forth. The prices of certain articles of ordinary consumption such as milk and ghee have no doubt risen to a certain extent; but here again the rise is due to other causes than the introduction of the rupee currency in place of the Kori one, such as restrictions upon pasturage, freedom from vexatious exactions, and free competition.

73. On the whole it may be said that the introduction of the rupee currency in place of the Kori was carried out without difficulty and was neither attended nor followed by any appreciable loss that was either caused to or felt by the people.

Condition of the people.

74. As regards the condition of the people there is little to add to what was said upon the subject in the last year's report, para. 66. There is no appreciable change in their condition. They are poor but industrious, sober, and mostly peaceful. The opening of the railway and public works in the State stimulates their industry and with better security of property they feel in a higher sense that they are masters of their property than they did before.

Officials.

75. The officials have worked well during the year under report. Mr. J. J. B. Benson, our new State Engineer and Tutor to Kumar Bhavsinghji, has been in charge a few months and identifies himself thoroughly with the good of his Department and his charge.

Rao Bahadur Thakurdas Mathuradas the Sarnyayadish may be specially mentioned as a hardworking, independent, and conscientious Judge.

Personal.

76. The attitude of the Rana towards the Administration was friendly throughout the year. The Rana's elder grandson, heir apparent Kumar Bhavsinghji, after staying for some time at Porbandar on his return from tour paid

a visit to Rajkot, and thence went to live at Matheran but has since returned to Porbandar. Mr. O'shea who acted as Tutor to the Kunwar reverted to his appointment in the Postal Department and Government have been pleased to place the Kunwar under the care of Mr. J. J. B. Benson, State Engineer of the State, for practical education.

77. Wajesanghji the younger grandson of the Rana has been at the Rajkumar College throughout the year and is favourably reported on by the Principal of the College.

78. The arrangements for giving education to Bhayad boys have been reported above. The Rana's kinsmen being mostly poor dowries are provided for their daughters when necessary.

79. Government have been pleased to issue a sanad granting the right of adoption to the ruling Chief of this State which shall take effect without overriding family customs.

S. P. Pandit.

Administrator of Porbandar State.

APPENDIX IIA.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PORBANDAR STATE

FOR 1892-93.

PORBANDAR.

PRINTED AT THE PORBANDAR DARBARI PRESS.

1893.

Index to the Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1892-93.

SUBJECT.	PARA
INTRODUCTORY	1
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR	2
GENERAL VIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK	3
THE MEHR CASES	4
EXTENT, POPULATION, REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—	
Extent and Population	5
Revenue	6 , 7
Expenditure	8
FINANCIAL POSITION	9 , 10
POLICE.—	
State Police	11 to 14
Rural Police	15
Disarmament	16
Sale of ammunition	17
GENERAL STATE OF CRIME.—	
Offences against person	18
Do. do. property	19
Action of the Police in regard to crime	20 to 23
ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.—	
Civil Courts	24 , 25
Execution of decrees	26
Miscellaneous cases of a civil nature	27
Suits against the State	28
LAND REVENUE.—	
The season	29
Prices of cereals and cotton	30
Progressive increase of revenue	31
THE REVENUE SURVEY.	
The staff	32
Work done	33
The year's cost per acre...	34
A retrospect of the survey work.—	
Cost of the whole department from the beginning; time	

taken. Advantages derived from 35
Effect on the cash assessment 36
Increase moderate 37
Works subsidiary.—
Inquiry into alienations; amount of area claimed, area allowed, area disallowed; amount of work remaining to be done ... 38
Introduction of wholly cash assessment in lieu of the Khalavad system 39
Readjustment of the cash assessment in the Adwana Taluka ... 40
Nature of the old cash assessment and the procedure of the introduction of the new rates 41
Villages held by Bhayats 42
Patis or parts of villages held by Bhayats... 43
Villages held by Mehrs for service 44
The cash vero paid by the Mehrs 45
Alienated villages held by others... 46
The number, area and revenue of all alienated villages ... 47
Proportion of alienations to the whole of the State 48
Extension of cultivated area 49
Prices realized by sale of tenancy rights 50
New villages populated 51
Immigration of cultivators from neighbouring States... ... 52
Encouragement to sinking of new wells 53
Advances to agriculturists 54
Horse and cattle breeding operations 55
Forestry 56, 57
The Chhaya Rann plantation of cocoanut trees 58, 59
The Chaubari plantation 60
The Bhojeshvar plantation 61
Sea Customs.—
Exports and imports in the year 62
Progress of trade in the year 63, 64
Stone trade 65
Timber trade 66
Exports of food-grains 67
Progressive increase of the export and import trade since 1885... 68
The settlement of the old accounts 69
Stamps 70

SALT, GANJA, OPIUM AND LIQUOR.—

Salt 71

Ganja 72

Opium... 73

Liquor 74

TRADE.—

State of trade in general 75

EDUCATION.—

Transfer of control of funded Schools to the State 76, 77

Aided Schools 78

Darbari Schools... 79

Anglo-Vernacular School... 80

Girls School 81

The percentage of children attending school 82

Education of Bhayad boys 83

Expenditure on education 84

Education of the Mehrs 85

New school-houses for village schools 86

PUBLIC WORKS.—

Works completed 87

Grain and Vegetable Markets 88

Post and Telegraph office... 89

Chowkis for Sowars and Police 90, 91

Improvements in the creek 92

Minor works 93

Girls School 94

The Gosa Bara weir 95

The draining and reclamation of the Bharvada Ghed... ... 96

Irrigation Bunds 97

Proposal to construct a jetty in continuation of existing harbour arrangements 98

Urgency of the work proposed 99

Expenditure on public works 100

The Railway 101

MUNICIPALITY 102

Town conservancy 103

Public health 104,105

A meat and fish-market 106

The manufacture of poudrette 107

Planting roadside trees 108

Financial condition 109

GENERAL REMARKS.—

Barvatyas 110

His Excellency the Governor's visit 111

Condition of the people 112

Officials 113

PERSONAL.—

H. H. the Rana... 114

Kumar Bhavsinghji 115

Kumar Vajesinghji 116

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PORBANDAR STATE FOR THE YEAR 1892-93.

Porbandar June 1893.

The following is the annual report of the British Administration of the Porbandar State for the year ending 31st March 1893. It is the seventh of its kind since the commencement of the Administration. All the usual information in detail having been submitted to the Prant Officer, only the important and salient points of the year's work will be touched upon.

2. Mr. S. P. Pandit has been in charge of the State throughout the year.

General view of the year's work.

3. The time during the year under report was mainly given to supervising as usual the several Departments of the State and to carrying forward the reforms already introduced. The special works connected with the Revenue Survey, the settlement of the Mehrs' cases, and the settling of the old customs accounts, and lastly the Barkhali or alienation cases, were vigorously pushed on during the year and are now approaching completion.

The Mehr cases.

4. Two cases were reported last year (see para. 4 of last year's Administration Report) as then remaining to be settled. These were of the villages of Sodhana and Bhumiavadar which, though they have not been settled up till now as it was hoped they would be, will shortly be taken up by the Rajasthanik Court, and when they are decided there will be no more of Mehr settlement cases, and a very important work will have been completed.

Extent, Population, Revenue and Expenditure.

5. The State of Porbandar comprises an area of 600 square miles. The country is flat throghout except in the Barda hills, and is generally rich in soil though a great part of it is marshy and unproductive. The population according to the last census is 85,725 souls or about 143 to a square mile. The Mehrs, the hereditary militia of the Porbandar State, form a considerable portion of the total population. They deserve special mention, as before the advent and in the first days of the British Administration they were rather troublesome and were looked upon with suspicion by the other milder races inhabiting the territories of the Porbandar State. The British Administration has exerted a very beneficial influence upon the Mehr community. They who before the Ad-

ministration were nothing better than professional thieves and robbers, have since the introduction of the new *regime* given up their old ways and betaken themselves to cultivating and improving their lands, which has resulted in a perceptible improvement in their circumstances, in a diminution of offences against property and in increased areas of land being brought under the plough.

Revenue.

6. The net revenue of the State is generally estimated at Rs. 4,50,000. For the year ending 31st July 1892 it amounted to Rs. 5,37,669 as against Rs. 4,84,909 for the previous year which shows an increase of Rs. 52,760. The chief sources of revenue are the land revenue, 64.4 per cent.; Customs, 12 per cent.; Stamps, 5 per cent.; Non-agricultural taxes, .9 per cent.; Forest , 1.7 per cent.; miscellaneous, 16 per cent. The increase viz. Rs. 52,760 is due to the general results of careful administration obtained in spite of an unfavourable monsoon and a destructive cyclone which occurred in May 1892 and crippled the revenue from customs duties. Of the total net land revenue about Rs. 93,418 or one fourth, being about 17 per cent. of the whole revenue, is fixed in cash, and can only vary with increase or decrease in the number of families of the Mehrs, who hold lands alienated for the performance of service and pay Chula Vero, or with the decrease or increase of Raoli or State lands under cultivation. The likelihood is that a gradual increase may occur under both heads to a small extent. The remainder of the land revenue is derived from the sale of the State's share of the land produce collected in kind. The amount of realizations under this head will always be subject to variation according as the season is favourable or otherwise, and according as the prices realized are high or low.

7. The customs duties are collected in cash; and their amount depends upon the extent to which the importation and exportation of dutiable goods takes place in the State, especially at Porbandar. The rate at which duty is levied on exports and imports is one pice per Rupee worth of goods or Rs. 1-9-0 per cent. *ad valorem*, unpressed or half-pressed cotton being subjected to a duty of Rs. 2 per khandi or 2 to 3 pies per Rupee worth of cotton or Rs. 1 to 1-9 per cent. *ad valorem*, and the duty paid by full pressed cotton being half of that paid by unpressed cotton.

Expenditure.

8. The State pays Rs. 48,504 or about 9 per cent. of the annual income as peshkashi and tribute to the British Government The palace expenses including the allowances to the Rana and his family amount to Rs. 74,000 or nearly 14 per cent. of the net income. To this an addition of Rs. 6,000 has been made in the course of the year in the shape of the maintenance allowance of one of the new

wives of Kumar Bhavsinghji. The remainder or Rs. 4,09,165 goes to defray the cost of administering the territory, including the cost of collection, the Police, Law and Justice, Education, maintenance of public gardens and State stables, general direction and control, and religious and other allowances, amounting to about Rs. 3,26,024. The cost of collection of the land revenue is about 10 to 12 per cent. of the gross land revenue collections. The Revenue Survey and the Mehr Survey and Settlement Departments, and the Department for settling old accounts being temporary, are in the course of being disestablished. The surplus available for public improvements for the year ending 31st July 1892 was Rs. 83,000 or 15 per cent. of the net income. Rs. 50,000 to 60,000 may, however, be reckoned as the annual surplus available in ordinary years. After the temporary departments are wholly abolished this surplus may be expected to be increased by a small sum, if no more additions to the number of Kumar Bhavsinghji's wives is allowed, and if the Government securities which at present pay interest at 4 per cent. are not disposed of except in favour of reproductive works which may yield an equal amount of profit by way of interest.

Financial position.

9. The revenue year (beginning with 1st August 1892) commenced with a balance of Rs. 9,31,851 as against Rs. 8,67,848 the preceding year. Of this balance Rs. 6,59,000 was in Government securities, Rs. 78,167-5-4 was deposited in the Bank of Bombay, Rs. 176-1-10 in the Chartered Bank and Rs. 1,94,508 held in cash in the State Treasury. Rs. 1,75,000 worth of Government paper was purchased in the course of the year as against Rs. 1,50,000 in the previous year.

10. The total balance in the Treasury and the Bombay Bank on 1st June 1893 was Rs. 3,66,170, which added to the nominal value of the Government paper of Rs. 8,34,000 amount to Rs. 12,00,170 or Rs. 2,68,318 more than the balance on 1st August 1892.

Police.

State Police.

11. The State does not maintain any military force either regular or irregular. The Police, of which there is a single uniform corps, number 284 officers and men, including 16 Arabs, and is mainly recruited from such warlike races as the Mehrs, Sindhis, Sipahis, Rabaris and Rajputs. Of the corps 233 are natives of the State and 51 are foreigners.

12. Of the total number 26 were employed temporarily during the year in connection with the preventive measures adopted by the State against the outlaws that were going about in the province.

13. The cost of the District Police is 46,033 or about 9 per cent. of the net revenue.

14. Of the total force, the number of those who can read and write is 74, and 38 have passed a good examination in the Police catechism of the State.

Rural Police.

15. The village Police, the constitution of which has been described in para. 19 of the Administration Report for 1891-92, has worked well during the year under report. The vigilance and watchfulness of the village Police and their promptness in the performance of duty must to a great extent be dependent upon the development of those qualities in the District Police and the amount of supervision which the latter exercise over the former. Considering the troubled character of the public peace in the surrounding States on account of the ravages by the Barvatyas, the village Police of this State may be said to have done their duties as satisfactorily as the District Police in the year under report.

Disarmament.

16. The people have learnt to recognize and accept the power of the State to regulate the possession and bearing of arms and ammunition; and a notification on the basis of Secs. 5 and 6 of Act XI of 1878 declaring their possession or bringing them into the State without license illegal and punishable has raised no complaint. With this exception there is nothing to call for remark under this head.

The sale of ammunition.

17. The sale of ammunition is permitted subject to the regulations hitherto in force.

General state of crime.
Offences against the person.

18. Though such turbulent tribes as the Mehrs, the Rabaris, the Sipahis and the Sindhis form a considerable portion of the population of the Porbandar State, the State has enjoyed almost complete immunity from the more serious of violent offences against person and property during the year under report. Out of the offences reported there was only 1 of murder against 2, and 8 of grievous hurt against 10, the previous year. There was no case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, this year, though two had occurred in the previous year. There was one case of petty dacoity and one of petty robbery, in both of which property amounting in value to Rs. 70 *plus* Rs. 2-4 = Rs. 72-4-0 was robbed. There was also one case of rape. There were 15 offences relating to marriage this year against 10 last year. The murder was the result of a feud about a piece of mortgaged land in Bakharla. The case against the accused in the murder is under investigation. In both cases of dacoity and robbery the offenders did not belong to the State, and though they were put

on their trial, the charge could not be brought home to them. The cases of grievous hurt were due to jealousy and family and other feuds.

Against property.

19. Rs. 3,282-6-0 worth of property was reported to have been stolen, of which Rs. 2,158-2-0 worth was recovered, which is 66 per cent. nearly of the property reported as stolen. This year's figures compare favourably with those of the preceding year as will be seen from the following table:—

Year.	Property reported as stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage of the recovery.
1891-92.	5,313-14-7.	3,411-8-4.	64.
1892-93.	3,282- 6-0.	2,158-2-0.	66.

Action of the Police in regard to crime.

20. 218 offences were reported to the Police during the year against 365 last year. They were chiefly petty offences of theft, criminal force and so forth. The number of arrests made in connection with the offences reported was 242 against 505, the preceding year. 237 were sent by the Police for trial against 438 in the previous year. Of these 121 were convicted, 112 being either acquitted or discharged and 4 pending trial at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions to arrests is 50 against 38.4 last year. The small number of offences this year as compared with last year is evidence of the capability of the local Police to prevent the commission of offences, the most important of their functions. It is also to their credit that during the year under report they have been successful in bringing about a larger percentage of convictions to arrests than last year. Offences of hurt under section 323 of the Indian Penal Code, unlawful entry on another's field constituting a civil offence and not properly coming under sections 441 and 447 of the Indian Penal Code, use of criminal force under sections 352, 355 and 358 of the Indian Penal Code and certain offences against local orders which were until last year cognizable by the Police according to the procedure followed in the State, are no longer so, as they have been struck off the list of cognizable offences in the year under report. Of 218 offences referred to above, some being compoundable, a number of them was compounded out of court by consent of the courts, or the parties withdrew from the prosecution. This accounts for the lowness of the above percentage of convictions to arrests, which is however larger than last year.

21. The small number of serious offences together with the small amount of property reported to have been stolen and the large amount recovered is an indication of the action of the Police being on the whole satisfactory.

22. The number of persons brought by process or otherwise before the Magistrates on charges of non-cognizable offences was 871 out of which 318 were for petty municipal offences. Deducting the latter there remain 553 which added to 237 committed by the Police for trial for cognizable offences make up the total number of offenders 790. This gives an average of one offender to 108 persons of the population, or one in every 108 persons was accused of an offence.

23. The number of persons convicted of cognizable and noncognizable offences was 222 which gives the result that one in every 387 persons was found guilty of committing an offence.

Administration of Civil Justice.

Civil Courts.

24. The number of original civil suits filed during the year was 6,101 against 2,116 last year. There were 300 cases in arrears at the end of last year, which make up the total of 6,401 for disposal. Out of these 2,004 were decided during the year leaving for disposal at the end of the year 4,397 cases. The increase in the institutions and cases in balance is due to the following causes:—

(a.) The number of institutions during the year was not only large but the greater portion of it was filed in November and December and on the 3rd of January 1893, because the British Indian Limitation Act which was introduced into the State came into force on the 1st January 1893; so that the newly instituted suits could not be finally dealt with in the year.

(b.) The last rainy season was a season of good crops, and it worked as a stimulus to the money-lending classes to convert old bonds into decrees.

(c.) The powers of a Small Cause Court, which were confined to the Sarnyayadhish and to suits below Rs. 75 for the town of Porbandar only, were in the year under report conferred on the Munsiff for all suits in the State for Rs. 50, and the Small Cause Court jurisdiction of the Sarnyayadhish was raised to Rs. 200 and extended over the whole State, so that there was an unusually large number of institutions in view of getting small causes speedily and summarily decided.

(d.) The very large number of institutions materially affected the deciding capacity of the Courts, which were occupied in the latter part of the year chiefly in the preparation of the record and in arranging for the disposal of the new institutions.

25. Out of the cases disposed of 1,962 related to money transactions, 21 to landed property and 21 to miscellaneous matters. The number of appeals filed during the year was 135, which with 54 appeals in arrears at the end of the last year made up a total of 189, of which 112 were decided, leaving a balance of 77 or 23 more than last year. The number of disposals is the same as last year. The increase of only 23 in arrears over last year does not signify much, when it is borne in mind that there were filed 189 appeals this year against 166 of the previous year and that one of the Appellate Courts viz. that of the Sarnyayadhish was without its presiding officer to work at them for two months in the year owing to the reversion of the late Sarnyayadhish Mr. Thakurdas Mathuradas.

Execution of decrees.

26. 3,591 applications for the execution of decrees were received during the year, which with 766 applications remaining undisposed of at the end of the previous year made up a total of 4,357. The applications received during the year were 1,089 more and the disposals 928 more than those in the previous year. 3,403 decrees were executed during the year against 2,475 in the preceding year, leaving a balance of 954 for the next year. This increase in institutions and disposals in the execution of decrees must go a good way towards explaining the decrease in the disposal of original suits in the year. It may be added here that before the report is out of the press there will have taken place considerable reductions in the arrears both of suits and Darkhasts, as strenuous efforts are being made for clearing them, and some 1,500 suits and 1,300 applications in execution will have been disposed of by the end of June.

Miscellaneous cases of a civil nature.

27. A few miscellaneous cases of a civil nature were decided during the year, but they are not of sufficient importance to deserve special notice here.

Suits against the State.

28. The four suits mentioned in para. 32 of last year's Administration Report have been added to by one more under the orders of the Political Agent. Some progress has been made in the trial of the four suits, but they have not yet been finally decided. One of the five suits is the one filed in the Prant Officer's Court by the Shekh of Mangrol to establish his right to levy a tribute of koris 6,000 annually from the Porbandar State, and the remaining four are by contractors for recovering monies said to be due for work alleged to have been executed for the Porbandar State at the time of the late State Engineer. The latter suits are being heard by the Sarnyayadhish at Porbandar.

Land Revenue.

29. The season of 1892-93 on the whole was a favourable one. The rainfall during the year was 24 inches 89 cents, or about equal to the average rainfall of the State. The monsoon rain began on the 9th of July 1892. There were about 18 rainy days, but the rain was generally well distributed. On the whole the usual crops flourished well, but *Til* or sesamum seed yielded an unusually favourable harvest such as had not been reaped for many years. The other crops such as *Bajri*, *Juwar*, *Mag*, *Adad*, gram, wheat and cotton were also reaped in good quantities, though frost and untimely rain in the cold weather destroyed a good deal of them.

The season.

30. The prices, however, did not rule as favourably as they did in the preceding year except as regards *Til* and cotton, and perhaps wheat, so that the State did not realize as much profit from the favourable year as it might have done. The following table will show the prices that ruled in the year as compared with those of the preceding four years.

Prices

Produce.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
per Kalsi.					
Bajro, „ „	27- 5-0	22-14-0	17-14-0	24- 1-0	20-14-1
Juwar, „ „	19-13-0	14- 5-0	13- 7-0	17- 6-0	16-12-4
Mag, „ „	36- 3-0	24- 7-0	27- 6-0	28- 1-0	25-15-5
Adad, „ „	35-10-0	23-12-0	23-10-0	25- 1-0	22-15-2
Gram, „ „	16- 8-0	18- 0-0	25-14-0	27- 7-0	25- 8-7
Til, „ „	48- 8-0	35- 4-0	43- 2-0	53-11-0	58- 1-5
Chino, „ „	18-15-0	15- 9-0	15- 0-0	15-14-0	15-12-8
Wheat, „ „	24- 7-0	22- 4-0	25- 2-0	29- 7-0	30- 4-1
Cotton, „ Bhar.	83- 0-0	62- 0-0	56- 1-0	44-15-0	79- 3-5

Owing to improved management, however, and better supervision the land revenue has continued to increase, as will be seen from the following.

Year.	Land revenue.
1888-89	Rs. 2,36,538.
1889-90	Rs. 3,08,300.
1890-91	Rs. 2,70,884.
1891-92	Rs. 3,46,378.
1892-93	Rs. 3,56,138. For 9½ months only, to which might be added about Rs. 67,675 expected to be realized by the end of the year, *i. e.* 31st July 1893, bringing up the total to Rs. 4,23,813.

31. The following will exhibit the general net revenue as compared with the preceding four years:—

Year.	General net revenue.
1888-89	Rs. 3,81,077.
1889-90	,, 4,67,886.
1890-91	,, 4,84,909.
1891-92	,, 5,37,669.

The figures for 1892-93 are not fully available, but the net revenue for 10½ months ending 15th June 1893 comes to Rs. 6,13,661.

The Revenue Survey. The staff.

32. The field staff of the Revenue Survey in the beginning of the season consisted of 16 surveyors and measurers under Mr. Kuberdas Bhaichand, the Assistant Revenue Survey Superintendent. The general superintendence was in the hands of Major Fenton, the Superintendent of Rajasthanik Surveys. In order to finish the survey work in the course of the year the hands were kept in the field as long as the weather could possibly permit their working there, so that no field work might remain to be done after the end of the monsoon. This object was very nearly attained, and had it not been for the fact that the Rajasthanik Court was not able to finish the remaining two or three land cases connected with the Mehr villages, the whole of the Revenue Survey would have been completed in the year under report. As it was, the inability of that court to finish the remaining cases interfered with the preparation of the Survey record, such as the maps and the registers, of those villages next to those upon which the court had to adjudicate. It is expected that in the ensuing year all the remaining work will be finished, because the Rajasthanik Court cases are in the course of being finished and will no longer impede the course of the revenue survey records. The results of the field work were examined during the monsoon at Rajkot. 476 tests were taken, comprising an area of 3,734 acres, and only in 22 cases the limit of mistakes allowed by the rules was found to have been exceeded.

Work done.

33. In the course of the year little or no survey work was done except during the first 20 days when the hands, about 16 in number, were detained in the fields to finish whatever work was lagging behind. The work in the year consisted of testing the field work and completing the record. The area surveyed during the period intervening between 1st November 1891 to 31st January 1893 was 56,074 acres comprising 4,272 fields whether cultivable or uncultivable. The field work of the whole State is finished. It is expected that all the work connected with

the completion of the record will be finished in the course of the ensuing year.

34. The cost per acre exclusive of boundary marks was R. 0-4-11. Including boundary marks it was R. 0-5-2 or 0-1-6 more than that of the last year.

The cost.

35. As the survey has been practically completed it will be instructive to take a retrospective view of its cost and the advantages which are conferred by it on the State. When first projected, the survey was estimated to cost Rs. 30,000 and it was believed that the country being all level and otherwise offering few difficulties in measurement, the cost would not be much exceeded, nor the time taken be more than a period of about two years. But owing to various causes the cost up to date has amounted to Rs. 84,435-2-11, the estimated cost of Rs. 5,000 in the ensuing year making up a total of Rs. 89,435-2-11, and the work has taken 5 years and 8 months already. It is believed that there would be no more money spent after the close of the next year, so that the amount of Rs. 89,435-2-11 may be taken as approximately the cost of the work. The usual advantages of a Revenue survey have accrued to the State and among them four are of special importance.

A retrospect of the survey work.

1st. It has defined each man's holding so as to lead to a fair apportionment of the public burden of direct land taxation, so that no rayat could expect an undue favour nor any one fear any disfavour at the hands of the local officials. Every cultivator knows how much he has to pay and feels secure in his possession and free from undue exactions.

2nd. The second advantage which has accrued is that the survey has put a final limit to the encroachments on State lands by the owners of alienated lands and also furnished an occasion for inquiry into titles in alienated possessions. There having been no general survey before, owners of alienated lands invariably encroached upon the neighbouring state lands especially if they were cultivated by themselves as State tenants, or if they were lying waste.

3rd. The survey has enabled us to know the exact amount of alienations and the amount of the revenue of these alienations, which is a great advantage for administrative purposes.

4th. The cash part of the assesment has been revised and the revision has added appreciably to the revenue.

36. The exact amount of increase in the cash assessment which has resulted from the revision made on the basis of the survey operations is not yet

ascertained, but approximately the following will give a general idea of what the assessment was before the survey and what it is now:—

Name of Mahal.	Recoveries of cash assessment under various names, and much varying in character.	The amount claimed under revised assessment rates from lands under cultivation.	Amount of increase.
1 Ranavao.	Rs. 9,669-11- 9,	Rs. 21,365-8- 6,	Rs. 11,695-12-9
2 Adwana.	,, 5,095-15-11,	,, 22,000-0- 0,	,, 16,904- 0-1,
3 Navibandar.	,, 9,306- 8- 6,	,, 28,635-0-11,	,, 19,328- 8-5,
Total.	Rs. 24,072- 4- 2.	Rs. 72,000-9- 5.	Rs. 47,928-5-3.

37. Some of the villagers of the Navibandar Taluka, whe had been specially favoured in the assessment under the old rates on account of the distance of the Taluka from Porbandar and the difficult approaches to the villages in consequence of two rivers intersecting the road, complained of the increase in the cash assessment in which the revision consequent upon the Survey resulted. The complaint against the revised assessments therefore was enquired into by the Political Agent in consultation with the Survey Superintendent and was found to be unfounded. The Political Agent has confirmed the new rates as being moderate.

Works subsidiary.

38. The work connected with the inquiry into areas claimed as alienated and the readjustment of the cash part of the assessment has been pushed on in the course of the year. The alienation or Barkhali cases arising out of the Ranavao and Navibandar Talukas have been nearly all completed, those of the Adwana Taluka were proceeded with in the course of the year. There are about 360 alienation cases in the Adwana Taluka. Much progress, however, was not made with the disposal of them owing to the urgency of other work. The following table will show the number of cases tried in each Taluka and the result under the decisions:—

Mahal or Taluq.	Number of Barkhali claims tried.	Number of acres claimed	Number of acres allowed	Number of acres disallowed	Number of Barkhali claims still remaining	Number of acres still remaining to be decided
Porbandar	,,	,,	,,	,,	6	14-29
Ranavao	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	254- 7
Navibandar	1	54-19	34-19	20	1	1195-15
Adwana	46	571-10	259-24½	311-25½	313	4651- 4
Total.	47	625-29	294-3½	331-25½	322	6115-16

39. Owing to the completion of field work and of the records of most of the villages under the Adwana Taluka and the fact that the necessary materials for the purpose were available the Administrator could readjust the cash assessment in all the villages comprised in the territories of the Mahal. The Adwana Mahal is the one which contains the largest number of villages

wholly or partially alienated. There is scarcely one of them, however, in which the Darbar has not retained or does not own some part of the land. The extent of Darbar lands varies in the different alienated villages. Whenever the number of Darbari fields or rather the area of Khalsa land is considerable, the usual method of collecting the harvested crop in a Khalavad or the thrashing-floor made outside the village, and strictly watching it and preventing the ingress into the village of any new grain that has not passed through the Khalawad, has necessarily to be adopted and the holder of the alienated portion is made to have a similar Khalavad for his own land, arrangements being made to prevent mixture or wrong appropriation by mislocation of harvested crops. But where the area of Khalsa fields is not considerable it is desirable to cause as little trouble as possible to the holder of the alienated lands. With this view the Khalavad system was abolished in the villages noted in the margin and an assessment per acre fixed upon the lands situated in them respectively. The leading rayats were collected and in consultation with them the assessment which is wholly to be in cash, was fixed for the lands of each village separately, regard being had to the quantity of the land, its vicinity or distance from the markets and other considerations. The measure has entirely removed any cause of complaint on the part of the Mehr holders, to whom most of the villages are alienated, that the Darbari Khalavad interferes with the ready removal of their own harvests from their fields direct into their houses.

1. Ratadi.
2. Bokhira.
3. Kuchhdi.
4. Nagka.
5. Khistri.
6. Bharvada.
7. Bakharla.
8. Keshav.
9. Degam.
10. Timdi.
11. Bardia.
12. Pandavadar.
13. Modhvada.
14. Khambhodar.
15. Odadar.

40. In the remaining villages of the Mahal the cash part of the assessment or acre Vero was also readjusted as it had been previously done in the case of Ranavao and Navibandar.

41. The cash assessment paid in the different villages was paid under different names and on different principles. Some villages paid *Santi* Vero or *Ghisara* Vero but at different rates according to castes, and also different according to other irrelevant circumstances. But the Vero paid by each cultivator had no actual reference to the acreage really occupied by him though in theory it was based upon it. There was no attempt at equality of incidence of taxation. Some villages were apparently more favoured than others. As the Ranavao and Navibandar Mahals had been subjected to a revision of the cash assessment the Adwana Mahal was brought under the operation of the same rules. As the revision could not be finished early in the year, it was thought equitable to remit the difference between the old and the new assessments for the present year and to give notice to the cultivators that the revised assessments

would be collected from the coming year. They were given to understand that if any one of them thought the revised assessment more than he cared to pay, it was open to him to throw up his tenancy. The notice was published generally so as to come to the knowledge of every one concerned, but it is satisfactory to note that up to date no land has been thrown up and that there is no likelihood of any being thrown up next year. On the contrary prices of tenancy rights sold in public auction are steadily rising, with the full knowledge of the revised assessment attaching to the land.

42. The following villages are held in Giras or for hereditary maintenance by Bhayats or kinsmen of the ruling chief.

Bhayati villages.

Name of village.	Number of acres held in alienation.	The amount of revenue approximately.
		Rs.
1. Bapodar	4,342	6,000
2. Shrinagar	2,192	3,000
3. Pandavadar	2,039	2,000
4. Vachhoda	837	2,500
5. Lavadia	1,136	2,000
6. Bardia	2,169	3,000
7. Morana	1,403	3,500
8. Katvana	1,724	3,400
	Total 15,842	25,400

The rights, privileges, and liabilities of the Bhayats have been determined and recorded by the Rajasthanik Court.

43. The following Patis or parts of village lands are also held in Giras by the Bhayats.

Bhayati Patis.

Pati in the village of	Area in acres.	Approximate revenue.
		Rs.
1. Bhad	642	1,500
2. Mitrala	1,536	3,000
3. Delodar	221	450
4. Mander	132	275
5. Padardi	758	1,500
	Total 3,289	6,725

44. The following villages or considerable areas of land in them are held by the Mehrs or the hereditary militia of H. H the Rana in consideration of service to be performed. The table gives the amount of land alienated approximately, and the approximate amount of the revenue enjoyed by the alienees.

The Mehr villages.

Name of village.	The whole area in acres.	Alienated to the Mehrs.	Area not alienated.	Amount of revenue enjoyed by the alienees.
				Rs.
1. Bokhira	4,865	1,944	2,921	6,800
2. Odadar	7,748	3,417	4,331	11,659
3. Sodhana	5,017	1,371	3,646	6,000
4. Phatana	4,228	1,059	3,169	5,000
5. Modhvada	4,659	2,907	1,752	14,000
6. Visavada	6,459	828	5,631	3,000
7. Keshav	1,700	1,587	113	3,200
8. Kuchhdi	8,042	2,950	5,092	5,525
9. Ratadi	1,489	349	1,140	775
10. Bakharla	5,285	4,437	848	15,000
11. Degam	2,028	941	1,087	2,650
12. Khambhodar	3,403	2,405	998	10,000
13. Bharvada	6,792	3,838	2,954	7,000
14. Khistri	865	748	117	2,000
15. Nagka	1,960	1,685	275	4,500
16. Tukda	2,838	978	1,860	2,500
17. Simar	3,420	286	3,134	1,144
18. Bhumiavadar	2,803	499	2,304	2,000
19. Paravada	3,276	138	3,138	552
20. Kunvadar	1,994	119	1,875	476
21. Vadala	4,592	304	4,288	1,000
Total...	83,463	32,790	50,673	1,04,781

45. It has to be remembered, however, that the Mehrs pay a hearth-Vero, which amounts at present to about Rs. 12,186, and which, though it is liable to increase gradually according to the number of families of the Mehrs, is barely one-eighth of the revenue they enjoy. In practice the ability of individual Mehrs to pay the Vero according to the sanctioned scale is kept in view in assessing them, although every family is bound, because it is liable, to pay Rs. 10-2-6. Looking to the number of families of the Mehrs liable to pay the Vero, the full amount that ought to be realized is over Rs. 25,000. The difference between what ought to be realized and what is realized is due to the fact that lenient consideration is shown to the actual condition of each family. There is little doubt, however, that owing to the principle on which the Vero is imposable *i. e.* its incidence on each family instead of on the land, the leaders of the clans escape very lightly, and the poorer members have to pay more in proportion, because the former enjoy more lands than the latter This can only be rectified by making the Vero assessable on the land instead of on the Chulo; a change, however, to which the leading men are naturally much opposed but which will have to be carried out nevertheless, as it is fair and calculated to minimize friction in future. As regards the Mehrs land disputes, 19 were settled by the end of the last year, and 2 remained to be decided in the course of the year under report. These are being investigated now by the Rajasthanik Court, and will be finished in a few days, so that all will have been completed by the end of the next month. The following table will show the extravagance

of the Mehrs claims, which were subjected to a careful scrutiny by the Rajasthanik Court, the ruling presumptions acted upon in the decisions being not at all in favour of the State, but rather in favour of the Mehrs. The figures in the table are approximate.

Name of village.	Number of acres claimed.	Number of acres confirmed by the Rajasthanik Court.	Number of acres disallowed.
1 Bokhira	4,865	1,944	2,921
2 Odadar	21,786	3,417	18,369
3 Sodhana	6,619	1,371	5,248
4 Phatana	5,718	1,059	4,659
5 Modhvada	17,244	2,907	14,337
6 Visavada	9,047	828	8,219
7 Keshav	4,476	1,587	2,889
8 Kuchhdi	8,042	2,950	5,092
9 Ratadi	1,982	349	1,633
10 Bakharla	17,549	4,437	13,112
11 Degam	1,987	941	1,046
12 Khambhodar	4,961	2,405	2,556
13 Bharvada	7,297	2,838	4,459
14 Khistri	1,824	748	1,076
15 Nagka	4,490	1,685	2,805
16 Tukda	4,708	978	3,730
17 Simar	286	286	,,
18 Bhumiavadar	1,178	499	679
19 Paravada	415	138	277
20 Kunvadar	804	119	685
21 Vadala	304	304	,,
22 Sodhana-Phatana joint	4,757	742	4,015
Total	1,30,339	32,532	97,807

46. There are three villages held for religious and charitable purposes under the management of Bawas and others. Their extent and revenue are as follows:—

Alienated villages held by Bawas.

Name of village.	Area in acres.	Revenue.
1. Singda	4,521	Rs. 13,000.
2. Bileshvar	1,287	,, 1,500.
3. Rozivada	3,283	,, 8,000.
Total	9,091	,, 22,500.

47. All the alienated villages and patis therefore are as follows:—

Holders.	Number of villages or patis.	Area in acres.	Revenue.
Bhayats	8	15,842	Rs. 25,400.
Bhayats' Patis	5	3,289	,, 6,725.
Mehrs	21	32,790	,, 1,04,781.
Bawas and others	3	9,091	,, 22,500.
Total	32	61,012	1,59,406.

48. It will be observed that the number of alienated villages is 32 out of 93 in the State and their revenue is about one-third of that of the whole State.

49. More and more waste land continues to be brought under cultivation and the sale of tenancy rights fetches good prices. The following table will show the progress of cultivation in the various Mahals:—

Extension of cultivated area.

Mahal or Taluq.	Culturable land in acres.	Under cultivation at the end of last year in acres.	Land brought under cultivation in the course of the year in acres	Culturable lands still remaining uncultivated.
Ranavao	55,022	49,160	2,695	3,167
Navibandar.	50,951	47,057	1,888	2,006
Adwana.	48,297	46,133	310	1,854
Total.	1,54,270	1,42,350	4,893	7,027

50. The amount of money realized by sale of tenancy rights of waste lands taken up for cultivation was Rs. 11,457-8-10. As a rule, no tenant is deprived of his land except for proved breach of revenue laws, well-known all over the State.

51. The villages newly established this year are as follows:—

Establishment of new villages.

1. Jhinjharkha
2. Bavalvao } in the Adwana Mahal.
3. Ambarama
4. Aditpara in the Ranavao Mahal.

52. One of the objects of establishing these villages is to bring into cultivation waste lands, which would otherwise remain uncultivated. Some of the colonists of the new villages are from the State itself, and others immigrate from the neighbouring States. The following table will indicate the number of cultivators that arrived in the year under report from other States to settle in the new villages:—

Name of Mahal.	Number of cultivators that arrived from other States.	Name of the State from which they arrived.	
1. Ranavao	22	Jamnagar	19
		Junaghad	2
		Mangrol	1
2. Adwana	2	Jamnagar	1
		Junaghad	1
3. Navibandar	4	Mangrol	1
		Junaghad	3
Total...	28		

53. The sinking of new wells for irrigation purposes continued to be encouraged in the year. Forty-five new wells were sunk and four old wells were repaired during the year. In some

Irrigation.

parts of the State, water being found to subsist rather deep from the surface of the soil, the rates at which grants are paid to cultivators as subsidies for sinking new wells have been revised in the following manner, the existing rate being Rs. 50 per well whatever the depth of the excavation.

1	Rs. 50	If the water is not more than 15 cubits below the surface of the ground.
2	Rs. 75	If the water is more than 15 and less than 25 cubits below the surface of the ground.
3	Rs. 100	If the water is more than 25 cubits below the surface.

Advances to agriculturists.

54. Takavi advances were made to 22 cultivators for purchase of cattle and agricultural implements. The number of applicants was 28 against 30 last year, and Rs. 599 were advanced to them against Rs. 1020 advanced in the previous year.

Horse and cattle breeding operations.

55. The usefulness of the new Arab stallions is being extended. The number of mares served during the year was 44 against 38 the preceding year. Of these 44 mares, 38 belonged to private individuals, and the rest to the State. Two of the state mares gave two colts in the year.

Forestry.

56. Under the favourable rainfall of the year, the forest reserves made very good progress. The rainfall was particularly favourable to the growth of grass also, the sale of which was therefore less profitable in the year in consequence of the plentiful supply of grass everywhere. The agricultural stock was consequently in a very prosperous condition.

57. The good and regular rainfall of the last year, it may be noted, has had a very good and nourishing effect upon the young plants which had sprouted out from the seeds of Sajad, Aritha, Ron, Sisam, Kher, Markho, Limdo &c. collected from the Godhana, Hadia, and Ranavao Reserves and thrown broadcast amongst them. The rain also did much good to the clumps of bamboos cut the year before last inasmuch as it made them vigorously shoot forth again. The revenue of the Forest Department including the grass was Rs. 6,978-0-0 and the expenditure was Rs. 4,213-2-0.

The Chhaya Rann plantation.

58. The planting of cocoanuts in the Chhaya Rann plantation ground which was commenced last year (see para. 54 of last year's Report) was continued in the year under report. The cocoanuts planted last year are in a good condition, though owing to the Rann being overfilled with water in the rains, some of them died as they remained submerged under water for two months. A small bund was made

to pump out the water from the plants, and by this contrivance a good many plants were saved. A regular bund on a larger scale is being constructed with a view to exclude some of the rainwater from the Rann. And a drain from the creek to the Chhaya Rann is also begun to drain away the water which collects in the Chhaya Rann, because that water acts injuriously not only on the plants but also on the health of the town. The drain will also carry away the rainwater that collects and stagnates in the town, breeding malaria and disease.

59. The plants that were saved from last year's inundation are in a thriving condition and having attained a height of more than three feet present a very healthy appearance. A nursery of 9000 seed cocoanuts brought last year has been made. 7700 of this number have sprouted out very well and are in a flourishing condition. These seedlings are now being transplanted to the plantation ground. 7200 seed cocoanuts brought from Goa this year have been put into the ground, and when these will have germinated and grown for a year and attained four or five leaves, they will in like manner be removed to the plantation ground.

The Chaubari plantation.

60. The Chaubari plantation of cocoanut trees is in a very thriving condition, and 500 new cocoanut plants have been added to the plantation and about 3000 more cocoanut seedlings are to be planted this year.

The Bhojeshvar plantation.

61. Last year fifty Alphonso mango grafts brought from Bombay were planted, out of which ten were killed by white ants and fungus diseases. The rest are in good condition and bid fair to thrive. The Bhojeshvar plantation has now been extended southwards, the new land covered by it having been cleared of stone and brushwood. 350 grafts brought this year have been planted at different places in the plantation.

Sea Customs.

62. The exports in the year ending 31st March 1893 amounted to Rs. 18,69,465 and the imports to Rs. 16,70,846 against Rs. 13,40,035 and Rs. 15,46,978 respectively in the preceding year, which, considering the cyclone of the 1st May 1892 which dislocated all local trade in the busiest part of the season in the beginning of the year, might be considered satisfactory. This is especially so when it is remembered that the figures do not include the bulk of the cotton exports of this year which began towards the end of March and continued as usual up to the end of May.

63. The trade of the place was altogether better this year in every respect

Trade.

than it was in the previous year. This was especially so as regards the export of cotton from Porbandar, which owing to the good cotton crop in Kathiawar as also to the opening of the line of Railway between Jetalsar and Rajkot made the Bandar at Porbandar look much more active and busy this year than was the case for many years past. It was very satisfactory to note that the destruction of a large number of local country craft by the cyclone of last year did not lessen the carrying power generally afforded by country craft to the trade at Porbandar. Country vessels came from other ports, and four new ones were built in the course of the year at Porbandar. It is worthy of remark that the Railway brought more cotton to the port for transmission by sea than it ever did before. The following table will show the number of bales brought by rail to the Bandar during the last four years since the Railway has been opened.

Year.	Bales brought by rail to the Bandar.
1889-90	4,717
1890-91	3,463
1891-92	799
1892-93	6,520

64. It is also worthy of remark that the Railway ran a goods train every day during the cotton season to and from Porbandar. The Railway brought cotton from stations as far as Jetalsar on the main line and as far as Gondal on the Rajkot section.

Stone.

65. The stone trade also shows an increase in the year, the exports having amounted to Rs. 86,320-15-0 against Rs. 80,983-4-8, and the royalty and duty realized rose from Rs. 16,312-6-9 to Rs. 17,018-6-6 for the year ending 31st May 1893.

Timber.

66. It is satisfactory to record that the timber trade has also been showing indications of prosperity, 80,169¼ cwts. worth Rs. 81,786-12-6 having been imported in the course of the year as against cwts. 53,607¼ worth Rs. 55,916-15-0 in the preceding year.

67. The Railway also added considerably to the exports of food-grains from Porbandar, the exports under that head having amounted to a value of Rs. 2,11,695-12-8 against Rs. 1,20,123-10-0 exported in the previous year. Much of this was brought by the Railway.

68. The value of the export and import trade of the State has been generally increasing since the Administration came in, though it occasionally

shows fluctuations which are due to temporary causes. The following table shows what the value of the trade was as also the amount that was realized by way of customs duties in the year before the Administration began and what they have been from year to year since that year. The duties levied in the year before the Administration as also for two or three years after the commencement of the Administration were at rates very much higher than those at which they are levied now.

Year.	The value of the imports and exports.	Amount of customs duties collected.
1885-86	Rs 20,22,968	Rs. 73,264
1886-87	,, 18,39,088	,, 64,027
1887-88	,, 32,20,657	,, 93,325
1888-89	,, 31,65,088	,, 80,986
1889-90	,, 28,21,995	,, 60,050
1890-91	,, 35,93,611	,, 69,358
1891-92	,, 28,88,013	,, 64,603
1892-93	,, 35,40,312	,, 75,470

The old accounts.

69. The settlement of the old customs accounts has progressed under Mr. Gulabrai Chhaganlal. The number of accounts settled was 138 and Rs. 10,517-6-6 were recovered. There now remain about 16 large and 125 minor accounts to settle, and it is expected that this work will be finished in the course of the next year. The cost of the special officer's department was Rs. 435-5-10.

Stamps.

70. The revenue under this head amounted to Rs. 57,324-2-6 as against Rs. 27,611-3-0 last year. The increase is chiefly due to a large number of new suits having been instituted at the end of the last calender year owing to the introduction of the British Indian Law of Limitation. The rates of stamp-duty remained the same in the year as before.

Salt, Ganja, Opium, and Liquor.

Salt.

71. Salt produced the same revenue as in the previous year viz. Rs. 1,350 being the fees on brine wells.

Ganja.

72. There is nothing to call for remark under the head of Ganja. The farm was sold for Rs. 451 against Rs. 501 in the previous year.

Opium.

73. The farm of opium realized Rs. 4,800 during the year against Rs. 6,275 in the previous year. The amount of opium purchased by the farmer was 1466 seers and 19 tolas, and

the quantity consumed during the year was 1,261 seers and 19 tolas against 1,220 seers last year.

Liquor.

74. The farm of distilling and selling liquor has been given out for five years for Rs. 10,221 per year. The revenue for the last five years stands thus:—

Year	Rs. As. Ps.
1888-89	399-10-10.
1889-90	438- 0- 0.
1890-91	2,200- 0- 0.
1891-92	10,221- 0- 0.
1892-93	10,221- 0- 0.

Trade.

State of trade.

75. As might have been expected, the favourable rain-fall and the plentiful harvest coupled with high prices of cotton conduced to render the trade much brisker than it had been for some time past. The opening of the Railway extension between Jetalsar and Rajkot also contributed to make the trade brighter than before. To assist the local merchants, who suffered considerably from want of cash, to finance their commercial transactions during the busiest part of the season, arrangements were made to pay them money to the amount of Rs. 1,33,925-0-0 for monies paid by them in Bombay to the State's credit in the Bank of Bombay for very moderate premium. The State had to remit a considerable sum of money to Bombay for the purchase of Government paper, and it was glad to be able to assist the merchants and to get this remittance made without cost, nay, with a small profit. Until we decide to revive the old practice of advancing State noney to the Sahukars as advccated in para. 67 of the Administration Report for the previous year it will be fortunate if we are able to make any remittance we have to make to Bombay in April or May instead of at any other time. This will depend upon two things, 1st we must have a balance to remit; 2nd the rate of Government paper should then be lower than at any other time as was the case this year.

Education.

Transfer of control of funded schools to the State.

76. The most important event in connection with education was the resuming on the 1st April 1893 by the State of the control of the schools that had been till then under the management of the Educational Department. The number of these schools is 12. They will be open to inspection by the Inspecting officers of the Educational Department as heretofore, but all powers

as to employing new men or rewarding or punishing those already employed in the department will remain with the State. The fees of the schools, seven-eighths of which were hitherto paid into the Agency Treasury to defray the cost of inspection and to maintain the pension fund, will now be retained by the State in full. The State will, however, have to pay pension contribution at 6¼ per cent. on the salaries of all masters in pensionable service and also to contribute to the general inspection fund on the basis of population. The advantages of maintaining petty masters on pensionable salary appear doubtful, especially when it is considered that the schools have now been re-transferred to the State, that the masters have practically been put on a footing of equality with the other servants of the State, and that their being on pensionable service is a great bar to their being promoted to any of the other departments. A modification of the system of pension contributions would facilitate interchangibility between various Departments which is now rather impracticable.

77. The number of the schools has remained the same as last year viz. 12. The number of scholars is 1,162 against 1,122 last year, which shows that the schools are making some slight progress.

Aided Schools.

78. Two schools having been struck off the grant-in-aid list during the past year owing to the misconduct and unfitness of the masters in charge of them, there are now only two schools receiving grant-in-aid. The number of pupils being educated in these schools is 198. The Mahomedan Madressa, which was before it was removed from the aided list the leading grant-in-aid school, is likely to be registered again for grant-in-aid. The rules prescribed for grant-in-aid schools having been openly disobeyed and the educational authorities having been defied by the head master, the managers were instructed to remove the man, but as they kept him on, the school was struck off the aided list. They have now, however, removed the man and the school will, if placed under the management of a qualified teacher, be soon restored to the aided list.

Darbari Schools.

79. The number of boys attending the private Darbari or state schools is 561 this year against 352 in the preceding year. This increase is partly due to the villagers showing more zeal about the instruction of their children, and partly to a new school having been opened at Majivana. The number of the schools including night-schools is now 19.

Anglo-Vernacular School.

80. The Anglo-Vernacular School which teaches up to the 4th departmental standard contains 63 pupils against 68 last year.

81. The Girls School at Porbandar contains 164 girls against 181

Girls Schools.

last year. The reduction in the number of scholars is due to a more strict attendance roll having been insisted upon than was allowed the previous year.

82. The total number of children under tuition is 1,731 or 16 per cent. of the children of school-going age according to the census of 1891.

Education of Bhayad boys.

83. The experiment of educating the boys of the Rana's distant kinsmen is continued. There were 22 boys in the establishment kept for them, and the expenditure incurred on account of their fees, feed, clothing, and supervision in the whole year amounted to Rs. 791-0-11.

Expenditure on education.

84. The total expenditure incurred by the State on education in the year amounted to Rs. 9,209-3-4 or together with that on the education of the Rana's younger grandson and poorer kinsmen to Rs. 15,233-4-6.

Education of the Mehrs.

85. The Mehrs form about one fifth of the population of the State. As they are very backward even as regards primary education, special facilities have been provided for the education of their children by founding schools in their villages, and by remitting the fees payable by them.

New schoolhouses for village schools.

86. Two new schoolhouses have been provided for the villages of Khambhodar and Ranavao, and arrangements are being made to build new houses for the schools at Bakharla, Chhaya, Miani, Modhvada, Majivana and Vadvala. The object is to supply each village school with a building that will attract the children to it for its sanitary and other conveniences.

Public Works.

Works Completed.

87. The hospital sanctioned by Government in May 1892 has been completed with the exception of the outhouses, which are under construction. It is built on a site open to the sea-breeze. A waiting room, a prescribing room, a dispensing room and an operating room are provided on the ground floor, also a male ward for ten beds; on the upper storey a female ward for 10 beds and 3 rooms which may either be utilized as quarters for a nurse or as isolated wards for special cases. The hospital has not yet been occupied, but will be as soon as the outhouses are completed and other arrangements for fitting up the main building are complete.

88. The grain and vegetable markets also sanctioned by Government in March 1892 have been built in Harji Ukarda in

Grain and vegetable Markets.

the centre of Porbandar. 34 separate grain shops and 84 stalls for fruit and vegetable are provided. The Markets are already appreciated as a great public benefit, and it may also be mentioned that nearly all the stalls are taken up by shopkeepers, who had no stalls before, who used to sit in open spaces wherever available to sell their goods. It may also be mentioned that the State is realizing by the rents of the stalls a sufficient return for the money, about Rs. 22,000, laid out on the work.

Post and Telegraph office.

89. A Post and Telegraph office has been built on the Main Road between the Railway Station and the Town at a cost of Rs. 6,000. It was taken over by Government on the 1st September 1892, and has been found convenient. The building contains large separate Post and Telegraph offices with public verandah and quarters for the Postmaster and also for the Telegraph master.

90. Two chowkis have been built on the Kandorna Road and one on the Adwana Road for sowars.

91. A Police chowki has been built near the old Chhaya gate.

Improvements in the creek.

92. The Bandar wharf has been further extended by 650 feet, so that the wharf is altogether now 1600 feet. And the space between the wharf and the Dock Estate Railway having been reclaimed, much convenience is afforded by the extension to the trade of the place, to which it is now possible to assign different portions of the wharf for exports and imports and again for different articles of exports. It is proposed to carry the reclamation and extension of the wall by 500 feet next year so that the stone trade as well as the timber trade may have separate places assigned to them. The timber trade is capable of considerable development, because the country vessels bring rafters and small timber from Africa, and a great deal from the Malabar coast at comparatively cheap rates of conveyance and because the Railway conveys much of the timber so brought to the interior of the province. Arrangements are being made to supply more cranes for stone and timber for loading and unloading between the creek and the Dock Estate Railway.

Minor works.

93. The following minor works were also taken in hand and finished during the year.

1. Cattle pound at Porbandar.
2. Cattle trough at Porbandar.
3. Cattle trough with well at Degam.
4. Dock Railway sidings.
5. Repairs to State buildings in Porbandar.

6. Road repairs in and about Porbandar.

7. Bandar Road wall.

8. Purchase and building of latrines.

Works under construction or proposed to be constructed.

94. A new Girls School has been commenced at Porbandar. It is a storeyed building with some pretensions to architectural beauty. It is intended to provide accommodation for 150 girls to begin with, but it is so designed that if more accommodation is wanted, it could easily be provided hereafter by extending the building. Provision has been made in the next budget to build quarters for the head-mistress to reside in the compound. The building though not situated in the middle of the town is located in a very convenient place, and a large compound with an enclosure wall will be added to allow the girls to take exercise and play during recess time.

Girls School.

95. Surveys have been made, and plans and estimates prepared for the proposal to dam the Gosa Bara with the two-fold object of excluding sea-water from the Mokal Rann and of forming a roadway to improve communication along the coast at present broken during the monsoon. The scheme has been submitted to Government for sanction and is awaiting receipt of orders. It is estimated to cost Rs. 42,222-8-0. When fully carried out, it will reclaim the major part of an area of about 60 square miles of land now lying waste in consequence of the salt water which affects it. As a causeway connecting the communication between Navibandar and Porbandar and making an unbroken road between the two places possible it will also be extremely valuable and may lead in the near future to thorough bridged communication being established between Porbandar and Madhavpur.

Gosa Bara.

96. It is proposed to reclaim the extensive tract known as the Bharvada Ghed and surrounded by the villages of Bharvada, Rinavada, Shrinagar, Visavada, Keshav and Modhvada. Nearly the whole of this region contains a rich alluvial soil which can not be cultivated, because during the rains and two or three months after, it remains submerged in water brought down by the mountain streams, which after discharging the greater bulk of their contents fail to discharge the last portion of the water through the channel of the Kinderi Khadi of the Visavada creek on account of the ground beyond the upper course of the creek being higher than the Ghed, though the creek itself is lower than the Ghed. It is therefore only necessary to cut a drain through the Ghed into the creek through the higher ground

The Bharvada Ghed.

so that the whole of the water brought into the Ghed may pass on into the creek. If drained as proposed the Ghed would yield about 9 square miles of cultivable land containing fertile soil which might add very considerably to the revenues of the State.

Irrigation Bunds.

97. Two irrigation Bunds at a cost of Rs. 2,434 are under construction at Kinderkheda intended to irrigate a large area of ground which for want of water lies waste at present.

The Jetty.

98. Besides the harbour scheme already prepared and now awaiting the sanction of Government involving the construction of a pier and two breakwaters, the project of erecting a jetty in connection with the existing harbour arrangements along the creek has been prepared and submitted to Government. The object is to provide a means of loading and discharging cargo independently of the tides during which alone the creek allows those operations, and also to lessen the charges on account of lighterage which bears heavily on the trade of the port at present. The jetty is not of course intended as a substitute for the larger harbour scheme, but as subsidiary to it. It may be necessary in connection with the jetty or rather to protect it from rough weather, to construct, somewhat earlier than intended in connection with the larger harbour scheme, the breakwater which is known as the western breakwater in that scheme. It is believed that the construction of this breakwater will be comparatively an easy matter, as it can be begun with dry land and be built partly on dry land during low water.

99. It is necessary to undertake and finish the jetty and the subsidiary works required for it at as early a date as possible in order that Porbandar may not lose its fair share of the increased trade, which will seek exportation and importation at the Kathiawad ports in connection with the new Railway line from Jetalsar to Rajkot, and with the projected line from Rajkot to Jamnagar, as also the conversion of the Morvi line from narrow guage to metre guage.

100. The total expenditure on public works in the year ending 31st March 1893 amounted to Rs. 61,442-2-4. The amount provided in the Budget for public works is Rs. 1,39,547. The budget year ends by the 31st of July.

Railway.

101. The sum of Rs. 31,771-6-10, was spent on capital works of the Railway in the year ending 31st December 1892. The receipts from the Railway during the same period

amounted to Rs. 18,618-10-4. As already observed in para. 63 the Railway has been doing better business this year both on account of the construction of the Rajkot branch and of the general prosperity of the year. But the fact remains that the line has cost no less than Rs. 52,000 per mile and also that the alignment of the line leaves out important centres of trade, as Kutiana Kandorna, and the like, and runs for a considerable part of it through barren and comparatively unpopulated tracts. The fact therefore that the capital outlay has been very considerable can not but tell upon the amount of the return. The Porbandar State has been doing and will do all that it can to prosper the trade at the port so as to feed the Railway. The duties charged on exports and imports at Porbandar are lower as a whole than those charged at Veraval, and the Bandar, even as it is, affords considerable facilities to the trade for a longer time and more profitably to the traders than is the case at Veraval. But the resources of the State and its extent are very limited and it can scarcely undertake many of the means open to other Bandars to invite trade to itself. If, for instance, Veraval ship no more than, and arrange to ship, all the cotton grown in the limits of the Junaghad State, the exports at Veraval must very considerably exceed those at Porbandar. Nevertheless, it is fair to hope that if the proposed harbour scheme is carried out the Railway will pay much better than it does at present.

The Municipality.

102. The Municipality of Porbandar, the only one in the State, has been doing its duty satisfactorily. The members who are all appointed by the State and of whom 10 are non-official and 4 official take a very fair amount of interest in its work.

Town conservancy.

103. Every effort has been made by the conservancy department to promote the cleanliness of the town and to prevent people from in any way dirtying or fouling the streets. A considerable sum of money viz. Rs. 2,616-6-0, was expended last year on providing public latrines. Rs. 3,333-13-8 were spent this year in setting up two rows of latrines on the sea-shore, which with those erected last year, will be found sufficient for the wants of the town. To enable the Municipality to defray the cost of removing nightsoil to a convenient distance from the public and private latrines in and near the town, a *halalcore* cess was imposed in the course of the year, and it is paid by the people without complaint. It amounts to annas twelve per annum per family or anna one per month.

104. During the year under report cholera prevailed in the rainy season.

Public health.

The total number of persons attacked was 275, of whom 46 succumbed. This small percentage of fatal cases to the total number attacked is due to the fact that prompt medical assistance was rendered to every person reported to have been seized with cholera and the disease yielded to timely treatment in most cases. Smallpox and measles also prevailed in March, April and May. The diseases treated at the dispensary were the ordinary ones of the cutaneous system, and those of the intestines. This year more persons sought medical relief at the dispensary than last year, the number of outdoor patients treated this year being 10,294 against 9,674 the number treated last year.

105. The cost of the medical department amounted to Rs. 2,838-8-0 which is all defrayed by the State.

A meat and fish market commenced.

106. The erection of a meat and fish market has been commenced at one end of the town with a view to afford a convenient place to meat and fish vendors for selling meat and fish and to prevent them from exposing and selling the same in populated parts of the town and thereby polluting the air and causing dissatisfaction to the Hindus. The work is in progress and is estimated to cost Rs. 3,000 which will all be borne by the Municipality.

The manufacture of poudrette.

107. A party consisting of Rao Saheb Popatbhai Dungarsi, senior overseer of the Public Works Department, the Municipal Secretary, and four scavengers was sent to Poona and Sholapur in November last to study the manufacture of poudrette. Soon after the return of the party the manufacture of that manure was practically started here. A field was taken up on the north side of the creek at a safe distance from the town and free from other sanitary objections as to situation. All the nightsoil of the town was conveyed thither. The nightsoil was before conveyed to a greater distance and thrown out to rot away. The distance considerably added to the expense of removing the stuff, and after it was removed, nothing was produced from it. The shorter distance now chosen for the destination of nightsoil saves money in the conveyance, and the poudrette is produced without appreciable cost. So far the cost of producing the poudrette has been recovered by the Municipality by the sale of the article, which cultivators of garden vegetables have already begun to appreciate. It is expected it will not be long before the article comes to be sought after as a valuable manure by cultivators generally in the State. The prejudice against it will take some time to wear away, but as villagers are fond of raising the sugarcane they will soon come to know that

no better manure can be used for that crop than poudrette. If the manure comes to be generally used, the Municipality may count upon a good return from its manufacture.

Planting roadside trees.

108. Vigorous efforts were made during the year to plant roadside trees at Porbandar. In order to give the plants a favourable start the roads selected for the purpose were those comparatively free from liability to the odho or salt wind blowing from the seaside, so destructive to plant life. The number of cuttings and young plants planted in the year under report was 245. The tree-planting is at present confined to the main road called the Kandorna Road and the North Bandar Road. The experiment has so far proved successful, and the plants are all doing exceedingly well. The trees planted are generally the banyan, the peepul, the peepri, the cocoanut, the gundo and the local almond. More trees will be planted in the coming season, care being taken to select such roads as are protected from the salt wind.

Financial condition.

109. The financial condition of the Municipality is satisfactory. Its chief sources of income are the housetax, the *halalcore* cess and the octroi duty on ghee consumed in the town of Porbandar. The chief expenditure is on towncleaning, conservancy, lighting and establishment. The following shows the income and expenditure of the Municipality under the several heads:—

Income.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Opening balance...	10,734-	8-	0.
Housetax	5,822-	0-	0.
Octroi on ghee	5,207-	5-	0.
Halalcore cess (for six months only).	918-	3-	0.
Tax on new doors &c	1,120-	3-	6.
Poudrette	79-	0-	0.
Miscellaneous	618-	8-	10.
Deposits	740-	0-	0.
Total Rs.	25,239-	12-	4.

Expenditure.

Establishment	1,380-	13-	4.
Town clearing and conservancy charges...	3,871-	5-	10.
Road repairs	243-	11-	8.

Lighting	1,885- 7- 0.
Watering the roads	731-14- 7.
Planting trees on the North Bandar road	691-13-11.
Clearing wells	124- 1- 0.
Cleansing latrines and removing nightsoil	1,601-11- 3.
Poudrette expense	74- 7- 3.
Miscellaneous	1,129-14- 1.
	11,735- 3-11.
Closing balance	13,504- 8- 5.
Total Rs.	25,239-12- 4.

General Remarks.

110. The Barvatyas continued to trouble the province in the first part of the year. The arrangements that had been made in the previous year to prevent their visiting Porbandar were continued and the State succeeded in preventing their arrival into its limits. The Police Superintendent and the Mahal Foujdars were constantly on the move and all damaged characters and suspects were strictly watched.

Barvatyas.

111. His Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, visited Porbandar on the 12th April accompained by Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Captain Poore, aid-de-camp Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Sir Charles Ollivant, Political Agent, Captain M. T. Lyde, Prant Officer, and Mr. W. H. White, Manager B. G. J. P. Railway. His Excellency drove round the city with H. H. the Rana and the Administrator, and inspected the interesting places and the chief institutions of the State, viewing also the site of the proposed pier and the breakwaters. His Excellency's stay at Porbandar was very short. The special train conveying His Excellency arrived at 6 A. M. and His Excellency left by steamer at about 9 A. M.

His Excellency the Governor's visit.

112. The plentiful harvest of the year improved the condition of the people. The crops were good throughout and there was no general disease except the slight cholera which occurred for a short time in the rainy season. The State dues were paid without difficulty and there was no case of distraint. Satisfaction of private debts appeared also to be more easily arranged by indebted parties than before. Wherever the village communities stood in need of any things which could be procured by a common effort, they readily undertook it, the State helping and

Condition of the people.

encouraging them. Waste lands are being taken up rapidly for cultivation, and prices of tenancy rights are rising. Cultivators continue to immigrate from the neighbouring States and help to establish new villages within the boundaries of the State. There has been a sensible decrease in the commission of offence. Wages of labour are rising and it is difficult to get male labourers even at 6 annas a day, and females at 4 annas. There is more room for population and immigration both as regards labour and the amount of uncultivated area available for reclamation and first tilling. The number of live stock is increasing in spite of the restrictions placed upon free grazing. Building sites continue to be much sought after, and some fine houses are in the course of construction at Porbandar. Applications are also being received from many big villages, where private property does not at present exist in houses, to be allowed to buy the sites on which the houses are situated. Arrangements are being made to encourage people to acquire this property.

Officials.

113. The officials have worked with industry and zeal. Mr. Benson, the State Engineer, has elaborated besides the harbour scheme several projects for draining and reclaiming waste lands. Mr. Thakurdas Mathuradas reverted to his appointment in the British service, as Government were unable to grant him grade promotion in the Service to which he belonged. His place has been filled by Mr. Gulabdas Laldas Nanavati, Sub-Judge of Balsar. The Head Clerk and Head Accountant Mr. Maniram Ambaram having been transferred to Rajpipla as personal assistant to the Administrator of that State, the post of Head Clerk and Head Accountant has been split up and Mr. Ranchhordas Narandas Jivrajani has been appointed Head Clerk, and Mr. Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhat has been appointed Head Accountant.

Personal.

114. H. H. the Rana continues in his friendly attitude towards the Administration. He is now 74 years old, but is enjoying his usual good health.

115. Kumar Bhavsinghji married a second wife Bai Shri Ramba, daughter of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, with the permission of Government and the consent of H. H. the Rana. Immediately after this marriage, however, he went and married the sister of the Thakor of Shahpur and then the daughter of the Thakor of Virpur at an interval of two days. In both these cases the marriages were contracted without the consent of H. H. the Rana and against the advice of the Political Agent, and although it was decided that the Shahpur and Virpur Bais would not be provided with house accommodation or any maintenance by the State. It having been found necessary to take over from

Kumar Bhavsinghji the control of his household affairs, they had to be placed under the control of Mr. Benson towards the close of the year.

116. The education of Kumar Vajesinghji, the second grandson of the Rana, is satisfactorily reported upon by the authorities of the Rajkumar College. The Kumar is now eighteen years old, and seems inclined to think that he has attended the College long enough. He still attends the institution, however, though unfortunately he does not enjoy a robust health.

Administrator,
Porbandar State.

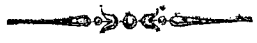
APPENDIX III.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PORBANDAR STATE

FOR 1893-94.



PORBANDAR.

PRINTED AT THE PORBANDAR DARBARI PRESS.

1894.

Index to the Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1893-94

SUBJECT.	PARA
INTRODUCTORY	1
GENERAL VIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK	2
POLICE.—	
State police	3 to 5
Disarmament	6
GENERAL STATE OF CRIME.—	
Offences against the person	7
Do. Do. property	8
Action of the police in regard to crime	9 , 10
New rules regarding the registration of suspects	11
ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.—	
Civil Courts	12
Execution of decrees	13
Suits by the State	14
Suits against the State	15
LAND REVENUE.—	
The season	16 , 17
Partial remission of *acre vero*	18
The Revenue survey	19 , 20
Enquiry into land alienations	21 , 22
Extension of cultivated area	23
Advances to cultivators	24
Commutation of Mehrs' *chula vero* into an assessment on lands...	25
The attitude of the Mehrs towards the Darbar	26
Horse-breeding	27
Forestry	28 to 31
Plantations	32
Gardens	33
SEA CUSTOMS AND TRADE.—	
Sea customs	34
State of trade	35
Cotton adulteration	36
The old accounts...	37
STAMPS	38

SALT, GANJA, OPIUM AND LIQUOR	39
MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.—	
Ginning factory	40
EDUCATION.—	
State schools	41 to 43
Aided schools	44
Expenditure on education	45
New school-houses	46
PUBLIC WORKS.—	
Hospital	47
Girls' school	48
Wharf wall	49
Tidal observations	50
Chadeshwar bund	51
Two bunds at Kinderkheda	52
Bharwada Gher channel	53
Chhaya Rann drain	54
Gosa Bara bund...	55
Mamlatdar's kacheri at Bagwadar	56
Fish and meat market	57
Latrines	58
Village school-houses	59
Works projected...	60
Expenditure on public works	61
Railway	62
MUNICIPALITY.—	
Taxation	63
Financial condition	64
Town conservancy	65
Public health	66
GENERAL REMARKS.—	
Condition of the people	67
Officials	68
PERSONAL	69

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PORBANDAR STATE FOR THE YEAR 1893-94.

Porbandar, 13th July 1894.

The following report is for the year ending 31st March 1894—the eighth since the State came under direct administration by the British Government. The late Mr. S. P. Pandit was in charge of the State from 1st April to 16th October. From 17th October to 2nd November Major M. T. Lyde was in temporary charge, and from 3rd November until the close of the year the office of Administrator was held by Mr. W. T. Morison.

General view of the year's work.

2. The year has been on the whole an uneventful one, the time having been chiefly spent in pushing on reforms already initiated and in working for the general improvement of the administration. It is necessary to exercise a careful personal supervision over the subordinate executive establishment, whose members cannot be expected to have yet forgotten the traditions of service in native States, and thus much work has to be done by the Administrator, which in a British district falls to the lot of an Assistant or Deputy Collector. The special features of the year may be said to have been the satisfactory condition of the general revenues of the State in spite of a poor season, the commencement of enquiries for the purpose of commuting the *chula vero* levied from the Mehrs into an assessment on their lands, and the advance made towards completing the Revenue Survey and register of alienations.

Police.

State Police.

3. The State police numbers 287 officers and men, as against 284 in the previous year, and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 29,994. Though the corps is of comparatively recent formation and is somewhat wanting in smartness owing to a paucity of good officers, it is composed of good material, and would, it it believed, give a good account of itself in putting down any local disturbances. Fortunately during the past year there was no occasion to employ the men in this way. When the pursuit of the Cutch *barwatias* was going on, the frontier and all passes in the Barda Hills were carefully watched and patrolled; but the *barwatias* never attempted to enter the State.

4. Now that the province has been cleared of outlaws, and the more troublesome portion of the population of this State has been got under control, it will be possible to reduce the number of standing police; and steps will be taken to do so during the present year. In the case of emergencies the State can always call out an ample number of irregular militia to assist the regular police.

5. Of the whole force, 86 men (equal to 30 per cent.) can read and write, and during the year 49 passed an elementary examination in Police law.

Disarmament.

6. There is nothing new to report with regard to disarmament, which has already been carried out to the fullest extent advisable. All that remains to be done is to adopt, in conjunction with the other States of the province, a standard draft of rules for regulating the purchase and possession of arms and ammunition. Correspondence is already going on with this object.

General state of crime.

Offences against the person.

7. The list of crime for the year is not a heavy one. No murder nor dacoity was committed, but there were 4 petty robberies and 6 cases of grievous hurt. Of the 4 robberies 3 were committed in the Adwana Mahal and the other in Ranawao. The offenders in each case are believed to have made their way across the border into Jamnagar or Junagadh States, and only one man was arrested. The physical configuration of the State, which consists of a long narrow strip of land running along the coast and bounded on all sides, but the west, by foreign States, is specially favourable to the escape of criminals, who always take advantage of it, when they can. The cases of grievous hurt were chiefly in connection with land disputes, and amongst Jethwas and Mehrs, who are much addicted to the forcible assertion of their rights.

Against property.

8. The results of the action of the Police in recovering stolen property are not satisfactory, as will be seen from the following table:

Year.	Property stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage of recovery to total amount stolen.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1891-92.	5,315.	3,412.	64.
1892-93.	3,282.	2,158.	66.
1893-94.	4,591.	2,224.	48.

A large theft of Rs. 1,700 in Adityana, which remained undetected, helps to swell the amount of stolen property and reduce the average of recovery. But apart from this, the Administrator is not satisfied with what he has seen himself of the work of the police in detecting thefts, and there appears to be a

distinct want of detective ability amongst the superior officers. It must, however, be noted in their favour that complaints of violence used to suspects or of extorted confessions are very rare.

Action of the Police in regard to crime.

9. The following table shows the number of arrests made by the police on charges of cognizable offences and the results of the trials:

Year.	Offences reported.	Number of persons.					Percentage of convicted to arrested.
		Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Awaiting trial.	
1892-93	218	242	237	121	112	4	50
1893-94	200	231	225	148	75	2	64

10. The number of persons brought before the Magistrates charged with non-cognizable offences was 1,369, of which 425 were for petty municipal offences only. Deducting these latter it appears that in all 1,169 persons were brought to trial during the year, an average of 1 to every 73 persons in the State.

New rules regarding the registration of suspects.

11. New rules have recently been passed to regulate the entry of names on the lists of suspects kept in each village. These suspects have always been divided into 2 classes—those who must sleep every night at the village *chora*, and those who must report themselves present in the village to the Patel every evening at dark and in the early morning. On examining the existing lists it was found that, owing to the absence of proper control and system, many men were being treated as suspects, whose names ought either to have never been entered or to have been expunged long ago. A careful enquiry has now been made in the case of each name and the lists amended and considerably reduced accordingly. The new rules contain clear instructions for future guidance. It is therefore hoped that this long-established and excellent precaution against crime will in future be equally effective without being oppressive and abused.

Administration of Civil Justice.

Civil Courts.

12. The number of original civil suits filed during the year was 908 against 6,101 in 1892–93. The large increase in that year was fully explained in last year's administration report. The number for the year under report may be considered as normal. The number decided during the year was 4,426, leaving a balance for disposal of only 879, as compared with 4,397 at the close of the previous year. The Judicial officers of the State, Rao Bahadur Gulabdas Laldas, Sarnyayadhish

and Rao Saheb Madhavrai Jetha Baxi, Munsiff, have worked hard and well and much credit is due to them for this satisfactory return. There were 77 civil appeals remaining undisposed of at the close of the previous year, and 49 were filed during the year under report. Of these 111 were disposed of, leaving a balance of only 15 at the end of the year.

Execution of decrees.

13. Including the previous year's balance there were 3,527 applications for execution of decrees, on 2,209 of which the decrees were executed, leaving a balance of 1,318 still undisposed of. The large balance is accounted for by the bad season. Decrees against cultivators are generally executed in the *khalawad* or village grainyard, by giving the creditor the grain remaining over after the Darbari demand has been satisfied and enough has been set apart for the food of the debtor and his family until next season. During the year under report, this surplus was as a rule very small and in many cases *nil.*

Suits by the State.

14. During the year a suit was filed in the Bombay Small Cause Court against a previous general agent of this State, to recover a balance of Rs. 377 which was due from him and which he refused to pay. The suit was won and the money recovered.

Suits against the State.

15. Of the 4 suits brought by public works contractors against the State for a total sum of Rs. 83,556, one for Rs. 12,275 was amicably arranged in January last by the State paying the plaintiffs Rs. 1,500 in full satisfaction of their claim. The hearing of the remaining 3 cases has been completed and judgment in 2 of them has since the close of the year been pronounced in favour of the State. The judgment in the last has not yet been passed. A fuller account of the results of the trials will given in next year's report, when the appeals, if any, have been made and decided.

Land Revenue.

The season.

16. The rainfall for the year was insufficient, being only 14·48 inches, as compared with an average of 20 inches, and also unseasonable, as, of this, 10·88 inches fell in the month of June alone, leaving only 3.60 inches for the rest of the cultivating season. A cyclonic storm in November, when ·63 inch of rain fell had the effect of somewhat improving the crops, but on the whole the season was a bad one, except in Navibandar Mahal, where it was almost up to the average, but not a good one. The short rainfall was especially injurious to the grazing throughout the district and there would have been considerable mortality amongst the cattle, had it not been for the grass reserves, which the State annually throws

open for grazing, and the fodder crops, which the cultivators are in the habit of raising by irrigation from wells. The benefit of large increase in the number of wells dug during the last few years was especially manifest during the season. The Rabaris who graze large herds of cattle in the hills were also put to great straits to find food for their animals, and incurred considerable expense in the purchase of a larger amount than usual of cottonseeds.

17. As the land revenue is chiefly collected by the State in kind, the sale-proceeds of the State share of grain are always a sure index of the nature of the season. The following are the amounts realised during the last 5 years:

1889-90	Rs.	2,18,433.
1890-91	„	1,80,134.
1891-92	„	2,15,827.
1892-93	„	2,95,154.
1893-94	„	1,72,540.

Partial remission of *acre vero*.

18. As explained in para. 41 of last year's report, the different cash *veros*, which used to be levied from cultivators throughout the State, have now been commuted into a cash assessment, called by the cultivators *acre vero*, on the land. The rate of this cash assessment has been fixed village by village, and varies from one rupee to five annas per acre. No classification of soils has been attempted, but a higher assessment is generally levied on irrigated lands. Owing to the badness of the season, it was considered advisable to remit a portion of this *vero* in those parts of the State, where the crops were poorest. Accordingly in February an order was issued remitting, for the year half the *acre vero* in all villages of Adwana Mahal, and 15 villages of Ranawao. The loss to the State revenue thereby was Rs. 16,997.

The Revenue survey.

19. The field work of the survey has been completed some time, as reported last year, and nothing now remains except the publication of a few maps and registers. The survey establishment now consits of only 1 surveyor, 2 measurers, and 1 karkun who are retained for the purpose of finishing off the record. Mr. Kuberdas Bhaichand, who had been connected with the survey, as Assistant Superintendent, almost from its inception, died during the year. His loss was much regretted by the State.

20. Now that the survey is practically completed, it will be necessary to decide as to the future revenue system of the State. The question is a wide and important one, and an early opportunity will be taken of placing the whole facts before Government and soliciting their orders. Further reference

to the subject here is therefore unnecessary.

Enquiry into land alienations.

21. Much attention has been given during the year to the enquiries into land alienations in Darbari villages, and it is believed that these enquiries will be complete for the whole State by the end of September 1894. On their completion it is proposed to prepare a register of alienations for the whole State in the form used in British districts, and to have it printed so as to insure its permanency and to guard against tampering in the future. Such a record will be not the least of the improvements effected in the State during the administration.

22. The alienations found to exist can generally be referred to one of the following heads.

(a) *Dharmada pasaita* (personal grants to priests &c.).

(b) *Matha pasaita* (personal grants to relatives of men killed in war)

(c) *Devasthan* (temple endowments).

(d) *Nokariat Pasaita* (service endowments).

The claims have been generally dealt with on the lines of the Summary Settlement Act, (Bombay Act No. VII of 1863). In the majority of cases no grant-deed is produced, but enjoyment from time immemorial is proved. In other cases, a deed is produced, which covers only a portion of the land claimed, but enjoyment of the remainder is proved. The settlement has, as a rule, been effected by confirming all the land claimed in both those classes of cases subject to the payment of a moderate *salami vero* per acre, which is fixed with reference to the quality of the land and the facts of each case. In no case, which has come to notice, has the land claimed been fully and accurately covered by the deed produced; but in the few cases, where the difference is very slight and no extensive encroachment is suspected, a merely nominal *salami* is imposed, not with the object of raising revenue, but to give the State a means of putting a stop to the illegal sales and mortgages of such lands, which have hitherto been the practice. The reversionary right in all those grants belongs to the State, but, owing to want of proper control, it appears never to have been exercised.

Extension of cultivated area.

23. The margin of arable waste land, entered as such in the survey records, which still remains available for cultivation is very small. The eight years of British administration have brought under the plough almost every acre of land that can be cultivated with apparent profit. During the year under review 4,130 acres of waste was brought under cultivation, and the survey records show only 7,040 acres of arable waste as still remaining, the total area cultivated

being 1,50,952 acres. There still remain, however, large tracts of salt and marshy land, known as *Rann* and *Gher*, which, it is believed, can gradually be rendered capable of producing crops by the process of slow reclamation. In the village of Rinawada, one of the leading cultivators has been successful in reclaiming by a bund about 250 acres on the edge of the Gher. The State has now taken up the scheme on a larger scale; and during the past year 2 reclamation works have been under construction, (i) the exclusion of tidal waters from the Mokal Rann by a bund at Gosa Bara, (ii) the drainage of the Bharwada Gher by a channel leading the water into the Kinderi creek at Visawada. It is too early to predict success yet, and any reclamation must be gradual. In the Gher lands, it is the soil and not the water which retains the salt, and several monsoons will be required to remove the salt entirely. Similar reclamations have, however, been most successful on a much larger scale in Egypt at the mouth of the Nile near Alexandria, and there appears to be every reason to think that the Porbandar Rann lands are equally reclamable. For the present the cultivators will be encouraged to extend their fields by taking up narrow strips along the edge of the waste area, and a supply of seed of a fodder grass, *panicum crus galli*, which is said to be the first crop that can be grown on the reclaimed lands, has been ordered from Egypt.

Advances to cultivators.

24. The manner in which the State encourages the sinking by cultivators of new wells in their fields was described in para. 53 of last year's report. During the year under review 76 new wells were sunk, and 21 old wells reopened and repaired. Besides the grants made by the State for these wells, a sum of Rs. 2,848 was advanced to cultivators as *tagavi* for other agricultural improvements.

Commutation of Mehrs' *chula vero* into an assessment on lands.

25. The work of commuting the *chula vero* and other cesses collected by the Darbar from the Mehrs into an assessment on their lands was commenced during the year, a special officer Rao Bahadur Pranjiwan Vishwanath having been appointed for the purpose of making the necessary enquiries. The work has been carried on vigorously since December, but difficulties which were not foreseen at the outset have appeared, and the settlement will take longer than was at first expected. The chief difficulty is that the only survey that exists of the Mehrs' lands is a block-survey, and there is no register of separate fields or holdings. A field to field survey would take some years to complete and would cost much. The Mehr Settlement Officer has, instead, been directed to subdivide the block numbers into holdings by first ascertaining the number

of holders in each block and then after a rough inspection of the lands, entering the area of each holding according to the written statement of the villagers, who admit in writing that they agree to the subdivision as given by them. A regular survey is thereby rendered unnecessary. It is proposed to complete this subdivision, and to collect all the required information as to previous collections, in all villages, before proceeding to fix the assessment. The settlement has thus not been concluded in any villages yet; but it is hoped that it will be made during the current year.

The attitude of the Mehrs towards the Darbar.

26. The attitude of the Mehrs towards the Darbar has been satisfactory on the whole, but a few of the leaders still refuse to acknowledge loyally their dependence to the Darbar and spend their time in making frivolous complaints to the Rajasthanik Court about alleged encroachments by the Darbar on their rights. As the demarcation of their lands, and the preparation of their *hak patraks* by the Rajasthanik Court is now complete, the time seems to have come for the special jurisdiction of that Court in regard to the Mehrs' disputes to cease. Until it is expressly declared to have ceased, I fear that the leaders of the clan will continue to entertain vain aspirations to the independence of *Girasias*, and will not settle down and accept their position as finally decided. At present they spend much time and money in going to Rajkot and feeing pleaders to make petitions to the Rajasthanik Court. If their connection with that Court is ever to be broken off, it seems to me most advisable that it should be done while the administration lasts in order that, when the State is handed back to native rule, the Mehrs may have got thoroughly accustomed to the idea and obligations of their dependence to the Darbar. With the detailed *hak-patraks* and *tharâvs* of the Rajasthanik Court to guide him, it is hardly possible that an Administrator can err in his treatment of the Mehrs.

Horse-breeding.

27. The State stallions served 53 mares during the year as against 44 last year. This gives an average of 26 mares to each stallion.

Forestry.

28. The revenue from forests (excluding gardens) was higher during the year under review than in any other year since the State came under administration. The chief items were as follows:

Cutting of bamboos and wood	Rs.		1,271.
Sale of grass and grazing	„		9,526.
Value of grass stacked for supply to State animals ...	„		16,393.
	Total Rs.		27,190.

The right to cut bamboos for 6 months in a portion of the Godhana reserve was farmed out to a Meman trader for Rs. 1,005, and people came from as far as Ahmedabad to purchase them. Serviceable bamboos of from 2 inches to 2½ inches in diameter are now found in large quantities, where a few years ago 1 inch bamboos were scarce.

29. It will be some years yet before the forests are in a condition to admit of the periodical felling of timber on a large scale. But the progress which is being made towards such a condition is sure, if slow. The scanty rainfall of last year was not favourable for tree growth; but there was an abundant crop of grass in the reserves, which was eagerly bid for by the graziers, when it was put up to auction.

30. Owing to the difficulty which cultivators experienced in finding fodder for their cattle, the Ranawao reserve was not sold by auction, but was specially set apart for cultivators who were permitted to cut and remove grass on the payment of Rs. 2 per cartload and 2 annas per headload. The amount thus realised was Rs. 2,107.

31. During the current year it is proposed to prepare a working plan for the whole forest area, which will be the basis of its future management. At present though some portions are strictly reserved, there appear to be no distinct orders as to the treatment of others. The excellent services of the Forest Curator Mr. Jeykrishna Indraji deserve special mention.

Plantations.

32. The Sea-shore and Chhaya Rann plantations were extended during the year by the planting out of 2500 more cocoanut seedlings. The trees in the former plantation, which have now been in the ground for 7 years, are growing very slowly and have not yet borne fruit. Their growth and advance to the fruit-bearing stage appears to be much slower than that of plantations on the sea coast south of Bombay. The reason is probably to be found in the *odo*, or brine-laden wind, which blows here from June to August and retards and stunts the growth of trees which are not sheltered from it. No considerable extension of the Sea-coast plantation is at present contemplated until the existing trees begin to bear fruit.

Gardens.

33. There are seven State gardens in different parts of the town and its vicinity, all of which are in a thriving condition. The sale-proceeds of their fruit and vegetables were larger during the year than before. The principal garden named Rajwadi was considerably improved during the year by the making of a carriage-drive through it.

Sea customs and trade.

34. The trade of the port shows a considerable increase for the year,

the value of exports amounting to Rs. 21,50,989 as against Rs. 18,69,465 in 1892-93, and of imports to Rs. 20,53,611 as against Rs. 16,70,846. The customs duties levied by the State amounted to Rs. 84,729. The chief articles of export are cotton and stone, both of which show an increase:

Sea customs.

Year.	Cotton.	Stone.
	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93.	7,58,145.	86,320.
1893-94.	13,91,615.	99,618.

As, however, this report is for the year ending 31st March, while most of the cotton traffic takes place in April and May, the figures for 1893-94 represent, properly speaking, the cotton season of 1892-93. The season of 1893-94 was much poorer owing to the scantiness of the crop throughout the province.

35. On the whole, the trade of the State may be said to be in a satisfactory condition. The total value of imports and exports for each year since 1885-86 is shown in the margin It will be observed that the volume of trade in 1893-94 was more than double that in 1885-86. The year was however a specially favourable one owing to the large exports of cotton, and it is impossible to expect an equally high figure for the current year. But on the whole the trade of Porbandar may be said to be steadily advancing in spite of the strongc ompetition of the Bhavnagar, Junagadh and Jamnagar States to attract to their ports as much of the trade of the province as they can. The fact seems to be that the 4 maritime States of Kathiawar are all competing for the custom of a small province, and that no very large increase in the trade of any of the ports can be expected until through traffic can be attracted from outside districts. Until then, a gradual but steady increase in the trade of Porbandar, representing chiefly the increased prosperity of the province, but also, in part, the increased attractions of the port, is to be looked for. Porbandar has one advantage over the other States in possessing the practical monopoly of the export of building stone to Bombay. It appears, however, that there is a limit to the demand for this commodity, as it is used only for facing buildings, while the harder stone which is found close to Bombay is preferred for walls. An attempt is, however, being made this year to improve the stone trade, by constructing a railway siding, 3 miles long, direct from the quarries at

State of trade.

year.	Value in rupees.
1885-86.	20,22,968.
1886-87.	18,39,088.
1887-88.	30,20,657.
1888-89.	31,65,088.
1889-90.	28,21,995.
1890-91.	35,93,611.
1891-92.	28,88,013.
1892-93.	35,40,312.
1893-94.	42,04,600.

Adityana to the railway, and it is hoped that this new facility will tend to increase the output of the quarries.

Cotton adulteration.

36. The attempt to improve the reputation of Porbandar cotton by forbidding the export of the adulterated article has had to be abandoned for the present. It is manifest that nothing can be done in this direction unless the States of Bhavnagar and Junagadh agree to take joint action. With the present railway communication all over the province and without a mutual agreement between all ports, any cotton stopped at one port would at once be sent to another for export, and trade would thus gradually be diverted from the prohibiting State. As it is, the busier market at Bhavnagar sometimes purchases cotton lying at Porbandar, which is then taken by rail to Bhavnagar to be afterwards shipped to Bombay.

The old accounts.

37. During the year, a sum of Rs. 12,317 was recovered on account of old customs accounts. There still remain 157 accounts representing a State demand of Rs. 75,000 for settlement. It is proposed to bring the work to an absolute close during the current year, as the prolonged uncertainty as to what they shall ultimately have to pay to the State must have an unsettling effect on the traders and others concerned. The Sarnyayadhish was therefore in March last directed to take up the work, and since then a considerable reduction of the amount of outstandings has been effected. Liberal remissions are given, when the circumstances are such as to call for it; and there is every reason to think that it will be possible to close the accounts finally during the year.

Stamps.

38. The revenue under this head was Rs. 23,316 against Rs. 57,324, the previous year, when the introduction of a new Limitation Law necessitated the filing of a large number of suits. The former figure may be taken as normal.

Salt, Ganja, Opium, and Liquor.

39. There is nothing special to report under these various heads. The revenue realised was as follows:

Year.	Salt.	Ganja.	Opium.	Liquor.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93.	1,350.	451	4,800.	10,221.
1893-94.	1,350.	475	5,300.	10,221.

Manufactures and Industries.

40. It was hoped that during the year a ginning factory, for which a

Ginning factory.

free site had been granted to Messrs Dharshi Odhavji & Co, would be erected and worked; but the firm did nothing, alleging that they feared loss from competition unless they were granted a monopoly for some years. This was refused them. The firm, however, have again promised to erect the factory this year on the old terms, and, as an order for the machinery has actually been sent to England, there seems every probability that the factory will be working next cotton season.

Education.

State schools.

41. One new school was opened during the year at Parawada, in Adwana Mahal. The total number of State schools is now 34, which include 4 night schools for cultivators and workmen at Kuchhdi, Khambhodar, Garej, and Chhaya. The average number of scholars attending the day schools was 1,978, against 1,731 the previous year. The 4 night schools have an average attendance of 50.

42. An order was issued in February declaring that in future education would be free to the children of all cultivators, labourers, and village servants (*waswàyas*), and it is hoped that this may result in an increased attendance at the village schools.

43. The schools in Porbandar town are doing well, the attendance being 55 at the Anglo-Vernacular School, 360 at the Main Vernacular School and 171 at the Girls' School. The latter is in a particularly flourishing condition, and was in March transferred to a handsome new building, which has been erected by the State at a cost of Rs. 7,500.

Aided schools.

44. There are also 2 fairly good grant-in-aid schools in the town, with an attendance of 229, compared with 198 last year. The difficulty with the Committee of the Jubilee Madressa has not yet been settled, but it is satisfactory to know from the Deputy Educational Inspector's report that the school has a large attendance and is doing well. Education is a necessity for the children of the numerous Meman traders, who go to East Africa to trade, but keep their families at Porbandar, and it seems likely that the accommodation of the Madressa will shortly prove insufficient for the increasing number of scholars.

Expenditure on education.

45. The total expenditure by the State on education during the year amounted to Rs. 10,199, the receipts on account of school fees being only Rs. 1,187.

New schoolhouses.

46. New schoolhouses were built at Miani, Khambhodar and Adityana at the expense of the villagers, according to the custom prevailing in the State.

Public Works.

47. The main building of the hospital was completed and opened for use on 1st March. The total cost of the whole work amounts to Rs. 22,000.

Hospital.

48. The Girls' school was also completed at a cost of Rs. 7,500 and opened during the year. The building, which is a great ornament to the town, contains 3 rooms on each of the ground and upper floors, with a verandah on the south side and balconies on the east and west sides, and has accommodation for 255 girls. There are, besides, quarters for the school-mistress in the compound. The building proves very convenient for the purpose for which it was built, and Mr. Benson may be congratulated on having added considerably to the appearance of the town by the architectural beauty of both this school and the new hospital.

Girls' school.

49. The bunder reclamation wharf-wall has been extended 400 feet on the north and 100 feet on the south side, giving an increase of 6,600 square yards in wharf accommodation. The facilities for handling cargo in the creek are now very great. A 3-ton weigh-bridge was also purchased and erected on the bunder.

Wharf-wall.

50. The tidal observatory was completed and observations have been taken continuously since 20th May 1893.

Tidal observations.

51. The Chadeshwar bund, 750 feet in length and 10 feet in greatest height and width, built of rubble stone masonry in chunam and capped with stone slabs, has been completed at a cost of Rs. 3,118. Its object is to exclude flood-water from entering the Chhaya Rann from the east, and thus permit of the Rann being drained.

Chadeshwar bund.

52. Two bunds, 950 feet in total length and 5 feet in greatest height were built at a cost of Rs. 2,434 near Kinderkheda village in Adwana Mahal, for the purpose of irrigating a tract of rice land.

Two bunds at Kinderkheda.

53. A channel 3 miles in length and 23 feet in width, to drain the Bharwada Gher, was in progress for 6 months of the year. It was completed before the rains and is at present rapidly reducing the flood-water in the Gher. It is hoped that in a few years much of the 3,400 acres in the Gher will become arable.

Bharwada Gher channel.

54. The Chhaya Rann drain, 8,800 feet in length, has been in progress and is now approaching completion. Unexpected difficulty has been experienced owing to the hardness of the rock, in which most of the cutting has to be made, but the contractor is working well.

Chhaya Rann drain.

55. Government sanction to the construction of a bund at Gosa Bara having been accorded on 13th December 1893, the work was commenced at once and pushed on energetically during the remainder of the year, with the result that sufficient was done before the rains to exclude sea-water during the coming season from the Mokal Rann.

Gosa Bara bund.

56. A new kacheri for the Mamlatdar of Adwana at Bagwadar was commenced during the year and is now rapidly approaching completion.

Mamlatdar's kacheri at Bagwadar.

57 A fish and meat market to accommodate 64 sellers, and costing Rs. 4,750, has been erected in Porbandar at the expense of the Municipality.

Fish and meat market.

58. Latrines, containing 42 seats have been built on the sea-shore at Porbandar below the bunder road wall at a cost of Rs. 4,750.

Latrines.

59. Schools at Khambhodar, Miani and Adityana to accommodate 112, 60 and 23 boys respectively have been built.

Village school-houses.

60. Projects for a jetty and break-water at Porbandar and for a 3 mile siding from the Adityana quarries to the railway station at Ranawao have been prepared and submitted to Government for sanction. Extensive survey and levelling operations have also been carried out from the mouth of the Bhadar river up its tidal course with a view of preparing a project to utilise the perennial flow of fresh water for purposes of irrigation. Projects have also been prepared for irrigation works at Madhavpur and Miani.

Works projected.

61. The total sum spent on public works (exclusive of establishment) during the year was Rs. 80,296. Most of the expenditure was on comparatively small works, hence the total is not very large.

Expenditure on public works.

62. The railway returns, which are always prepared for the calendar year, show a large increase in revenue to the State for the year under report. The net earnings for the four complete years, during which the line has been open, are given in the margin. The cotton traffic was especially brisk during 1893, and the returns may be taken as very satisfactory. The net earnings for the year are equal to a return of 4·17 percent. on the total capital expenditure up to date. Considerable damage was done to the line by floods in July 1893,

Railway.

Year.	Net earnings.
1890	Rs 46,473.
1891	„ 35,460.
1892	„ 16,437.
1893	„ 76,651.

and the cost of the repairs, which have now been completed, will appear in the 1894 accounts, and somewhat reduce the net earnings for this year. But on the whole the prospects of the railway may be said to be promising.

Municipality.

Taxation.

63. The income of the Porbandar Municipality is derived mainly from a house-tax, a tax on new doors and windows, and octroi duty on ghee. During the previous year a new *halalcore* cess was imposed to provide the necessary funds for extended conservancy measures. It, however, proved so unpopular that by universal consent it was abolished during the year under review, the townspeople agreeing to a rise in the octroi duty from 4 to 6¼ percent, in order to provide the necessary funds. This arrangement has been acceptable to the public and the municipal revenue has not suffered thereby. The tax on ghee is one to which the people have always been accustomed, and a slight increase in the rate is not felt so much as the imposition of a new direct tax. As it is, even with the enhanced duty ghee is retailed in Porbandar much cheaper than in most other towns of Kathiawar. The drawback rules are worked freely and effectively, so that there is no interference with the large export trade.

Financial condition.

64. The Municipality is fortunate in receiving much assistance from the State in the construction and up-keep of roads; in fact all the main roads in and about the town have been made, and are repaired at the expense of the State. The municipal revenue is thus set free for expenditure on conservancy, lighting, tree-planting and other public wants. The following abstract of income and expenditure for 1893-94 will give an idea of the operations of the Municipality during the year:

Income.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.
opening balance.	13,505.	establishment	1,494.
house-tax.	6,222.	town-cleaning and conservancy.	3,813.
octroi on ghee.	7,019.	road-repairs.	870.
tax on new doors &c.	2,091.	lighting.	2,029.
miscellaneous.	693.	road-watering.	690.
deposits.	901.	tree-planting.	1,075.
		removal of nightsoil.	1,137.
		Chhaya Rann drain.	4,000,
		fish and meat market.	2,234.
		miscellaneous.	2,220.
		closing balance.	10,869.
Total.	30,431.	Total.	30,431.

65. Thanks to a sufficiency of funds and an active secretary, the town is kept cleaner than most other Indian towns of its size. The two works of importance completed during the year, were a row of latrines, containing 42 seats, erected on the seashore below the north bunder road, at a cost of Rs. 4,750, and a new fish and meat market, which has cost Rs. 4,750. The Municipality was also called on to contribute Rs. 4,000 towards the cost of the Chhaya Rann drain, but on further consideration it appeared that the work ought more properly to be charged to the State, and the contribution already paid has since the close of the year been refunded to the Municipality.

Town conservancy.

66. The public health was good throughout the year, there being no visitation of cholera or other epidemic. The number of patients treated at the State dispensary was 10,096 outdoor, and 57 indoor. The total cost of this medical relief, which amounted to Rs. 3,632 during the year, is borne by the State. On 1st February 1894 the new hospital constructed at an expense of Rs. 22000 was opened, and has been well attended ever since. The indoor accommodation of 8 beds in the male and 6 in the female ward has been largely availed of, and more than once the wards have both been quite full.

Public health.

General Remarks.

67. A bad season, such as the State experienced during the year, is not so severely felt by the cultivators of a share-in-kind system of land tenure, as where a fixed cash assessment is collected. Thus the people have been able to tide over the period until the present rains without any real distress. The labouring classes were always able to find employment either on the numerous public works, which were going on, or at the hands of private persons in Porbandar town. The British administration of the State is giving a great stimulus to house-building in the town, while the cheapness of the finest building stone has enabled a nnmber of handsome buildings to be erected at no very heavy cost. A considerable amount of money is brought into, and spent in, the State by Memans, who trade in East Africa, but keep their families in Porbandar and themselves spend half their time here. At the same time there appears to be a lack of capital embarked in the trade of Porbandar itself. There is no large native banking firm in the State, and the trade transactions are accordingly somewhat restricted. It has been proposed that the State should open a bank of its own, and the subject is under consideration. There is no doubt that this would do much to stimulate the trade of the port.

Condition of the people.

68. The State officials have on the whole worked well. Mr. Benson, the State Engineer, whose term of employment has been extended for a further period of 3 years from 1st April 1894, has efficiently controlled the department under his charge. The numerous petty works under construction called for a large amount of personal supervision. To the Sarnyayadhish, Mr. Gulabdas Laldas, the thanks of the Administrator are due for the close supervision he has exercised over the administration of justice, and for much assistance in matters outside his own department. Of the other superior officers, the Port Superintendent Mr. Kaikhashru Edalji and the Curator Mr. Jeykrishna Indraji deserve commendation for good work done. The work of the subordinate revenue establishment cannot be said to be satisfactory yet, though some improvement is going on.

Officials.

Personal.

69. His Highness the Rana has continued his friendly attitude towards the Administrator throughout the year. He has enjoyed good health, but his left eye is affected by a cataract, for which it seems likely that an operation will shortly have to be performed. The conduct of Kumar Bhavsinghji has had to be brought to the notice of Government more than once during the year, but the Administrator is glad to be able to report that during the last 2 months since the appointment, as his companion, of Mr. Bhawanidas Govindji, there has been a marked improvement both in his behaviour and in his state of health. H. H. the Rana's second grandson, Kumar Wajesinghji, attended the Rajkumar College throughout the year, and is well reported on by the College authorities. His state of health unfortunately continues poor.

W. T. Morison,
Administrator,
Porbandar State.

APPENDIX IV.

No. 344 OF 1894.

From Captain G. B. O'DONNELL,
Assistant Political Agent,
In charge Mália State.

To Colonel G. E. HANCOCK,
Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

Mália, 12th May 1894.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward the Annual Administration Report of the Mália State for the year ending 31st March 1894.

2. I held charge of the State during the whole year.

3. Mr. Vajeshankar Manishankar was Thánadár till the 5th May 1893 when he was transferred to the Vadia State and was relieved here by Mr. Jagjivan Uttamchand, who was previously Vahivatdár of Khákhrechi. The pay of the Thánadár's appointment was at the same time reduced from Rs. 150 to Rs. 75 per mensem. The Mália Vahivatdár's appointment was then abolished and Mr. Jagjivan Trikamji was transferred to Khákhrechi as Vahivatdár vice Mr. Jagjivan Uttamchand. Mr. Kála Ruda, the Thána Kárkun was appointed Vahivati Kárkun for the Mália District and to work under the general supervision of the Thánadár, on a salary of Rs. 25, per mensem.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Attack on Dhrángadhra village of Dhanála.

4. The series of events connected with the attack on the Dhrángadhra village of Dhanála on the 30th April 1893, has had a marked effect on the Miána inhabitants of the Táluka, and will, it is to be hoped, restrain their predatory proclivities. I mentioned this attack in my report last year as the same gang was concerned in a highway robbery which occurred at Kesmália, half way between Tikar (Dhrángadhra) and Paláswa (Kutch) about the end of March, but it will be convenient if I briefly touch upon it again this year as full details were only learnt after the submission of my report.

5. News reached me at Wawánia on the afternoon of the 1st may 1893, that the village of Dhanála had been attacked by 19 men on the afternoon of the 30th April 1893, that they had been beaten off after killing one man and badly wounding some others (one of these died 12 days subsequently) and that the tracks of the robbers led towards Mália limits.

6. I was detained at Morvi on the 2nd and 3rd by urgent business, but returned to Mália on the 4th and instituted enquiries, privately, in consequence of which I had 16 Miánás arrested on suspicion at day light on the 5th. 12 of these were shortly afterwards recognised by Dhanála men as having been members of the gang who attacked the place.

7. I received a hint on the 7th that I might hear something of importance at Khákhrechi, so I moved my camp there on the 8th and then learnt that 2 of the Girásiás of Piludi (Morvi) were implicated. In communication with the Morvi authorities, I took steps to have them shown to some Dhanála men. These latter were allowed to see them among a number of other men and recognised them as members of the gang.

8. Mr. Souter, Superintendent of Police Dhrángadhra, arrived at my camp on the 14th and I handed over the further conduct of the case to him. But we continued our enquiries and arrested Bija Mulu who was immediately recognised as one of the members of the gang on the 22nd June 1893. On the 8th August 1893 we succeeded in capturing Puna Rávat who had eluded our search till then, and greatly to our surprise he suggested that he would turn Queen's Evidence. On being brought before me, in consequence of this offer, he made a statement on oath which implicated himself and 15 of the 16 men we suspected and 3 Girásiás of Piludi. We have not yet succeeded in getting this 3rd Girásia identified.

9. As I had satisfied myself that all the identifications were genuine, I accepted the *Primâ facie* case made out by Dhrángadhra and surrendered the accused. At the same time we took care that every reasonable assistance was afforded to the accused for their defence, and with the sanction of the Political Agent measures were adopted to provide them with the means necessary to employ counsel. They were all convicted on the 29th November 1893, after a careful trial by Mr. S. N. Pandit, whom the Dhrángadhra State appointed Special Judge to hear the case and 2 men Jám Sáhib Bhoja and Mahamad Rádhu Mowar were sentenced to death while the remainder were sentenced to transportation for life. On appeal these convictions and sentences were confirmed by Mr. J. J. Heaton C. S. whose services the Dhrángadhra State obtained from Government for the purpose. The Ráj Sáhib subsequently exercised his prerogative of mercy and commuted the 2 death sentences into sentences of transportation for life.

10. The promptitude with which the perpetrators were discovered and arrested, the accuracy of our information and the almost unheard-of fact of one of the gang having turned Queen's Evidence, a thing for which there appears to be only one precedent in the history of the Miánás, appeared to stagger these people, and it is a significant fact that no Mália Miánás appear to have been implicated in any dacoities or gang robberies since then. And also that Juma Gand's gang of outlaws have never attempted to seek an asylum in the Táluka.

11. While the gang was confined here there was a good deal of talk about breaking open the Jail and releasing the men, and rumours have been afloat at times that the Thákor, through his emissaries has expressed dissatisfaction with the Miánás for not "doing something" to discredit our administration, but the Miánás have seen that we do not relax our vigilant watch over them and have been fairly well behaved through the year.

12. In connection with this matter I desire to record my acknowledgment of the very valuable services rendered by my Sheristadár Mr. Nánálál Himatrám and my Foujdár, Pensioned Jamádár Mahamad Bákarkhán, for it was in a great measure due to their acumen and courage that we were able to bring our inquiries to such a successful termination.

Capture of Aval Sha and Mod Gadvi.

13. We were able to capture Aval Sha on the 21st October 1893 and Mod Gadvi on the 30th October 1893. These men had been Hazuries of the Thákor's up to the time the State was taken under our administration, and so were better acquainted with its secret history of late years than most people are. These arrests were important ones for they placed us in communication with the repositories of some very valuable information. In fact, Aval Shá's arrest was deemed of such importance that the aid of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department of India had been invoked to assist the police to effect it. He fell into our hands about nine months after that Department had given up the search. In connection with these arrests I would bring to your favourable notice the zeal and cleverness displayed by my Sheristadár Mr. Nánálál Himatrám and my Vahivati Kárkun Kála Ruda. They worked with an astuteness and loyalty that deserve to be mentioned to you.

Relief for poorer Miánás.

14. The latter part of the hot weather appears to have been the season during which the Miánás were most prone to theft and robbery because agricultural operations were over and they had no means of livelihood. The construction of my house came in opportunity as a means of employing about 100 of them and the earth-work for the Trámway, which was sanctioned on the 3rd June 1893,

fortunately enabled us to keep about 200 of the more indigent employed under our own supervision and thus to effect a marked diminution of crime in the neighbourhood. At the same time it must be remembered that all the other inhabitants of the vicinity are not altogether immaculate and that a good deal of undetected crime is wrongly ascribed to the Miánás because it is safe to do so.

15 This year Mr. Bulkley has kindly provided employment under supervision for abont 200 of them at the Salt-works at Khárághora, and His Highness the Mahárája of Bhávnagar to whose liberality I would beg to invite your attention, was good enough to send me Rs. 500 on the 19th February 1894, to enable me to provide employment for the poorer Miánás. I am using this sum to improve the water supply here and to repair the Bunds of certain tanks, and thus hope to tide over the interval till the rains break and the people can find other employment.

16. At the beginning of the rains we induced the traders to issue seed grain to some of the Miánás who were unable otherwise to procure any. This was done with the sanction of the Political Agent and it is gratifying to be able to say that a very small portion remains to be recovered.

Tramway extension.

17. The extension of the Tramway from Cháchávadar to Mália was completed except ballasting and a small culvert or two, early in November 1893, and was opened here with befitting ceremonies on the 6th of that month. It has proved to be a great convenience to the public and has assisted the trade of the town. But above all, it has brought us into touch with the Railway system of Káthiáwár and removed the possibility of our being entirely cut off, as we so frequently were, during bad weather, from the rest of the Province. The firm of Padia Shet of Mándvi has established a branch here and it is hoped that others will do so too now that it is known that every facility is afforded to traders.

18. The feeling of security also which the presence of the Tramway has caused, is noteworthy and it may reasonably be expected that it will prove to be a *potent factor* in assuring the peace of this part of the Province. People are no longer troubled with fears as to the safety of themselves or their goods during transit to the Railway. And it would enable us, in case of necessity—which we sincerely hope may never arise—now to obtain help from Rájkot within 7 hours.

Property found with the late outlaws.

19. With regard to the property found with Wála Námori's gang of outlaws when they were destroyed at Karádia, such items of it as could be identified satisfactorily were returned to the owners, and the Political Agent has accorded his sanction for the remainder to be sold and the proceeds credited to the State. The sales will take place under the supervision of a Committee.

Lands belonging to the late outlaws.

20. The lands which belonged to the late outlaws, Wála Námori, Parbat Lákha, Ránko Samáni, and Mahámad Jám, have been confiscated to the State, while those belonging to Mulia Ladháni were restored to him after his surrender, under orders of the Political Agent.

Ráisingpur.

21. It was found that justice was not being done to the lands which march with the Nawágám (Mália) and Barál (Morvi) borders to the South of Mália. The cultivators said that they were too far off—from 3 to 3½ miles from Mália—for them to be able to devote much attention to them. At the same time a few members of Kunbi families here wished to set up on their own account. To meet both these needs the village of Ráisingpur was founded with proper ceremonies on the 28th February 1894, on a suitable site about 3 miles south of Mália. Its inhabitants are men of a good class who are possessed of a certain amount of means and we may reasonably expect satisfactory results from the establishment of this village.

New cultivation near Khákhrechi.

22. A considerable tract of land has been newly taken under cultivation near Khákhrechi and thus been added to the revenue paying area.

Fattehpur.

23. The village of Fattehpur which was founded on the 28th March 1893 is growing, for some more families of cultivators are building houses there. We may therefore expect this rich strip of land to yield a better revenue in future.

24. An objection to the foundation of this village was raised by the Thákor on the ground that the lands of the village would be washed away during floods if the Báwal Vid, which formerly occupied their site, was removed. An exceptionally high flood occurred towards the end of June and covered the land for two days but the fringe of trees left along the bank was found sufficient to prevent any erosion of the soil which derived benefit from the flood because of the thick layer of silt which was deposited by it.

Reading-room at Khákhrechi.

25. The reading-room which was opened last year at Khákhrechi appears to be appreciated. It seems to have become a regular meeting place and ample subscriptions have been made towards its maintenance.

Sale of Town lands.

26. The merchants of Mália submitted a petition last August in which they asked that they might be allowed to purchase the sites, of their houses and shops, as they stand on Darbári land and consequently the occupiers have no real proprietary rights over them. Negotiations regarding this matter are approaching termination and the transactions will be carried out with the help of a Committee appointed for the purpose.

Ráj-Kutumb.

27. The Thákor's niece Báluba was married to the Bháiát of Khijaria, under Wánkáner during June 1893 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,500 by the State, on account of her marriage expenses, was sanctioned.

28. Kumár Náthoobha, the nephew of the Thákor married a second wife at Lihora, Rewa Kántha, last February. He married without our knowledge or consent so no expenditure has been incurred in connection with the event.

29. The Thákor's younger son Kumár Abhesingji died at Bombay of fever on the 25th July 1893. He leaves a widow for whose maintenance the State has provided a Jiwái of Rs. 50 per mensem. He had no children.

30. Kumár Ráisingji's elder Ráni died of fever last August after giving birth to a son who is still living. Kumár Ráisingji has lately returned from a pilgrimage to Benáres after an absence of about a month and a half.

Weather and crops.

31. The total fall of rain during the year was 19·88 inches. Last year it was 22·9. The fall was scanty during the early part of the season and the early crops suffered in consequence. Their outturn was only "an 8 anna" one.

32. A few good showers improved the prospects of the wheat and cotton and the former has yielded a full crop. But the cotton, after promising an abundant yield, was damaged later on in the season by a species of blight called by the people "Chitri" and the result has been only "an 8 anna" harvest. This is to be regretted because the Mália Táluka is essentially a cotton district and its revenue is dependent on the cotton crop more than on anything else.

33. There is at present to some extent a scarcity of drinking water but, as already mentioned, I am taking steps to obviate this difficulty such as improving old wells and sinking a few new ones etc.

Education.

34. There are 6 schools in the Táluka as before, and the results of the examination held during the month of January by the Deputy Educational Inspector were satisfactory. I have frequently visited some of the schools and have always noticed that the school masters were endeavouring to do their duty so the Deputy Educational Inspector's report was only what I expected. And there has been a slight increase in the attendance, 309 compared to 280 last year. This practically represents the attendance of the sons of the official and trading communities, and for their number, is good. But there are only 30 Miána boys who attend, most of them the sons of fairly well-to-do men, and this section of the people are very backward in availing themselves of the Educational advantages offered to their children. They readily promise to send their children but have always a dozen excuses ready for not having done so. Though free education is offered to their sons they seem to have no idea of its value. The Kunbis of Khákhrechi, on the other hand, say outright that their sons are too useful to them in the fields and they cannot spare them to go to school. A slight increase in the attendance has been effected there also, and meanwhile we continue to try and persuade these 2 classes to make more use of the schools.

35. The Mahájans of Khákhrechi expressed a desire to have English classes inaugurated there and the Assistant Educational Inspector has kindly come to our assistance and a class will be opened shortly.

36. The school masters of both these schools have recently been transferred on promotion.

37. The average daily attendance in the girl's school has risen from 7 to 9. All we can remark about this is that it is an increase. Yet, when school sports etc. are held, quite a little crowd of school girls attend. It is quite remarkable to see how apathetic the people here are about the regular attendance of their daughters.

38. I found that the Bháyáts were allowing their sons to run wild to a great extent and have succeeded in persuading them to send the boys to school.

39. Four of them, *i. e.* Bhimsingji, Nársingji of Vardusar, Shivsingji of Khiri and Takhatsingji of Navágám are now living in Mália and are regular attendants at the school here, while the Girásiás' boys, whose fathers are too poor to support them at Mália, away from home, attend the village schools and the masters are to submit periodical reports about their progress.

Dispensary.

40. Mr. Samuel Daniel has been in charge of the Dispensary throughout the year, and his services appear to be appreciated. Last year 2,518 patients were treated. This year 5,819 persons availed themselves of medical aid here and at Khákhrechi.

41. The average daily attendance at the Mália Dispensary was 47·33. Two major and 128 minor operations were performed. There is no dispensary at Khákhrechi but Mr. Samuel visited the place periodically.

42. There were no epidemics here during the year and the public health was generally good.

43. Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Barker inspected the Dispensary on the 22nd March 1894 and appeared to think that our medical arrangements were good considering our circumstances.

Police.

44. There are 57 drilled Police including the Fouzdár, Jamádár, 14 Sowárs and 2 Camel Sowárs. They are fairly trained and perform chiefly protective duties. They have worked satisfactorily and the quietness that has prevailed in this part of the Province throughout the year testifies to the success of their efforts.

Law and Police.

45. There are 3 Courts in the State, viz:—

1 The Court of the Assistant Political Agent, exercising the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge and District Mágistrate in Criminal matters. In Civil cases it has power to try cases upto Rs. 10,000.

2. The Court of the Mália Thánadár ;
2nd Class Magistrate. Is also Committing Magistrate. Rs. 5,000 in Civil cases.

3. The Court of the Khákhrechi Vahivatdár ;

3rd Class Magistrate Rs. 250 in Civil cases.

46. The Court of the Mália Vahivatdár was abolished with the appointment.

47. The Thánadár had previously been the senior Police Officer, but the Police and the Judicial functions were separated last June and Jamádár Mahamad Bákar was invested with the former as Foujdár without increase of pay.

48. Fifty-nine offences in which 74 persons were concerned, were reported to the Police this year, against 80, concerning 86 persons last year. They were all sent for trial and 56 persons were convicted and 18 discharged. The percentage of accused persons convicted was therefore 75·6.

49. Property to the value of Rs. 343-6-4, compared to Rs. 556-7-2½ last year was reported to have been stolen. Of this property worth Rs. 55-7-8 was recovered, as against property worth Rs. 454-14-6 last year. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen is therefore 16·1.

50. But this low percentage is easily explained for nearly Rs. 100 worth of the stolen property was the subject of a theft from the Jain Temple towards the close of the year which is still being enquired into. Rs. 100 of it represents the value placed on a mare by its owner which was reported to the police to have strayed or been stolen from Nawágám. As the loss was reported to the police its value was entered. There now appears reason to believe that the mare strayed and was not stolen.

51. The greater part of the remainder of the stolen property consisted of grain, fruits from pedlers and other edibles. These were eaten at once and so of course could not be recovered though the thieves could be convicted and punished.

52. In all, 264 offences were reported to all the Courts in the Táluka. Last year the number was 179. The increase is due to the greater vigilance of the police and also to the fact that there was an increase of cases dealt with under section $\frac{183}{1}$ I.P.C.

53. This arose through an order being issued prohibiting the Miánás from bringing their grain into the town without permission, *i. e.* till the Dhál or estimate of their crops had been made. This was done in order that recoveries might be made towards the Miána settlement instalments, as the Miánás had hitherto, to a great extent, evaded the payment of these instalments. They disregarded this order, as is their usual wont, till they found that every conviction for disobedience resulted in some punishment, however slight it might be.

54. Altogether 371 persons were tried during the year of whom 291 were convicted and 74 acquitted. Of these 9 were committed by the Thánadár to the Court of the Assistant Political Agent. 2 men were committed to the Sessions Court, who are not included in the above number as they were not tried by a Mália Court.

55. The offences consisted of—

Grievous-hurt	4
Hurt	26
House-breaking in order to commit theft	2
Theft	42
Other offences	190
	264(?)

56. Fines to the extent of Rs. 1,234-10-0 were imposed during the year, of which Rs. 726-14-3 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 407-11-9 to be recovered.

57. Eleven Criminal appeals were filed during the year and there were 3 outstanding last year. All these 14 appeals have been disposed of.

58. It was shown that 6 appeals were outstanding last year in last year's report. But 3 of these were found to be of the nature of miscellaneous petitions and have consequently not been shown this year among the regular appeals.

59. There were 24 appellants concerned in the 14 appeals. The decision of the Lower Court was confirmed in the case of 16 of these, was modified in the case of 4 and was reversed in the case of 4.

60. There are 2 lock-ups in the Táluka, one at Mália and another at Khákhrechi. 40 prisoners remained over from last year and 136 were admitted during the year, making a total of 176. Of these 156 were released during the year leaving 20 prisoners at the close of the year.

61. The maintenance charges of these prisoners, as well as those for whom we have to pay while undergoing their sentences in British Jails, amounted to Rs. 1,923-6-3. The average daily number of prisoners was 22·9 compared to 14·6 last year.

Civil.

62. There were 115 cases remaining on the files at the end of last year and 57 cases were admitted during the year, making a total of 172. There were 206, the previous year. Of these 86 cases, involving the amount of Rs. 33,050-10-8, were disposed of leaving 86 cases pending decision.

63. Four Civil appeals, filed during the Thákor's rule, were found among the State records and 2 new appeals were filed. Three of these have been disposed of leaving 3 for disposal.

64. Seventeen applications for execution of decrees of the Civil Courts were in arrears last year and 52 new ones were filed, making a total of 69. Of these, 53 were disposed of leaving 16 to be dealt with.

Public Works.

65. The most necessary work under this head was the provision for a house and office or me and my establishment before the rains should set in. The work was begun in February and the buildings were ready for occupation by the 1st week in July.

66 It was at first intended to construct buildings with thatched roofs for the sake of economy, but after the work had been begun, several people including the heads of the Miánás begged me not to use thatch on any account. They stated that our coming here was unpopular and a match could easily be applied to thatch. And that even if an accidental fire took place, suspicion would certainly fall on the Miánás and increase the bad odour in which they were held. These arguments are valid and the plan was modified to admit of the construction of tiled roofs. This necessitated the use of stronger materials for rafters

and the cost of tiles and made the whole cost of the buildings Rs. 7,000. Sanction has therefore been asked of the Political Agent to defray the extra Rs. 3,000 from the sum of Rs. 4,000 which was allotted last year for Relief Works for Miánás as the buildings were constructed by their labour.

67. The buildings are strong and durable and will afford convenience to Officers who come here.

68. Rs. 407-1-3 were spent on necessary repairs to roads and buildings in the Town.

69. But the work that has most political significance is the extension of the Morvi-Wavánia Tramway to Mália by a branch line from Chächávadar. The facilities which it has afforded the inhabitants are greatly appreciated by them, and above all, it has given the traders and well disposed classes a feeling of security which they had not before. The enterprising spirit which induced His Highness the Thákor Sáheb of Morvi to construct the Line has therefore afforded us much assistance.

70. A Bund was also constructed, in connection with the Tramway, to protect the earthwork and the Station buildings by diverting flood water which comes down from the South, after heavy rain, into the Tank. As all this work was done by Miánás, we were able to give them employment enough to ensure a livelihood. And this was particularly opportune last year for they were in straits owing to the bad season they had experienced and would have been hard pressed during the last 2 months of the hot-weather.

Liquidation Scheme.

71. The Committee which was appointed to investigate the debts of the Mália State completed their work on the 5th August 1893. They admitted claims amounting to Rs. 1,10,184-6-1 made by various creditors, against the State. A Liquidation Scheme was then prepared and submitted to the Political Agent for sanction.

72. Since the submission of this scheme, Government have been pleased to direct that the loan made to Mália by the Cutch Darbár shall be considered a valid one. The Political Agent has therefore been requested to be good enough to add Rs. 29,759-11-6 which were held by the Committee to be due to the Cutch Darbár, to the amount already admitted against this State.

Establishment.

73. The Thánadár Mr. Jagjivan Uttamchand and the Khákhrechi Vahivatdár, Mr. Jagjivan Trikamji have shown zeal and ability in the discharge of their duties.

74. The Treasurer Mr. Rámshankar Nathushankar and 1st Kárkun Parshotamrái Ranchhoddás have also done their work well.

75. The Vahivati Karkun Kála Ruda and the Foujdár Mahamad Bákarkhán have worked zealously and it has been my pleasing duty to bring them to your notice in another connection.

76. In my own office Mr. Nánálál Himatrám, my Sheristadár has proved himself to be a capable official and has shown considerable acumen, as I have already mentioned.

77. The other 2 members Mr. Motilál Chhaganlál the Head Clerk, and Kárkun Bhimji Nánji have done their work to my satisfaction.

78. The statistical returns have already been sent to the Assistant Political Agent Hálár for incorporation in the general returns of the Pránt.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

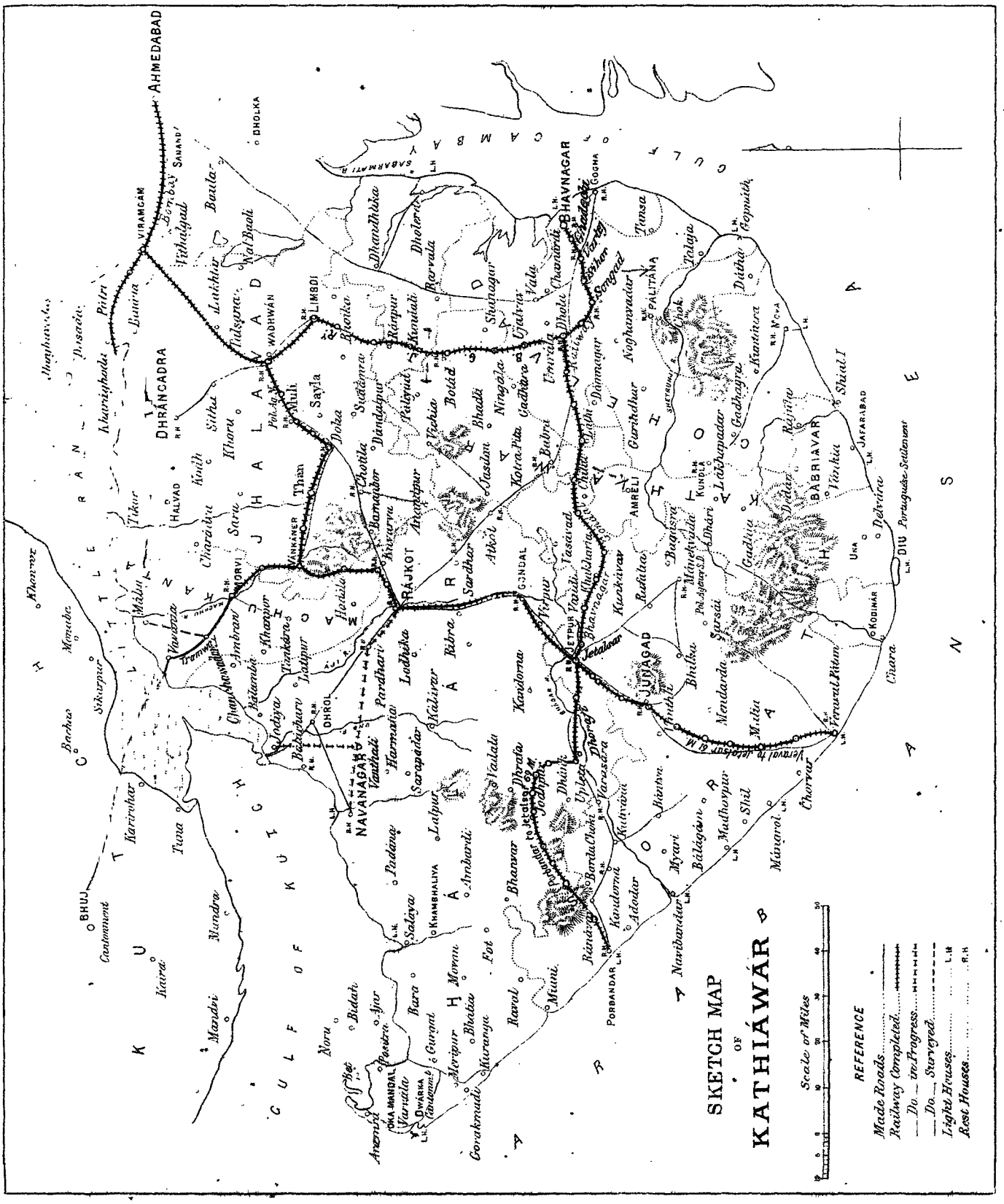
Your most obedient Servant,

G. B. O'DONNELL Captain,

Assistant Political Agent,

In charge Mália State.

APPENDIX V.



Govt Photozinco Office, Poona 1894

APPENDIX VI.

1893-94.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Appendix A Form I.

NATIVE STATES. CLASS (I to IV.)

No.	Name of State.	TRIBUTE IN MEN OR MONEY.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principal articles of production, manufactures and mines.
		Amount.	To whom payable.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	1ST CLASS.											
1	Junágad	65,604	British and Gáekwár...	4,84,190	134	8,593	15,057	Fever, cough and skin diseases	30,00,000	2,375	Not....	Grain, cotton, stone, salt and dungry.
2	Navánagar	1,20,093	British, Gáekwár and Junágad.	3,79,611	119	8,840	13,889	Fever, Indigestion, syphilis and skin diseases.	26,93,246	2,646	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, silk-cloth, gold and silver-thread, lace, carpets, marble and yellow earth.
3	Bhávnagar	1,54,499	Do. do. do.	4,67,282	155	12,140	11,890	Fever	37,68,000	3,655	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, oil, yarn, copper and brass wares.
4	Porbandar	48,504	Do. do. do.	85,785	30	1,978	2,021	Do. &c.....	5,50,000	252	Do. ..	Silk-cloth, building stones, cotton, Ghi and cereals.
5	Dhrángadhra	44,677	British and Junágad...	1,03,754	40	2,347	3,001	Cholera	6,50,000	1,070	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, salt, copper and brass vessels, stone and stone-ware, embroidery.
6	Morvi	61,559	British, Gáekwár and Junágad.	1,05,335	82	4,253	4,253	Fever	10,08,477	453	Do. ...	Grain, cotton, and Akik pebbles.
7	Gondal	1,10,721	Do. do. do.	1,41,036	76	4,861	5,611	Nil	12,50,000	544	Do. ...	Grain, cotton and stone quarries.

No.	Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated population.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues or not.	Principal articles of production, manufactures and mines.
		Amount.	To whom payable.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2nd Class.											
8	Vánkáner	18,879	British and Junágad ..	39,329	13	769	1,226	Nil	2,86,420	105	Not....	Grain, cotton and stone.
9	Pálitána.....	10,364	Gáekwár and Junágad	60,848	20	4,291	1,516	Fever, cough, and rheumatism.	4,75,0 0	484	Do.....	Grain and cotton.
10	Dhrol	10,231	Do. do. ..	27,007	13	534	1,050	Fever, cough and skin diseases	1,65,184	142	Do.....	Do. do.
11	Limbdi	45,533	British and Junágad...	48,176	17	1,615	1,371	Fever.....	2,89,933	139	Do,.....	Cotton, grain and stone.
12	Rájkot	21,321	Do. do. ...	49,938	15	1,647	1,712	Fever, cough and diarrhœa ..	3,10,017	374	Do.....	Grain, cotton and stone quarries.
13	Wadhwán	28,691	Do. do. ...	42,438	19	1,559	1,244	Fever.....	4,00,000	194	Do.....	Grain, cotton, country soap, and stone.
14	Jáfarábád	....	.....	12,339	7	405	583	Fever, cough, &c. &c	58,632	23	Do.....	Grain, salt, Ghi and dungry.
	3rd Class.											
15	Thán-Lakhtar	7,351	British and Junágad...	25,203	10	429	884	Nil	75,325	325	Do.....	Grain, cotton and stone.
16	Sáela	15,511	Do. do. ...	15,891	6	380	546	Small-Pox and cough	65,000	248	Do.....	Do. do. stone, boxes and carpentry.
17	Chuda.....	7,143	Do. do. ...	13,123	7	434	436	Fever and cough	69,131	121	Do..	Grain and cotton.
18	Vala	9,202	Gáekwár and Junágad	17,842	8	420	582	Do. and Dysentery.....	1,50,000	152	Do.....	Do. do.
19	Jasdan	{ 10,660 §333	British, Gáekwár and Junágad.	35,057	5	1,785	1,090	Fever, cough and Small-Pox.	1,10,000	347	Do.....	Do. do. and sugar candy.

45 7.842

20	Mánávadar (Bántva Bábi Fatedinkhánji.)	14,821	British	16,006	13	851	696	Fever and skin diseases	2,82,695	44	Do ...	Do. do. and molasses.
21	Jetpur Wála Surag Gánga.	7,079	British, Gáekwár and Junágad.	6,867	..	..	203	Fever and cough	85,000	15	Do ..	Grain and cotton.
	4TH CLASS.											
22	Láthi	2,007	Gáekwár and Junágad.	8,320	4	277	412	Fever, skin and chest diseases	1,55,564	43	Do ..	Do. do. and dungry. cloth.
23	Muli	9,354	British and Junágad...	16,763	7	412	633	Fever and cough	1,00,000	319	Do ...	Do. do. and stone.
24	Bajána...	8,037	Do. do. ...	16,027	7	222	507	Fever and cough	1,00,000	199	Do ...	Do. do. and salt.
25	Virpur	4,114	Do. do. ..	7,306	2	126	265	Nil	42,047	50	Do ...	Do. and stone.
26	Mália ‡	1,367	Gáekwár and Junágad.	13,589	6	318	365	Fever.....	1,03,242	139	Do ...	Do.
27	Kotdá-Sángáni	11,616	British and Junágad..	10,221	4	291	368	Fever.....	1,16,512	143	Do ...	Grain and cotton.
28	Jetpur Wála Lakhman Merám.	6,455	British, Gáekwár and Junágad.	12,506	3	181	148	Fever and cough	1,10,000	30	Do ..	Do. do.
29	Do. Nája Kála.....	8,218	Do. do. ...	12,061	4	141	389	Do.	1,25,000	21	Do ...	Do. do.
30	Pátdi	5,235	British	4,438	1	15	90	Nil	13,000	30	Do ..	Do. do.
31	Gidad (Bántva Bábi Sámatkhánji.)	7,410	Do.	8,809	9	510	365	Fever and cough	1,45,000	25	Do ...	Do. do.

§ On account of share in Nilvala.

‡ In criminal matters this Táluka possesses only Fifth Class powers.

Káthiáwár Political Agency,
Rájkot, 15th June 1894.

G. E. HANCOCK, Colonel,
Acting Political Agent.

APPENDIX III.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PORBANDAR STATE

FOR 1894-95.

PORBANDAR

PRINTED AT THE PORBANDAR DARBARI PRESS.

1895.

134930

Index to the Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1894-95.

SUBJECT	PARA.
INTRODUCTORY	1
GENERAL VIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK	2
POLICE.—	
State Police	3 , 4
Disarmament	5
GENERAL STATE OF CRIME:—	
Offences against the person	6
Do Do property	7
Action of the Police in regard to crime	8 , 9
ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.	
Civil Courts	10
Execution of decrees	11
Miscellaneous cases of a civil nature	12
Suits against the State	13
LAND REVENUE.—	
The season	14 , 15
Remission of acre-vero	16
The Revenue survey	17
The Revenue system	18
Land alienations	19
Extension of cultivation	20
Irrigation	21
The Mehrs	22
Forestry	23 to 25
Plantations	26
The gardens	27
Assistance to agriculture	28
Horse-breeding	29
SEA-CUSTOMS AND TRADE:—	
Sea customs	30
State of trade	31

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

Old accounts 32

STAMPS 33

SALT, GANJA, OPIUM AND LIQUOR 34

MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES 35

EDUCATION:—

State schools 36

Village schools ... ... 37 , 38

Aided schools 39

The education of Bhayad boys ... ... 40 , 41

New school-houses 42

PUBLIC WORKS:—

Mamlatdar's kutchery at Bagwadar 43

Guest-house 44

A railway siding to Aditiana quarries 45

Railway dock estate 46

Steam-launch 47

Bharwada Gher channel 48

Gosa Bara bund 49

Causeway at Navibandar 50

New Police Thanas 51

School-houses 52

Works projected 53

Expenditure on public works 54

Railway 55

MUNICIPALITY:—

Financial condition 56

Town conservancy 57

Public health 58

GENERAL REMARKS.—

Condition of the people 59

Officials 60

PERSONAL 61

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PORBANDAR STATE FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

Porbandar, 7 June 1895.

This is the ninth annual report of the British Administration of the Porbandar State. The office of Administrator was held by Mr. W. T. Morison throughout the year ending 31st March 1895. He proceeded on furlough to Europe early in April last, and hence it becomes my duty to submit to Government a review of the events of the year. My task has, however, been rendered considerably easy by a memorandum of notes kindly furnished by Mr. Morison for this report.

General view of the year's work.

2. The year was not marked by any events of special importance and the Administrator's time was principally occupied in maturing reforms already introduced and in efforts to maintain the efficiency of the different departments of the State. The work in connection with the commutation of the Mehrs' *chula-vero* into an assessment on their lands, for which a special officer was appointed under the orders of Government, has been brought to a close, and the final orders of Government as to the rate of assessment to be fixed have also been received. Another important work *i. e.* the enquiry into land alienation cases was also practically completed in the course of the year.

Police.

The State Police.

3. Reductions are being gradually made in the Police force, the total number at the end of the year being 267 as compared with 287 the previous year. The necessity for such reduction was pointed out in para. 4 of last year's report. Two new Police Thanas were built at Bhad and Ordar in the course of the year and it is proposed to build 2 more during this year at Asiapat and Kadachh. When these are completed, nothing will remain to be done for the proper housing of the force.

4. Of the total force, the number of those who can read and write is 84, and 53 have passed an elementary examination in Police law.

Disarmament.

5. Disarmament has been carried out to the fullest extent consistent with the security of individual life and property. Licenses to carry arms are granted to persons of good character under the usual precautions, and there has been no abuse of this privilege in the year. A standard draft of rules for regulating the purchase and possession of arms and ammunition, is being circulated by the Political Agent among the different States of Kathiawar with a view to uniformity of procedure in the matter and the introduction of these rules will not, it is believed fail to produce very beneficial results.

General State of crime. Offences against the person.

6. On the whole the State may be said to have enjoyed a comparative freedom from the more serious offences against person and property during the year under report, especially when it is considered that such turbulent tribes as the Mehrs, Rabaris, Sipahis and Sindhis, form a considerable part of the population. There were committed during the year one offence of murder, one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder., seven of grievous hurt, and three of robbery. There was one case of dacoity, which may now well be said to have been stamped out throughout the province. The murder was perpetrated by a Pokarna Brahman of Porbandar. He killed his wife out of jealousy. He managed to abscond and has not yet been arrested. Inquiries are, however, going on and a reward of Rs. 50 has been notified for information leading to his apprehension. The culpable homicide was the result of a dispute regarding the boundary of a field between two Jethwas of Morana village, one of whom killed the other in an affray. The offender was arrested, convicted and duly sentenced for the offence. The seven cases of grievous hurt originated in land-disputes, and the offenders were in most of the cases apprehended and punished. Of the three robberies committed during the year, the offender in one of them has not yet been arrested in spite of diligent police investigation; but the perpetrator of the other two robberies, a Sindhi of Adwana village was arrested, convicted and sentenced. The total value of property robbed by the criminals amounted to Rs. 38.

Against property.

7. Rs. 3,827 worth of property was reported to have been stolen, of which Rs. 2,247 worth was recovered, which is nearly 59 per cent of the property stolen. These figures though not very creditable to the police officers of this State compare favourably with those of the previous year, as will appear from the following table.

Year.	Property Stolen.	Property recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94.	4,591.	2,224.	48.
1894-15.	3,827.	2,247.	59.

Action of the Police in regard to crime.

8. The number of arrests made by the police on charges of cognizable offences together with the results of the trials is indicated in the subjoined table:—

Year.	Offences reported.	Number of persons.					Percentage of convicted to arrested.
		Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Awaiting trial.	
1893-94.	200.	231.	225.	148.	75.	2.	64.
1894-85.	228.	251.	247.	160.	79.	8.	63.

9. The number of persons brought before the Magistrates on charges of non-cognizable offences was 1,040, of which 544 were for petty municipal offences only. Deducting these latter, it appears that in all 743 persons were brought to trial during the year, an average of 1 to every 115 persons in the State.

Administration of Civil Justice.

Civil Courts.

10. The number of original civil suits filed during the year was 1,104 against 908 in the preceding year. These with 878 suits remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year made up a total of 1,982, of which 1731 were decided during the year, leaving for the coming year a balance of only 251 as compared with 878 the figure for the previous year. This satisfactory return reflects credit on the judicial officers of the State who have worked hard and successfully to reduce the amount of civil arrears, and suitors have no reason to complain of the delay of justice. The arrangement sanctioned by Government during the year, by which the Administrator is constituted the final Court of appeal in the State, is also a great convenience to, and much appreciated by, the public. There were 15 civil appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of the previous year, and 75 were filed during the year under report. Of these 72 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 18 for the next year. The Munsiff Mr. Madhavrai J. Baxi resigned his post during the year to accept a higher paid appointment in the Junagadh State. His retirement was found to be a favourable opportunity for effecting a long intended economy by amalgamating the offices of Munsiff and 1st Class Magistrate. The 1st Class Magistrate's work has long been so light that the entertainment of a special officer on Rs. 150 a month only

for this was felt to be unnecessary. The Munsiff, in addition to his civil work, now takes up the few 1st Class Magisterial cases, which come for trial, and a 2nd Class Magistrate on Rs. 60 does the petty criminal work of the city.

Exceuiton of decrees.

11. There were 1,318 applications for the execution of decrees remaining undisposed of at the close of the previous year, to which number 3,271 were added during the year, making a total of 4,589. Of these 3,263 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 1,326 at the end of the year. This work is entrusted to the revenue officers of the Mahals, and in Porbandar itself to the Nazirs of the Civil Courts. Many complaints have been received as to the unnecessary delays which occur in the work and there is reason to suspect that the Tappadars are often corrupt in this part of their duties. Towards the end of the year the Tappadar of Kunvadar was convicted and sentenced by a Magisterial Court to a term of imprisonment for fraud in connection with the execution of a decree. Steps have now been taken for the closer supervision of this work.

Miscellaneous cases of a civil nature.

12. There is nothing special to report under this head.

Suits against the State.

13. The 3 remaining suits brought by public works contractors against the State have at last been decided by the judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, as a special Court of appeal, and the verdict in each case has been in accordance with the view taken by the Administrator from the first. The total amount sued for in these 3 actions was Rs. 71,281 and the amount awarded Rs. 14,177 which is a little more than the Administrator offered the contractors originally. The hearing of the Mangrol-Porbandar Jama case which has been entrusted by Government to a Special officer, Mr. R. M. Kennedy I. C. S. is finished, but the judgment has not yet been pronounced.

Land Revenue

The season.

14. The rainfall for the year was unusually heavy and prolonged, being 35.93 inches as against 14.48 inches of last year, and an average of 17 inches for the last five years. The earliest sown crops suffered much from continuous rainfall and want of a break, but on the whole the crops were better than last year, especially in Adwana and Ranawao Mahals. In Navibandar where most of the best land is annually inundated by floods, which deposit a layer of fertilising silt, many of the fields had to be sown three times, but fortunately

the last sowing produced a very good crop. On the whole, the crop may be said to have been a 12 anna one. The heavy rainfall produced a plentiful crop of grass everywhere.

15. As the land revenue is chiefly collected by the State in kind, the nature of the season may be gathered from the figures of sale-proceeds of the State share of grain. The following are the amounts realised during the last 6 years.

1889-90	Rs 2,18,433.
1890-91	„ 1,80,134.
1891-92	„ 2,15,827.
1892-93	„ 2,95,154.
1893-94	„ 1,72,540.
1894-95	„ 1,87,263.

Remission of *acre vero*.

16. It was not found necessary to make any remissions of *acre vero* owing to the favourable season.

The Revenue survey.

17. The work of the Revenue Survey is now practically complete. Three surveyors have now been added to the Administrator's office, whose duty is to keep the records and maps up to date, and generally to perform the work allotted to Revenue Survey Inspectors in British districts.

The revenue system.

18. The question whether the system of taking rental in cash should be substituted for the present payment in kind system has been carefully considered, with the result that the Administrator is not prepared to recommend any alteration. The present system, if strictly supervised, seems in many ways the best for a poor stony tract of land, with a scanty rainfall, such as Porbandar is, and any alteration would be distasteful alike to the Darbar and to the cultivators. In such circumstances, it seems doubtful whether such a radical change, as the introduction of a cash rental system would be desirable at present. Much improvement is being gradually effected in the present revenue Administration; several unnecessary restrictions on the disposal of their crops by the cultivators having been removed, and a stricter supervision of the revenue subordinates in charge of village grainyards having been introduced. In its improved form, the old method of collecting revenue in-kind seems in every way suited to a small and comparatively sterile State such as Porbandar is. The interests of the Darbar and the people are closely bound together and the cultivators are never reduced to such absolute poverty, as is frequently found in districts, where revenue is paid

in cash. One of the greatest advantages of the present system is the protection it affords to cultivators against the extortions of the moneylending classes. The land and houses of cultivators being solely the property of the State and inalienable, the decrees of creditors can be executed only on the crops of the cultivators. Consequently executions are never carried out except when the crops are in the village grainyards. But, before attaching any of the grain of a debtor, first, sufficient grain for the maintenance of the cultivator and his family for a year and secondly, the State's share is set apart and is not liable to attachment. The result is that the cultivating classes are unusually free from debt.

Land alienations.

19. The enquiry into land alienations is now complete and the register is in course of preparation.

Extension of cultivation.

20. The bund, which was commenced last year at Gosa Bara, to exclude the seawater from the Mokal Rann was far enough advanced before the rains to keep out the sea this year from the greater part of the Rann. The result has been that the edges of this large salt tract are everywhere becoming fresh, and a new village of 50 ploughs named Keshod, has recently been founded on land which was till lately salt and unarable. There is every reason to hope that in a few years the whole of this waste will be cultivated; and as it is composed entirely of alluvial silt, which was only spoilt for cultivation by the annual inundations of the sea, the exclusion of salt water whould leave it one of the most fertile tracts in the State. The main obstacle to the immediate cultivation of much of it is the absence of fresh water wells. But a scheme for diverting the waters of the Bhadar river into the Rann is at present being matured; and if this can be effected, the whole Rann will soon be cultivated. During the year, 3 other new villages Bhetakdi, Ambarama and Sakhpur Malia all in Adwana Mahal were also founded. Most of the land under them was already cultivated, but owing to its great distance from the residence of the cultivators, the cultivation was of the poorest quality. The new villages are founded in central positions; and though the State is put to considerable expense in making grants of money to the cultivators for building new houses, there can be no doubt that there will be an ample return in improved cultivation. The total amount of waste land taken up for cultivation during the year was 3,737 acres.

Irrigation.

21. During the year under review, 72 new wells were sunk, and 14 old wells were re-opened and repaired. Besides the grants made by the State for these wells, a sum of Rs. 300 was

advanced to cultivators as *takavi* for other agricultural improvements.

The Mehrs.

22. The enquiries for the purpose of commuting the *chula-vero* into a tax on the Mehrs' lands were completed during the year, and Rao Bahadur Pranjiwan Vishwanath who was appointed by Government to conduct the enquiries, having concluded his labours reverted to Agency service on 13th February. The Administrator's proposals which slightly modified the commutation effected by the Mehr Settlement officer were submitted to Government and the orders of Government approving the same with the exception of the proposal to levy a mortgage Vero on lands alienated to persons other than Mehrs were received after the end of the official year, but before the submission of this report. This chapter of the Mehrs' history is therefore now closed, and the commutation now effected is not the least of the benefits conferred by British administration upon the Mehr population of this State.

Forestry.

23. Compared with the previous year, the revenue from forests was as follows.

		1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.
Cutting of bamboos and wood.		1,271.	1,180.
Sale of grass and grazing		9,526.	6,427.
Value of grass stacked by the State.		16,393.	15,472.
	Rs.	27,190.	23,079.

The decrease in the forest revenue is due to the fact that the heavy rainfall of the year produced a plentiful crop of grass everywhere, which consequently could not command the high prices of the previous year when the rainfall was only 14 inches. Moreover, grass being available everywhere, the graziers did not come forward as they did last year, to bid for the grass in the State reserves, and hence the same had to be sold to traders at low prices.

24. The falling off in the grass revenue was also partly caused by an accidental fire in the Trawada on 10th March 1895, which originated in a heap of grass bundles collected for stacking. The loss to the State that resulted amounted to Rs. 1,500. The Ranawao reserve which last year produced a revenue of Rs. 2,107 could not this year be sold as in the previous year, as the grass produced in it went to replace the large quantity burnt in the Trawada.

25. As stated in para. 31 of last year's administration report, a working plan for part of the forest area on the basis of the one adopted in British

Districts was prepared during the year and improvement by way of thinning and cleaning has been commenced in three of the reserves, and in two others cutting of trees in accordance with the coppice system has been begun.

Plantations.

26. No more cocoanut seedlings were planted out this year in the sea shore plantation, which is now in a thriving condition, although the excessive rainfall of the year killed 184 plants at the eastern end of the plantation. The Chhaya Rann plantation also suffered much from the injurious effects of the abnormal rainfall which destroyed about 800 plants. Many more would have been killed had the water not been pumped out in time. The drain from the Chhaya Rann to the creek which is now almost completed, will prevent a repetition of this damage.

The gardens.

27. The number of State gardens is 7. The good rainfall of the year visibly improved the condition of the trees in them, especially the mango-trees. The revenue under this head was in consequence considerably higher than in previous years. The Bombay mango-grafts which were planted three years ago also bore well.

Assistance to agriculture.

28. A supply of seeds of fodder grass Dineba (*panicum crus galli*). which was ordered from Egypt last year for experimental sowing on such of the Rann and Gher lands as have been recently reclaimed (*Vide* para. 23 of last year's report) was received during the year under review, but too late to admit of an experiment on a large scale, such as was intended, being made. An experiment on a small scale was however tried, and it appeared that the grass would grow well on lands freshly reclaimed and not too much saturated with salt. It is proposed to sow a much larger area with it next year, as no other crops can in the beginning be grown on such lands. A quantity of potato seeds was also ordered out from the Kirkee farm at Poona and sown in the State gardens. The sowings proved a great success. Half of the quantity was distributed free to the cultivators of the State with the result that it has stimulated in them a desire to raise potato crops, now for the first time, in their own fields, and it is hoped that in a few years the home-grown product will oust the imported article from the Porbandar market.

Horsebreeding.

29. 102 mares were served by the State stallions during the year as against 53 last year. Of these only 7 belonged to the State and the rest to private individuals.

Sea-Customs and Trade.

30. The total of exports during the year under report amounted to

Sea-customs.

Rs. 11,81,467 as against Rs. 21,50,989 in 1893-94, and of imports to Rs. 20,42,137 as against Rs. 20,53,611. The customs duties levied by the State amounted to Rs. 81,444. Whilst the imports are satisfactory, the large decrease in the exports is due to the fact that the cotton crop was scantier than in previous years and secondly a much smaller quantity of it was exported by sea to Bombay, much of it having been sent away by rail. Moreover, a perceptible decrease in the quantity of ghee exported from the State also told on the exports.

State of trade.

31. The imports of the year have been satisfactory and though the cotton season was a bad one, and the export figures are thus considerably reduced, the trade of the port shows steady progress. Considerable expenditure was incurred on improvements to the port, the wharf accommodation was extended, and the entrance channel to the creek buoyed and marked according to the regulation system. And a steam-launch was provided to assist country-craft in and out of the creek and to tow passenger boats to and from the steamers. The scheme for improving the inner harbour is still in abeyance, pending the reeeipt of Government sanction. The necessary funds for the work have already been invested in Government securities and no delay will occur in commencing work as soon as orders are received.

Old accounts.

32. The work of clearing old accounts has made satisfactory progress under the Sarnyayadhish. 126 old accounts were settled during the year under report and a sum of Rs. 19,361 was recovered, and an equal amount written off. There yet remain 31 accounts representing a State demand of Rs 36,843 for settlement. It will still take a year or so before the work is finally brought to a close.

Stamps.

33. The realisations under this head amounted to Rs. 24,935 against Rs. 23,316 in the previous year.

Salt, Ganja, Opium, and Liquor.

34. There is nothing special to report under these various heads. The following table shows the revenue realised under each head.

Year.	Salt.	Ganja.	Opium.	Liquor.
1894-95.	1,350.	475.	5,300.	10,221.

Manufactures and Industries.

Ginning factory.

35. During the year a steam ginning factory was erected in Porbandar by Messrs Dharshi Odhavji &Co, and has been doing

a large amount of work since the the cotton season commenced. The factory is sure to afford a stimulus to the cotton trade of this State which has to stand against the competition of the rival States of Jamnagar and Junagadh. Negotiations are now being carried on for the erection of a cotton full-press and for the opening of a branch of the Bombay Bank in the town of Porbandar.

Education.

State schools.

36. Two new schools were opened during the year at Bharwada and Nagka in Adwana Mahal. The schools now number 33, exclusive of 3 night-schools at Chhaya, Kuchhdi and Khambodar. The average number of scholars attending the dayschools was 2,145 against 1,978 the previous year. The 3 night schools have an attendance of 38 pupils altogether. The improved attendance at the schools is due to the opening of two new schools and also to the fact that the villagers are day by day becoming alive to the necessity of giving their sons the benefit of an elementary education, if nothing higher.

Village schools

37. The salaries of the village school-masters who with a few exceptions uniformly drew the same pay were graded during the year with reference to the attendance at the several schools, and as small increases in pay from time to time up to a certain amount have been promised to the masters conditionally on their giving satisfaction, it is hoped that the gradation will result in better work being done at the schools than before. With a view also to improve the position of the assistant teachers, some of whom drew one rupee and two rupees per month, an order was issued in March directing that from 1st August 1895 no assistant teacher should draw less than Rs. 4 per month.

38. The schools in Porbandar town are all in a thriving condition, the attendance being 71 at the Anglo-Vernacular school, 359 at the Main Vernacular school, and 199 at the Girls' school. A fifth standard class was opened in the Anglo-Vernacular during the year and is doing fairly well. There is also a Sanskrit Pathshala where Sanskrit grammar and literature are taught. It has an average attendance of 22 pupils, most of whom are Brahmins.

Aided Schools..

39. The grant-in-aid schools of the town now number 3 against 2 of previous year, as the difficulty with the Committee of Jubilee Madressa having been settled, the school was restored to the aided list in August, subject to conditions similar to those which govern the registration of grant-in aid schools in British Zillas. The

erection of a compound wall round the building, which was a great desideratum, has been commenced by the Managers, who have also decided to engage a well-educated and competent Headmaster for their school. The total attendance at the 3 aided schools is 365.

The education of Bhayad boys.

40. The experiment of educating the poor kinsmen of H. H. the Rana is continued, though owing to the indifference of the parents there has been a great falling off in the number of Jethwa boys in the establishment kept for them. The boarders number 11, and the expenditure by the State on account of their fees, food &c. in the whole year amounted to Rs 948.

41. The total expenditure by the State on education during the year amounted to Rs. 11,214 against Rs 10,199 the previous year, the receipts on account of school fees being Rs 1,175 against Rs 1,187 the preceding year.

New schoolhouses,

42. New schoolhouses were built at Bakharla and Mander during the year and it is proposed to provide new buildings for the schools at Navibandar, Balej, Kadachh, and Madhavpur during the coming year.

Public works.

Mamlatdar's kutcherry at Bagwadar.

43. A new kutcherry for the Mamlatdar of Adwana at Bagwadar comprising offices for Mamlatdar and Foujdar and quarters for both, quarters for karkuns and public lines for sepoys, was completed in July and has since been occupied. These are substantial stone buildings on rising ground near Bagwadar.

Guest-house.

44. A guest-house together with outhouses built chiefly of dressed Ranawao stone on the sea-shore at Porbandar was completed during the year. The building has been suitably furnished and supplies a long felt want.

A railway siding to Aditiana quarries.

45. A metre gauge siding from Ranawao Station to Aditiana quarries was commenced during the year under the sanction of Government and is now ready for plate-laying. The siding which will be completed in a few months will it is hoped greatly facilitate as well as improve the stone trade of this State.

Railway dock estate.

46. The Railway Dock Estate and Crane line sidings have been completed for some time and are of considerable utility.

Steam-launch.

47. The machinery purchased last year has been placed in a hull built in Bombay and for the last two and a half months has been successfully working facilitating the work at the

port.

48. The Bharwada gher channel referred to in para. 53 of last year's report was found to fairly drain the Gher which was dry four months earlier than usual though the rainfall last season was above the average. Before the fullest advantage can be obtained from the drainage of the Gher it will be necessary to widen the channel from 23 feet to the full originally recommended width of 50 feet and to have minor branches led over the Gher.

Bharwada Gher channel.

49. The rubble stone filling was deposited along the whole length of the bund before last monsoon. Five floods passed over the bund; some of them being unusually heavy had the effect of consolidating the work. The sea-water was practically excluded and has not entered a twentieth part of the Mokal Rann during the twelve months. A roadway of heavy dressed stone across the bund is in course of construction and will be finished in two or three months. For over six months cart traffic has passed over the bund, and it has been much appreciated by the villagers. It has also been observed that less dust has been blown up from the Rann, since the film of mud deposited by the floods has not been disintegrated by salt water.

Gosa Bara bund.

50. The causeway and other works at Navibandar which were in progress since last year have been completed. The work is all solid dry masonry, 1200 feet long and 12 feet wide. It connects an island in the river with the right bank of the Bhadar and reduces the width of crossing from 2000 feet to 500 feet. It is posible to establish a wire-rope ferry between the island and the new masonry pier, which will very much facilitate the crossing of the Bhadar and enable vehicles to be always conveyed across.

Causeway at Navibandar.

51. Two Police Thanas at Ordar and Bhad which were commenced during the year have approached completion.

New Police Thanas.

52. The construction of schoolhouses at Mander and Madhavpur has been commenced. For the former an old Darbari building has been repaired and put in order. And the latter is a new structure altogether. These will be ready for occupation before the rains.

Schoolhouses.

53. A design for handsome public offices was submitted with detailed estimates and drawings. to Government in December 1894 and the sanction of Government was received on the last day of the year. The work will be commenced shortly. Proposals

Works projected.

for the larger harbour improvement scheme are still before Government. Meanwhile Mr. Morris, the Port Engineer of Karachi was invited to give an opinion on the scheme. His report has not yet been received, though he has fully gone into the projects here. An important irrigation scheme to utilize the perennial flow of the Bhadar has been worked out. Mr. Whiting late Chief Engineer for irrigation to the Government of Bombay was invited down to give his opinion on the project. A favourable opinion was received from him on the 6th March 1895 and an early opportunity will be taken to place the scheme together with Mr. Whiting's report before Government for sanction.

Expenditure on public works.

54. The total sum spent on public works (exclusive of establishment) during the year was Rs 1,25,970, as against Rs 80,296 last year.

Railway.

55. The net earnings of the State from the Railway for the five complete years, during which the line has been open, are given in the margin. The figure for 1894 though less than that for 1893 will appear satisfactory, when the average for the preceding four years is taken and a comparison made. Though traffic on this section is rather slack, the Railway bids fair to become an increasing source of revenue to the State, when the harbour improvement scheme which is before Government is carried out and increased facilities for export and import trade afforded at the Bandar.

Year.	Net earnings.
1890	Rs. 46,473.
1891	35,460.
1892	16,437.
1893	76,651.
1894	52,797.

Municipality.

Financial condition.

56. The financial condition of the Municipality continues to be satisfactory. The principal sources of its income are the housetax, the tax on new doors and windows and octroi duty on ghee. The following abstract shows the income and expenditure of the Municipality under the several heads:—

Income.

Opening balance.	10,869.
House tax.	6,093.
Octroi on ghee.	6,343.
Tax on new doors &c.	1,653.
Refund of the contribution to Chhaya Rann drain. ...	4,000.

Miscellaneous.		1,265.
Deposits.		700.
	Total.	30,923.

Expenditure,

Establishment.	Rs.	1,420.
Town cleaning & conservancy.		4,302.
Road repairs.		1,962.
Lighting.		2,085.
Road-watering.		664.
Tree-planting.		470.
Removal of night-soil.		1,754.
Fish and meat market.		2,050.
Miscellaneous.		3,904.
Closing balance.		12,312.
	Total.	30,923.

Town conservancy.

57. The erection of public latrines at suitable places and a strict supervision by the conservancy department have very much improved the sanitary condition of the town which will now compare favourably in point of cleanliness with most other towns of its size in Kathiawar or Gujarat. The new fish and meat market erected last year has proved useful both from a sanitary and financial point of view, as fish and meat vendors keep and sell their stock-in-trade there. Whilst the environs of the town have been improved by good roads and gardens, there is considerable room for improvement in the matter of the narrow roads and streets which intersect the town proper. The widening and straightening of these roads will gradually be effected in accordance with the availability of funds for the purpose. The municipal secretary Mr. Pragji Hirji was appointed Assistant Port Superintendent during the year *vice* Mr. Chhaganlal Manordas deceased and his place is now held by Mr. Kevaldas Bhudardas who is a passed 1st class surveyor.

Public health.

58. There was no visitation of cholera or other epidemic during the year. And except a slight outbreak of malarial fever in the monsoon, the public health continued good throughout the year. The number of patients treated at the State Hospital was 8,538 outdoor and 207 indoor. The total cost of this medical relief, which amounted to Rs. 7,122 during the year, is borne by the State. The new hospital which provides indoor accommodation of 8 beds in the male and 6 in the

female ward has been largely taken advantage of and the fact that the attendance of outdoor patients at the Hospital continues satisfactory in spite of the existence of a charitable dispensary opened during the year in the heart of the town reflects credit on Mr. Hari Shrikrishna Dev, L. M. & S. the Medical officer in charge, who is an energetic and zealous officer.

General Remarks.

Condition of the people.

59. The year was a favourable one on the whole, and everywhere signs of increasing prosperity and comfort among all classes are visible. Of the large amount of money now annually expended on public works, but little leaves the State, as care is taken to employ local contractors and labour as much as possible. The large and constant demand for unskilled labour and carts is perhaps somewhat detrimental to the interests of cultivation, as many of the cultivators prefer to seek employment for themselves and their cattle on public works during the period between the harvest and the next rains rather than spend that time in improving their lands. But as the population increases, this will right itself. At present most of the landholdings are too large to admit of really good cultivation, and it is very advisable that they should gradually be reduced in size. A rule recently introduced, by which a cash-rent is charged for any part of a holding left uncultivated any year is bringing about a more profitable distribution of the land. The cultivation in the State is, generally speaking, very poor, but will no doubt improve as population presses harder on the area of arable land.

Officials.

60. Mr. Benson the State Engineer was in addition to his ordinary duties, in charge of the Kathiawar Agency Engineer's office for 3 months. He has worked energetically and successfully during the year under review, and is at present engaged in drawing up an important irrigation scheme for utilizing the cold-weather flow of the Bhadar river. Mr. Gulabdas Laldas, the Sarnyayadhish has continued to deserve the favourable remarks passed on his work last year: the Administrator much regrets that the State is soon to lose his valuable services. The Munsiff and 1st class Magistrate Mr. Narbheshankar J. Maru has worked hard to clear off arrears of work; and generally the superior officials of the State have worked well. Much improvement is noticeable this year in the revenue work of the Mahals, and the Administrator's thanks are due to the three Mamlatdars for their exertions.

Personal.

61. His Highness the Rana has continued in good health except

that his sight has been impaired by a cataract in the eye. In appreciatian of the friendly attitude he has always maintained to successive Administrators, and of his estimable private life the Government of India have recently directed that he should be readmitted to the ceremonial privileges, in Kathiawar, of a 1st class chief. There has been a marked improvement in the conduct of Kunwar Bhavsinghji during the year. He has taken much interest in the State paddock, of which he holds independent charge. In the beginning of March he started on a short tour in Cutch and Sind with his companion Mr. Bhawanidas Govindji, from which he has since returned all the better for it. All this reflects much credit on Mr. Bhawanidas, who has spared no pains to improve the prince and with a considerable amount of success. Kunwar Wajesinghji, now in his 21st year, left the Rajkumar College in June, and has remained at Porbandar since, being employed in doing magisterial work. He was married in the month of May 1894 to a daughter of a Bhayad of the Thakor Saheb of Chuda.

J. W. WRAY, Major,

Admininistrator,

Porbandar State.

APPENDIX IV.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

of the

PORBANDAR STATE

FOR 1895-96.

PORBANDAR

PRINTED AT THE PORBANDAR DARBARI PRESS.

1896.

Index to the Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1895-96.

SUBJECT	PARA.
INTRODUCTORY	1
GENERAL VIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK	2
POLICE.—	
State Police	3
GENERAL STATE OF CRIME.—	
Offences against the person	4 to 6
Do against property	7
Action of the Police in regard to crime	8 , 9
ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.—	
Civil courts	10
Execution of decrees	11
Suits against the State...	12
LAND REVENUE.—	
The season	13 , 14
The revenue system	15
Extension of cultivation	16
Irrigation	17
The Mehrs	18 , 19
Forestry	20
Plantations	21
Assistance to agriculture	22
Horse-breeding	23
SEA-CUSTOMS AND TRADE.—	
Sea-customs	24
Trade	25 , 26
Old accounts	27
STAMPS	28
SALT	29 to 36
GANJA, OPIUM AND LIQUOR	37 , 38
MANUFACTURES AND INDUSTRIES.—	
Ginning factory &c	39
EDUCATIGN.—	
State schools	40 , 41

Aided schools 42

School-houses 43

Education of Jethwa boys 44

Expenditure on education 45

PUBLIC WORKS.—

Expenditure on public works 46

Railway siding to stone quarries 47

Public offices at Porbandar 48

New schools... 49

New Police Thanas 50

Cart road from Porbandar to Navibandar 51

Gosa bara bund 52

Improvement works at Porbandar creek 53

Sluice on Madhuvanti river 54

Irrigation bund at Miani 55

Navibandar light-house 56

Dharmshala at Bagwadar 57

Road repairs 58

Bhadar irrigation scheme 59

Works projected 60

Railway 61

MUNICIPALITY.—

Financial condition 62

Conservancy 63

Public health... ... ... 64 to 66

GENERAL REMARKS.—

Condition of the people 67

Officials 68

PERSONAL 69

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PORBANDAR STATE FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

Porbandar, 14th June 1896

The office of Administrator was held by Mr. W. T. Morison from 1st to 3rd April and from 7th November 1895 to 31st March 1896, Major J. W. Wray being in charge from 4th April to 6th November during Mr. Morison's absence on furlough.

General view of the year's work.

2. The year was unhappily marked by a serious riot, which took place between the Hindus and Musalmans of Porbandar town on the occasion of the Moharram on 4th July 1895. But with this exception the year was uneventful and on the whole a prosperous one for the State. The season, though varying considerably in different parts of the State, was above the average, and there was a satisfactory increase in the sea-going trade. The railway returns also show considerable improvement over the previous year. Much attention was given to public works, on which Rs. 1,78,000 was expended, the most important work completed being a 3-mile railway line from Ranawao station to the stone quarries, which, it is believed, will develop the stone trade considerably.

Police.

The State Police.

3. Owing to the riot of July, it has been found necessary to raise the total strength of the Police from 267 to 315. Of these 279 are regulars, and 36 Arabs and other irregular police. A European Superintendent of the force has been appointed and he is giving his best attention to improving the efficiency and discipline of the force. A full report has so recently been submitted to Government regarding the police (*vide* Government Resolution No. 1634 dated 2nd March 1896) that further reference to the subject seems unnecessary here.

General State of crime; offences against the person.

4. The religious riot of 4th July 1895 between the Hindus and Musalmans of Porbandar town was the principal feature of the criminal return of the year. A body of Musalman

processionists, while passing with their taboots through the Kharwa quarter of the town, were attacked by a crowd of Kharwas, and a general riot ensued, the number of casualties being 3 Mussalmans killed and 24 seriously injured, and 5 Hindus, seriously injured. Troops were sent from Rajkot to assist the State police in restoring order, and a Special Officer Mr. R. M. Kennedy was subsequently deputed as additional Sessions Judge to try the rioters. Of the Hindus, 58 Kharwas were proceeded against in the Magistrate's Court, of whom 16 were discharged and 42 committed for trial to the Sessions Court, which acquitted 11 and sentenced 31 to terms of imprisonment varying from 1 day to 4½ years. Of 7 Musalmans placed before the Magistrate, 2 were committed to the Sessions Judge, who discharged one and sentenced the other to 2½ months' imprisonment. An extraordinary expenditure of Rs. 56,252 was incurred by the State in connection with the riots and trials of the rioters.

5. The result of the judicial and subsequent enquiries seems to show that there existed at the time a long pent-up ill-feeling between the 2 communities, which had become intensified by sympathy with religious riots occurring in other parts of India, and that the Hindus took advantage of a certain vagueness in the orders, regulating the Moharram procession, to attack the Musalmans. At present the two communities, though no open reconciliation has yet been effected, are on fairly good terms, and an effort will be made during the coming monsoon, when all the Kharwas are at home, to arrange an amicable settlement. The great difficulty is that the leaders of both communities, instead of using their influence on the side of peace, appear to be the most bigoted of all, and have, so far, given the Administrator no assistance.

6. Passing from the riot, it is satisfactory to have to report a year comparatively free from serious crime. No murder was committed, and in the only case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, the offender was arrested and sentenced to 7 years' transportation. The origin of the crime was a quarrel between two Mehrs of Visawada about the pounding of cattle. There were, besides, 2 cases of kidnapping, 2 petty robberies of property worth Rs. 308, and 10 cases of grievous hurt. Both robberies were committed in Adwana Mahal, and, as usual, close to the Jamnagar frontier, across which the robbers made their escape. On the whole the State has been markedly free from serious crime.

Against property.

7. The figures of the recovery of stolen property are a slight improvement on the previous year, as the following statement will show:—

Year.	Value of property stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1894-95.	3,827.	2,247.	59.
1895-96.	4,165.	2,571.	61.

8. The number of arrests made by the police on charges of cognizable offences, together with the results of the trials of the offenders, is indicated in the subjoined statement:—

Action of the police in regard to crime.

Year.	Offences reported.	Number of persons.					Percentage of convictions to arrests.
		Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Awaiting trial.	
1894-75.	228	251	247	160	79	8	63
1895-96.	199	305	305	168	119	18	55

9. The number of persons brought before the Magistrates on charges of non-cognizable offences was 968, of which 93 were for petty municipal offences. Deducting these latter, 1161 persons were in all brought to trial during the year on cognizable and non-cognizable charges.

Administration of Civil Justice.

10. The number of original civil suits filed during the year was 1,569, against 1,104 in the previous year. The reason for this large increase appears to be that, the season being a good one, creditors saw a good opportunity of recovering debts from cultivators. Adding to this number the 251 suits remaining undisposed of at the end of 1894-95, we have a total of 1,820 suits, of which 1579 were decided during the year, leaving a balance of 241 undecided on 31st March 1896. The number of civil appeals pending at the beginning of the year was 18, and 73 new appeals were filed. Of these 69 were decided, leaving a balance of 22 undisposed of. The administration of civil justice in the State is prompt and satisfactory, and the officers engaged in it worked well during the year. A request has more than once been put forward by the people of Navibandar Mahal that a Munsiff's Court should be established there, as the distance to Porbandar (the only Munsiff's station) is somewhat great. But it has been thought advisable to refuse this request, because the number of suits would be too small to warrant the appointment of any but a low-paid officer, who would enjoy the confidence

Civil courts.

n either of the people nor of the Administrator.

Execution of decrees.

11. The number of applications for execution of decrees made during the year was 3,531. Adding to this the 1,326 pending at the close of the previous year, we have a total of 4,857, of which 3,248 were executed, and 1,609 remained unexecuted. The rule obtaining in this State, by which, before the creditor receives anything, a debtor is permitted to remove from his heap in the village grainyard enough grain to support himself and family until the next harvest, is very favourable to the cultivating classes and has a most salutary effect in checking rash borrowing and lending and preventing cultivators from passing entirely into the power of the money-lenders. The rule is strictly enforced, with the result that loans are much more difficult to procure and consequently fewer in number than where there is no such check. The cultivators of the State appear to be, on the whole, much less involved in debt than in most other parts of the Bombay Presidency.

Suits against the State.

12. The case in which the Mangrol State claimed the payment of an annual *Jama*, together with arrears from 1820 A. D., from Porbandar, was decided by the Special Officer Mr. R. M. Kennedy on 27th November 1895, Mangrol being awarded an annual sum of Rs. 975 together with Rs 76,544 as arrears &c. An appeal against this order was presented to Government on 26th March 1896 and is still pending. There has been no other litigation in which the State was involved.

Land Revenue.

The season.

13. The season was on the whole a good one. The total rainfall was only 15.96 inches, compared with 35.93 inches in the previous year and an average of 23 inches for the past 5 years; but it was well distributed over the season, and a good fall towards the end of the monsoon was very favourable to late crops. The crop of *bajro* throughout the State was especially good, and wheat, which is chiefly grown in Navibandar Mahal, was a 16-anna crop. Owing probably to the light rainfall mildew (*geru*) did not attack the crop. Elsewhere in Kathiawar wheat was not generally a good crop. Consequently the cultivators and traders of Navibandar Mahal profited much by the high price obtaining, and much was exported. Cotton was a 12-anna crop except in Navibandar Mahal, where it was very poor. There was, as might be expected from the short rainfall, much scarcity of grass, and the cattle of professional graziers suffered considerably. In cultivating villages such scarcity is not so severely felt, as much *jowar* is grown in irrigated lands as fodder for cattle.

14. The sale-proceeds of the State's share of grain and cotton for the year amounted to Rs. 2,62,585. A comparison with previous years is given in the margin. The cash *vero* on all lands was collected without difficulty.

Year.	States' share of produce.
1889-90.	2,18,433.
1890-91.	1,80,134.
1891-92.	2,15,827.
1892-93.	2,95,154.
1893-94.	1,72,540.
1894-95.	1,87,263.
1895-96.	2,62,585.

The revenue system.

15. For the efficient working of the crop-share system, continuous vigilance over the village officers and accountants is absolutely necessary; and during the year a few cases of fraud were discovered, and the offenders punished. But on the whole it is believed that the system is well worked, and that the State receives more than could be levied under a cash assessment. Two minor alterations were made during the year. All Darbari lands in Mehr villages were brought under *vighoti* (cash assessment) so as to do away with the necessity of State interference with the crops on the Mehr lands. Previously it had been necessary to order the Mehrs to bring all their crops into a separate Khalawad of their own and not to remove them until all the share of crops on State lands had been collected. Now under the *vighoti* system the Mehrs are free to remove their crops when and where they like. Another change was to make jowar a *vighoti* crop in all State villages. Jowar is much grown everywhere as fodder for cattle—not being allowed to go to grain, but cut daily and given green to cattle. When the State took a share in kind, many restrictions had necessarily to be imposed on this practice in order to protect the State interest, and cultivators were put to both inconvenience and loss. Now a cash assessment has been substituted, whenever jowar is grown, and cultivators are at liberty to cut and remove the crop when they like.

Extension of cultivation.

16. During the year 1068 acres of waste were taken up for cultivation. Though there now remains but little waste land available for cultivation in the State, the pressure of increasing population will not be felt for some time, because as a rule the individual tenant holdings are at present too large for proper cultivation. A rule has been introduced that when a cultivator fails to cultivate any portion of his holding, he must pay a cash assessment on that portion. This will gradually result in bringing down holdings to their proper size, as cultivators give up land which they have not enough cattle to cultivate, and there will thus be a supply of land for new ploughs. The extension of the railway to the stone quarries has also given an impetus to cultivation by setting free for purposes

of agriculture many hundred pairs of bullocks, which were before employed in carting the stone to Porbandar. The gradual sweetening of the Mokal Rann is progressing satisfactorily, and many applications are already being received to be permitted to take up land on its edges.

Irrigation.

17. During the year 56 new wells for irrigation were sunk and 32 old wells re-opened and rebuilt. The liberality of the rules for State assistance in digging wells is much appreciated by the people. Few cultivators will be found anywhere in the State who have not a piece of irrigated land, as well as their larger stretch of dry-crop land. The State may fairly be said to be protected against famine by its irrigation. The following table shows the number of irrigation wells built during the 10 years of the administration:

Mahal.	Number of wells.			Assistance given by State.
	New wells built.	Old wells re-built.	Total.	
Adwana.	126	33	159	Rs. 3,541
Ranawao (includes Porbandar town).	159	47	206	8,644
Navibandar	79	6	85	2,363
Total.	364	86	450	14,548

The Mehrs.

18. The final orders of Government sanctioning the scheme for commuting the *chula vero* and other cesses previously levied from the Mehrs into a small assessment on their lands were received under Government Resolution No. 2782, dated 29th April 1895, and were carried out for the first time in the year under report. The result has been most satisfactory. The landtax has been collected without the slightest difficulty and the Mehrs, who, while the scheme was under discussion, seemed determined to oppose it in every way, now accept it gratefully as relieving them from the uncertainty and inequality of the previous cesses The tax now falls solely on those who are able to pay. An additional gain, which the Mehrs highly appreciate, is that they now have an accurate register of their several holdings, which does much to prevent land disputes.

19. As an act of grace and to mark the termination of the old dispute between the Mehrs and the Darbar all outstandings on account of *chula vero*, due by the Mehrs to the State were remitted on 1st April 1896. The total amount remitted was Rs. 68,351 and was due chiefly on account of the years 1884 and 1885, when the Mehrs refused to pay any Darbari dues whatever. The remission was intimated at an assembly of all the Mehrs, called at the

administrator's camp in Adwana Mahal.

Forestry.

20. The forest revenue shows a slight decrease from the previous year, owing both to a fall in the price of grass and also to the contractor for the cutting of grass for the State having failed to complete his work in time:—

Item	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs.	Rs.
sale of bamboos & wood.	1180	1801
sale of grass & grazing.	6,427	6,519
value of grass stacked by State.	15,472	11,200
Total .	23,079	19,520

The forest policy, the outlines of which were indicated in the previous year's report, is being carefully followed out; and though reproduction is slow on account of the scanty rainfall and the rocky nature of most of the forest reserves, fair progress is being made. In Adwana Mahal, steps were taken during the year to reserve and plant with babul portions of the banks of the Wartu river in Bhomiavadar, Paravada and Sisli villages, where much damage is being done by floods to cultivated lands. The banks of the Bhadar river near the site of the proposed irrigation weir at Navibandar are also being protected by planting tamarisk.

Plantations.

21. The several cocoanut plantations are doing well, especially the sea-shore plantation, where several trees are already bearing fruit. From the nursery, 1,302 young cocoanut trees were distributed free to cultivators of the State, and 2,600 were sold to other States and private individuals. The 7 State gardens suffered much from the scanty rainfall and the income derived from them was much less than in the previous year. The mango crop was a total failure.

Assistance to agriculture.

22. During the year, 1,530 maunds of the best Broach cotton-seed were purchased from Broach and distributed free to selected cultivators throughout the State. Wherever the seed was sown in good deep soil, the crop was good, but on the poor shallow soil, which is found over a considerable portion of the State, the plants did not thrive, and it is believed that in such lands the local variety of cotton known as "kala" is the most profitable for cultivation.

Horse-breeding.

23. The State stallions served 117 mares during the year, against 102 the previous year. Of these 114 belonged to private owners. Six horses bred by the State were sent to

the Wankaner Horse Show during the year, of which 2 were awarded prizes.

Sea-Customs and Trade.

Sea customs.

24. The following table shows the total value of the imports and exports of the port of Porbandar for each of the last 10 years, together with the amount of duty levied by the State:—

year.	Total value of			Amount of duty realised by the State.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1886-87	10,06,729	6,88,256	16,94,985	69,045
1887-88	13,55,006	16,19,133	29,74,139	86,069
1888-89	15,53,282	14,36,635	29,89,917	74,086
1889-90	15,36,914	11,00,826	26,37,740	56,816
1890-91	16,09,428	17,84,867	33,94,295	66,159
1891-92	14,58,781	12,35,694	26,93,475	59,876
1892-93	15,73,903	16,36,448	32,10,351	70,794
1893-94	19,51,261	20,96,477	40,47,738	79,049
1894-95	19,19,032	11,11,474	30,30,506	71,263
1895-96	22,36,800	21,43,946	43,80,746	91,035

The year under review was the best since the State came under British administration. Cotton was plentiful; and much, which would in the usual course have been sent from the interior to Bhavnagar for export, was attracted to Porbandar by special concessions and facilities granted to all cotton brought by railway from stations East of Jam Jodhpur. The stone trade, too, has been much stimulated by the opening of the railway line to the quarries. The price of stone per ton at the bandar is now only Rs. 3, compared with Rs. 5 ten years ago.

Trade.

25. The trade of the year has thus been most satisfactory, and there is every indication that the onward progress, which has now set in, will continue. Considerable attention is being paid to the improvement of wharfs and the deepening of the creek, and a large area was during the year added by reclamation to the bandar accommodation. Much credit is due to Mr. Gulabrai Chhaganlal Oza, the Port Superintendent and Mr. Pragji Hirji, Assistant Port Superintendent, for the energy and tact with which they have managed the affairs of the port.

26. The only other port in the State worthy of mention is Navibandar. There was some improvement in the trade here too; but it is not likely that the trade of this place will ever become considerable. It is too near Porbandar and is not on the railway. During the year a small lighthouse visible from 5 miles seaward was established here.

27. Only 4 of the old accounts, representing debts of Rs. 23,380, remain

Old accounts. now to be cleared off. During the year all the other pending accounts were settled, Rs. 16,444 being collected and Rs. 12,580 remitted.

Stamps.

28. The stamp revenue was Rs. 25,274, against Rs. 24,935 the previous year.

Salt.

29. The following account of the production and consumption of salt in the State may be of interest as evidence against the frequently made assertion, that the salt tax in British India prevents the cultivating classes from using as much salt for their cattle as they would do if the tax was lighter or did not exist at all.

30. Salt is manufactured only on the Kunchadi Rann (in Bokhira and Kunchadi villages) about 2 miles to the N. W. of Porbandar town. The brine is raised by hand from wells, and run on to previously prepared pans, where it crystallizes in about 2 days. More brine is run on every third day, for about 1½ months, after which time the pan is full and the salt is then collected in heaps.

31. The manufacturers are Gadhais by caste. They both prepare the salt, and send it by rail, or take it into interior of Kathiawar on pack-donkeys, for sale. There are 26 houses of Gadhais in Porbandar—all fairly well off on the whole. It is estimated that each house prepares about 3,000 maunds of salt *per annum*, which is sold for Rs. 200.

32. The salt treaty between the British Government and Porbandar State is dated 11th July 1883, and will be found in the Kathiawar Directory. In accordance with its conditions, the number of brine wells has for the present been fixed at 27 only, each paying a fee of Rs. 50. *per annum* to the State. Figures of production and export are given in the annexed table:

Year.	Salt-wells.		Amount of salt exported by land from Porbandar.
	No. licensed.	Revenue to State.	
			(Bengal maunds)
1890-91	27	1,350	26,320
1891-92	27	1,350	37,535
1892-93	27	1,350	34,487
1893-94	27	1,350	41,550
1894-95	27	1,350	40,392
1895-96	27	1,350	41,853

33. The average sale price of salt, at the wells, is only one anna per local maund, or two annas per Bengal maund.

34. The export of salt into the interior of Kathiawar, and by sea to other villages of Porbandar State, only is permitted Permits for export are issued by the 1st Class Magistrate, Porbandar, on receipt of an application on stamped paper, accompanied by a letter of authority from the State to which the salt is to be exported, if outside Porbandar limits.

35. Besides this manufactured salt, natural surface salt of a very inferior quality is found on the salt Ranns at Miani, Visawada, Kunchhdi, Ratia, Mokal and Pipalia. It is sometimes collected by the poor people dwelling close at hand, and this is permitted free of charge so long as they do not sell it or export it from the State. But owing to the great cheapness of good salt, very little of this natural salt is removed.

36. The retail price of salt being only 2 annas per Bengal maund it would naturally follow, if the salt tax in British India is so prohibitive as is sometimes alleged, that the amount of salt given to cattle in Porbandar would be much greater than in British India. But this careful enquiries show to be not the case. Cultivators, as a rule, throughout the State give salt only once a week to their working bullocks. Monday is generally the day it is given, and each bullock gets about 2 handfuls. Salt is seldom or never given to cows or non-working cattle.

Ganja, Opium, & Liquor.

37. The revenue under the 2 latter heads does not vary from year to year, as it has been farmed out to contractors for a term of years for the following annual payments.—

Opium	Rs. 5,300.
Liquor	„ 10,221.

38. The revenue from Ganja was Rs. 563, compared with Rs. 475 the previous year.

Manufactures & Industries.

Ginning factory &c.

39. A new cotton ginning factory was erected during the year by a company of local merchants, on a site granted by the State at a nominal rental. An oil-mill to be driven by steam power was also in course of construction. No private individual has yet come forward to erect a cotton press, though the Administrator has been in correspondence with many capitalists on the subject. They all ask for a monopoly for at least 5 years, which Government have declined to grant. Meanwhile the years are passing and no press is erected. The ship-building industry appears to be reviving, a total of 611 tons having been launched during the year. Ship-owners used to prefer to have their ships built in Mandvi (Cutch),

the shipwrights of which place were considered superior. But the local carpenters have apparently improved their work and now build ships equal in every way to those from Mandvi.

Education.

State schools.

40. The following statement contains the results of the educational work done in the State during the year, compared with 1894-95.

Year.	No. of State schools.	Average daily attendance.	No. of pupils presented for examination.	No. of pupils passed in examination.	Percentage of passed to presented.
1894-95	30	1,245	1,349	928	69
1895-96	30	1,352	1,640	966	59

The school at Visawada was closed on account of poor attendance, and a new one was opened at Gosa instead. There are, besides the schools shown above, 3 night schools with an average daily attendance of 38, and 5 grant-in-aid schools with an average attendance of 392.

41. Though there is a satisfactory increase in the average daily attendance at the State schools, the result of the annual examination was somewhat disappointing, only 59 per cent of those presented having passed. There is no doubt that some of the village masters are incompetent and idle. Whenever it is possible, trained teachers are being substituted for unsatisfactory untrained men. Three trained man were appointed during the year and are doing well,

Aided schools.

42. The 5 grant-in-aid schools have done well during the year. The Managers of the Jubilee Madressa have at last engaged a matriculated man as Head master of their school, and are at present preparing to make an addition to the school building, which is found too small for the large attendance.

School-houses.

43. New school-houses were built during the year at Madhavpur, Navibandar, Majiwana and Fatana at a total cost of Rs 4,981 of which the State contributed Rs. 2,682, the remainder being subscribed by the villagers. Most of the schools in the State are now well housed.

Education of Jethwa boys.

44. It was found necessary during the year to discontinue the experiment of educating the poor kinsmen of H. H. the Rana by boarding them at an *utaro* and sending them to the Porbandar school. In spite of great pressure brought to bear on them, the

Jethwas in distant villages would not send their children, and the falling off in attendance became so serious that it was necessary to close the *utaro*. A village school has now been established at Gosa, a Jethwa village, and all the other Jethwa villages have either schools of their own, or are near schools. And scholarships, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 a month, are now given to all poor Jethwas attending these schools.

Expenditure on education.

45. The total expenditure by the State on education was Rs. 12,946 compared with Rs. 11,214 the previous year, or rather more than 2 per cent of the State revenue. School fees amounted to Rs. 1,309 against Rs. 1,174 in 1894-95.

Public Works.

46. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,78,653 was expended on public works in the State. The following are the most important works completed:

Railway siding to stone quarries.

47. Platelaying was commenced on the line in August and the line was opened for stone traffic in January. Owing to the ultimate decision to employ engine power on the line, the earth-work and cuttings had to be widened, and the cost of the line has thus exceeded the estimate. But the work is in every way thorough and substantial, and notwithstanding the heavy gradient of 1 in 100 throughout, the stone trains have been worked without difficulty since January. The line is 3 miles in length, and passes by all the best quarries, joining the B. G. J. P. railway at Ranavao Station. Thirty six-ton wagons, specially constructed for the stone traffic, were built for the State at the Railway workshops at Ghadhechi. The line has cost so far Rs. 79,000.

Public offices at Porbandar

48. The foundations have been completed, and the superstructure work is now commenced.

New schools.

49. Two new schools at Navibandar and Madhavpur were built. The latter, for 125 boys, was opened in January, and the former in May 1896.

New Police Thanas.

50. Two police Thanas at Bhad and Ordar were completed at a cost of Rs. 2,291 and Rs. 1,789 respectively. Two others are in course of construction at Kadachh and Asiapat.

Cart road from Porbandar to Navibandar.

51. The traffic on this route having much increased since the Gosa Bara bund bridged one of the most difficult parts of the road, it was considered desirable to improve the 18 miles of road to Navibandar. Rock cutting and metalling was in progress during the year and will be completed during the rains.

52. The heavy dressed stone work to form the roadway was complet-

Gosa Bara bund.

ed, together with the drainage openings, and the masonry nucleus wall, to secure absolute water tightness, has been commenced. Already the Rann side has silted up to a depth of over 1ft. and no settlement whatever has taken place on the Bund.

Improvement works at Porbandar creek.

53. A scheme for the protection and training of the creek mouth was submitted to Government in January and was sanctioned on the report of Superintending Engineer N. D., who visited the work. The work is progressing satisfactorily. Reclamation works, for adding to the area of wharfage at the Bandar, were also in progress throughout the year. A considerable length of railway and crane lines were also laid along the wharfs.

Sluice on Madhuvanti river.

54. This work, consisting of 5 openings 10 ft. ×6 ft. each, was designed to drain off flood-water rapidly from a large area of low lying land, which could not be cultivated until late in the season. The work was completed during the year and has much benefited the surrounding lands.

Irrigation bund at Miani.

55. This is an old work, which has remained in an imperfect state for many years. It was during the year put into a state of thorough repair, and it is hoped that a large tract of rice land, which has not been cultivated for 30 years, will now be irrigated from it.

Navibandar light-house.

56. A fixed light visible 5 miles seaward was erected on the highest bastion of Navibandar town wall, as a guide to vessels making Navibandar at night. It was lit first on 8th February 1896.

Dharmshala at Bagwadar.

57. A Dharmshala was built at Bagwadar at a cost of Rs. 1,690.

Road repairs.

58. A sum of Rs. 23,314 was also spent on repairs to roads throughout the State.

Bhadar irrigation scheme.

59. This scheme was matured and submitted to Government in December 1895. The Superintending Engineer subsequently visited the site, but the sanction of Government is delayed for want of further details which are being procured.

Works projected.

60. The new works projected, most of which it is hoped will be commenced during the current year, are—

(i) New Jail at Pordandar,

(ii) New English school at Porbandar,

(iii) Additions to the Hospital,

(iv) New road from Ranawao railway station to Simani (8 miles),

(v) Extension of North Road to Adwana,

(vi) Bridge over the Minsar at Kandorna,

(vii) Water works for Porbandar town.

Designs and estimates for most of these are at present in preparation.

Railway.

61. The net earnings of the State from the railway for each year since its opening are given in the margin. In the year under report both passengers and goods traffic were brisk. The facilities given for shipping goods at Porbandar are gradually becoming known and appreciated in the interior of Kathiawar, and a steady increase in the railway returns may be looked for.

1890	Rs.	46,473.
1891	„	35,460.
1892	„	16,437.
1893	„	76,651.
1894	„	52,797.
1895	„	75,356.

Municipality.

Financial condition.

62. There was a considerable increase in the municipal income from octroi on *ghi*, the only article taxed in the town. Otherwise the revenue was normal. The following table gives the receipts and expenditure for the year.

Receipts.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.
opening balance.	12,312	establishment.	1,822
house-tax.	3,003	conservancy.	4,346
octroi on ghi.	10,059	roads.	888
tax on doors and windows.	1,208	lighting.	2,621
rent of fish and meat market	475	road-watering.	746
miscellaneous.	172	tree-planting.	538
deposits.	725	removal of nightsoil.	3,521
		repairs to fish and meat market	609
		repairs to wells.	541
		miscellaneous.	1,230
		deposits.	223
		closing balance.	10,867
Total...	27,854	Total...	27,854

Conservancy.

63. Four new iron latrines of 12 seats each were erected in the town during the year. A new street was opened leading from the Manekchok in the centre of the town to the South bandar road. The amount of compensation for houses removed in the work, which amounted to over Rs. 15,000, was paid by the State, the Municipality being only called on to construct the road. Another arterial road, from near the Manekchok through Sutarwada to the North bandar road, is also in course of construction and will be completed during the mon-

soon. Several other cross-roads were also made on the outskirts of the town; but as these have for their object to induce people to take up land for building sites, their whole cost is met by the State. None of the non-official members of the Municipality take much practical interest in its working, but at the same time they do not oppose improvements.

Public health.

64. The health of the town and State was good throughout the year. There were a few isolated cases of cholera in Adwana Mahal in February 1896, and a few cases of smallpox in Porbandar town, but nothing approaching an epidemic. The cases of cholera were brought from the Bhanwad Mahal of Nawanagar.

65. The attendance of patients both indoor and outdoor at the State Hospital largely increased, as the following statement shows:—

Year.	Indoor patients.		Outdoor patients.	
	Total No.	Daily average.	Total No.	Daily average.
1894-95	207	6 4	8,538	92.8
1895-96	280	12.2	10,885	120.6

66. The indoor accommodation only provides 14 beds, and patients have on several occasions had to be refused admittance. It is, therefore, intended during the present year to add a new wing to the hospital as a dispensary, and keep the main building for indoor patients. The prevalent diseases treated are malarial fevers, diseases of the intestinal tract and of the respiratory system, and skin diseases. During the year 480 minor and 20 major operations were performed. The expenditure incurred by the State during the year was Rs. 4,739. All indoor patients are dieted free. Mr. H. S. Deva, the Medical Officer in charge, deserves credit for an excellent year's work.

General Remarks.

Condition of the people.

67. The prosperity of the year under review was marred only by the riot in Porbandar town on 4th July. Otherwise the good season, the large increase in the sea-borne trade, the freedom from other serious crime, and the number of important public works completed, and in course of construction, would mark 1895-96 as one of the best years since the administration began. In the town of Porbandar the average daily wage for outdoor labour is 5 to 6 annas for a man and 3 annas for a woman, and the demand for labour is often greater

than the supply. All the public works undertaken by the State are carried out by local contractors, so that little of the 1¾ lacs expended on such works during the year can have left the State. As pointed out last year, this large demand for unskilled labour on public works is somewhat detrimental to cultivation, but the opening of the railway to the stone quarries has set free the large number of men and cattle previously occupied in carting the stone to the Bandar. The town population of Porbandar may be said to be distinctly well off, and to be further improving their condition. The trade of the port has so increased that it has been found necessary to bring a colony of Kharwas from Navibandar to increase the number of workers. Houses have been built for them by the State. In the districts, too, the cultivators appear to be in comfortable circumstances. The feudal system, by which the cultivators own neither their lands nor their houses, which all belong to the State, though it brings none to affluence, permits few to become absolutely impoverished. And the general standard of comfort of the people of this State, as judged by the appearance of their houses, their clothing, and the number of their cattle and horses, appear to be above the average of cultivators in the Bombay Presidency

Officials.

68. Mr. Benson, the State Engineer, who was on leave from 4th May to 5th October 1895 has worked with his usual evergy on the numerous public works under construction. The improvement works in the Porbandar creek have demanded his close attention, and he has not spared himself to ensure their success. The Sarnyayadhish, Mr. Gulabdas Laldas, left in June 1895 to take up a higher post in Junagadh. His successor Mr. Chimanlal Lallubhai deserves commendation for his sound administration of justice. Mr. Kaikhashru Edalji Doctor, after a long period of service as Port Superintendent, was transferred during the year to the charge of the treasury, where he has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the Administrator. Of the district officials, Mr. Prabhashankar Bhanshankar, the Mamlatdar of Adwana, and Mr. Mohanlal Umiashankar Pota, the Mamlatdar of Ranavao, deserve credit for the efficient management of their respective charges. The thanks of the Administrator are also due to Mr. Ranchhordas Narandas Jivrajani, Head Clerk in the Huzur office, for his careful supervision of the educational department.

Personal.

69. His Highness the Rana has enjoyed good health, and continued his friendly relations with the Administrator throughout the year. He proceeded to Bombay in May 1895, and underwent an operation for cataract, which has proved very successful. The continued improvement in Kunwar Bhavsinghji's conduct

is a source of much gratification. He is always ready to act according to the Administrator's advice and seems determined not to relapse into his previous habits. The only cause for regret is his apparent disinclination to apply himself steadily to any sort of work. He is fond of all outdoor sports and takes an interest in the State paddock, of which he is in charge. Kunwar Wajesinghji suffered from a serious attack of pleurisy in March 1896, but has quite recovered now. He is engaged in doing magisterial work.

W. T. MORISON.

Administrator,
Porbandar State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PORBANDAR STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1896-97.

PORBANDAR

PRINTED AT THE PORBANDAR DARBARI PRESS.

1897.

Index to the Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1896-97.

SUBJECT.	PARA.
Chapter I Personal.	1 to 4
Chapter II Administration of the land.	
Survey and settlement	5
Collection of land revenue.	6 , 7
Waste lands...	8
Chapter III Protection.	
Police.	9 to 16
Criminal Justice	17 , 18
Prisons.	19 to 22
Civil Justice..	23 to 25
Execution of decrees...	26 to 29
Registration..	30 to 33
Municipal administration.	34 to 40
Administration of the ports	41 , 42
Famine relief.	43 , 44
Chapter IV Production and Distribution.	
Agriculture:—	
Advances.	45
Agricultural stock.	46
Horse-breeding	47
Weather and crops:—	
Season	48
Prices	49 to 51
Wages	52
Horticulture..	53
Forests.	54
Stone quarries.	55
Manufactures and Industries.	
Ginning factory &c.	56
Ship-building &c...	57
Trade.	58 to 61
Public Works.	
Civil works and buildings...	62 to 64
Communication	65

SUBJECT.	PARA.
Miscellaneous public improvements...	66 to 68
Railway	69 , 70
Telegraphs....	71
Post offices...	72
Irrigation	73
Chapter V Financial Review.	
General finance.	74 , 75
Land revenue and cesses.	76
Sea-customs...	77
Land-customs	78
Opium	79
Salt	80
Ganja.	81
Liquor excise	82
Cotton duties	83
Stamps.	84
Building sites	85
Chapter VI Vital statistics and Medical Relief.	
Births and deaths	86 to 89
Medical relief	90 to 94
Sanitation	95 , 96
Vaccination...	97
Veterinary	98
Protection against plague	99 , 100
Chapter VII Instruction.	
Education	101 to 104
State library..	105
Chapter VIII Miscellaneous.	
Political litigation	106 to 109
Chapter IX Working of the administration.	110 , 111

Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the Year 1896-97.

Chapter I. Personal.

The office of Administrator was held by Mr. Morison from the 1st April to the 31st July 1896. From 1st to 27th August the office was in charge of Lieut. R. S. Pottinger, Assistant Political Agent, in addition to his own duties,and from the 28th August the office has been in my charge.

2. The relations of the Administrator with H. H. the Rana were of a cordial character throughout the year. In spite of advancing age. H. H. the Rana seldom absents himself from any public gathering or ceremony in which he is invited to take part. His Highness' health has remained good except that he has suffered a little from defective eye-sight.

3. Kumar Bhavsinghji, whose health also has been good, visited Rajkot in February to attend the Darbar held in honour of the investiture of H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Palitana with the insignia of a K. C. S. I, on behalf of H. H. the Rana in response to an invitation from the Political Agent. He also paid a private visit to Rajkot in February. Except on those two occasions he has not left Porbandar during the year, save for a few days travelling in the districts of the State.

4. Kumar Vajesinghji suffered from an attack of pleurisy in the monsoon, but under the treatment of Dr. Mc. Cloghry, who was called in from Rajkot to attend on him, he soon recovered and though his health is still feeble there is now no trouble from his chest complaint. He works as a 3rd class Magistrate in Porbandar, taking up chiefly municipal and petty assault cases. He was put in charge of his *giras* village Bapodar in the month of October and an experienced karkun of the State was appointed under him as his Kamdar. The total income of the *giras* per annum to the Kumar is about Rs 10,000. He has continued the reforms introduced by the British administration into his village in common with the other villages of the State.

Chapter II. Administration of the Land.

5. No survey or settlement work was in progress in the State during

Survey and settlement.

the year under report. The survey establishment of the State is made up of a surveyor and two measurers and their work consists in the inspection of boundary marks and the subdivision of revenue survey numbers. During the year, some progress has been made in setting up boundary pillars in the Barda Hills between the territories of Nawanagar and Porbandar according to the decision of Colonel Keatinge recorded in 1865.

6. As regards the collection of land-revenue it has to be noted that the cash system introduced last year in the Mehr villages of the State continues to give satisfaction. A scheme for the introduction of a similar system into the villages marginally noted has been prepared by me during the year under report and I have every hope that the measure will prove successful. The cultivators in some other villages also have applied for the application of the *vighoti* or cash system and their request is now under consideration. The lands of the State have all been regularly surveyed but not classed, and it has therefore been found necessary before fixing the rate to be assessed per acre to introduce a rough classification based on the joint opinion of the Mamlatdar and the cultivators themselves, the object aimed at being to fix the rates in such a way that the income of the village under the new system will be much the same as under the old. The disadvantages of the crop-share system, both to the State and to the cultivators, are so great that I have thought it well to encourage the introduction of the cash system, where there has been a desire for it on the part of the cultivators. The results of the experiments now being made will be carefully watched before any general action is taken in the matter.

Collection of land revenue.

1. Kunvadar.
2. Majiwana.
3. Bhomiawadar.
4. Palakhda.

7. In addition to the share of the crop which is taken in the great majority of the villages of the State, there is levied also a *vero* or cess. During the year under report this cess was collected without any difficulty.

8. The area of waste land brought under cultivation during 1896-7 was 984 acres which is distributed as shown in the statement below. The total quantity of arable waste at the beginning of the year was 14,454 acres. The reclamation of the Mokal Rann is in progress and it is hoped that when the land included in it is rendered fit for cultivation, much of it will be taken up. The drainage of the Bharwada Gher will also provide a considerable area of cutivable land and more might be obtained in the Miani Gher, if the question of water rights were once satisfactorily settled with the Nawanagar State.

Waste lands.

Statement of waste arable land.

Name of Mahal.	Area of total arable land. Acres.	Area already under cultivation. Acres.	Area brought under cultivation during the year. Acres.	Area of land still waste. Acres.
Adwana.	51,375.	47,860.	253.	3,262.
Ranavao.	63,042.	55,446.	380.	7,216.
Navibandar.	56,464.	53,123.	351.	2,990.
Total.	1,70,881.	1,56,429.	984.	13,468.

Chapter III. Protection.

(a) Police.

9. During the year under report the total strength of the Police force of the State was 273, of which 27 were mounted and 246 foot police. It was maintained at a cost of Rs. 43,555 as against Rs. 47,103 last year. The foot police were distributed as follows:—

General police duties.	111
Jail, treasury and miscellaneous guards.	56
Town duties.	79
Chief constables.	4
Superintendent and Inspector.	2
Total.	252

Of the 27 sowars, 25 are stationed at Porbandar and 2 at Adwana. The subjoined table shows the distribution of the force and its proportion to population:

Place.	Strength.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of force to area; 1 to	Proportion of force to population. 1 to
Porbandar town.	120	$4\frac{3}{4}$	18,075	.04 sq. m.	150
Adwana Mahal.	54	$245\frac{1}{2}$	27,371	4. 5	507
Ranavao Mahal.	40	$240\frac{1}{4}$	21,604	6	540
Navibandar Mahal	32	$151\frac{3}{4}$	18,735	5	585
Total.	246	$642\frac{1}{4}$	85,785	2 . 61	349

Of the 273 men in the Police force, 170 are Hindus and 103 Mohamedans. There are 58 Sindhis, 55 Mehrs, 23 Brahmans, 20 Rabaris, 18 Rajputs, 54 Hindus of other castes and 45 other Mahomedans (including foreigners).

10. The number of subordinate officers and men who can read and write is very small, being only 29 per cent. An examination in the Police catechism is held annually and those who fail to pass are considered ineligible for promotion.

11. In order to improve the ball-shooting of the Police, orders have been

issued that every man in the force shall be put through a course of shooting annually, either in Porbandar or at Navibandar where a new range has been recently constructed. In smartness and discipline the Porbandar State Police leave much to be desired. The exertions of Mr. Low, the Superintendent appointed after the riots in 1895, have been successful in considerably improving the men from what they were previously, but much more remains to be done before the State will be satisfied with its Police force. Its defects as a detective body are very serious and a special report on its working with proposals for its improvement will, before long, be submitted.

12. The number of arrests made by the Police on charges of cognizable offences together with the results of the trials of the offenders is shown in the subjoined statement.

Year.	Offences reported.	Number of persons.					Percentage of convictions to arrests.
		Arrested.	Sent for trial.	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Awaiting trial.	
1895-96	199	306	305	168	119	18	55
1896-97	329	320	313	149	146	18	47

13. An examination of these figures shews first a very serious increase in the number of offences committed during the year and secondly a most significant falling off in the efficiency with which crime was dealt with by the Police. I am averse to placing much reliance on the percentage test of the capacity of a police force, but it is impossible in the face of the above figures to be satisfied with the work done during the year. In the cases of no less than 86 offences no person at all was arrested. Thirty alleged offences were struck off by the Sarnyayadhish as not having been committed. The increases in the various crimes will be dealt with under the next head. The subjoined statement shews the value of stolen property recovered by the Police during the year under report and the previous year:

Year.	Value of property		Percentage.
	Stolen.	Recovered.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
1895-96.	4,165	2,571	61
1896-97.	8,058	7,042	87

These figures are the most satisfactory connected with the Police. The largeness of the percentage of recoveries is due to the fact that in one theft case Rs. 4,600 were stolen under circumstances which will be detailed below, and all

were recovered.

14. During the year eight murders were committed in the State, the number ast year being *nil*. In two cases only were convictions obtained. One case was pending at the end of the year. One man was hanged. In the other case three of the accused were sentenced to death, but this sentence has been reduced by Government to one of 14 years, rigorous imprisonment. In three cases, the accused were discharged or acquitted, and in one the murderer escaped without being arrested. The motives of the murders were various. The *chokiat* of Godhana is supposed to have been shot by mistake for some one else. The *patel* of Adwana met his death at the hands of a conspiracy inspired by anger on account of his enforcement of certain rules affecting suspected persons in his village and rivalry connected with his office. A Soni of Modhwada was murdered, it is said, at the instigation of members of his caste, in consequence of a caste dispute about marriage. One woman was killed by a jealous paramour and another is alleged to have been kicked to death by a relative of her husband in the course of a dispute regarding her return to her father's house. Two Mehrs of Visawada were murdered in revenge for having had a part in the death of another Mehr who was killed last year in the same village.

15. A few cases of nose-cutting occurred during the year. Towards its close a most regrettable occurrence took place in Porbandar, when the Risaldar of the State Sowars, in the course of an enquiry into a dacoity, which had taken place in Junagadh territory, attempted to shoot with his revolver the Junagadh Assistant Superintendent of Police and to cut down with his sword the Porbandar Inspector, ending by an attempt to cut his own throat. The man is now in Hospital awaiting trial.

16. The most serious offence against property was the looting of Navibandar Treasury on the night of the 2nd January 1897. A sum of Rs. 4,650 was removed from the Treasury with the connivance of tho police sentry on guard. The money was, however, discovered after a few days, the thieves having been unable to take it away from the spot outside the townwall, where they had deposited it. The sentry was convicted aud sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment but no evidence was forth-coming against the actual perpetrators of the crime.

(b) Criminal Justice.

17. The total number of offences reported during the year was 1,000 as against 826 in 1895-96. Of these 684 were brought to trial. The total number of persons tried was 1,327, as against 1,153 in 1895-96; of these 287 only were convicted while 1,039 were acquitted or discharged. These figures are in every

way unsatisfactory. It is true that they include figures relating to offences against local laws, but the increase of offences against the Penal Code is very considerable. In 1895-96 there was no murder, in the year under report there ere 8. The number of cases of hurt, criminal force and assault increased from 207 to 319, theft and other offences against property rose from 115 to 153 and criminal trespasses including housebreaking from 24 to 57. Taking these facts into consideration it is a matter for grave anxiety that the efficiency of the Police as a detective force should be so low as it is. Of the offences committed during the year only 68.5 per cent were brought to trial and the percentage of convictions to persons tried was 21.6 only.

18. There are only two courts of criminal appeal in the State viz. those of the Administrator and of the Sarnyayadhish. The following statement shows the amount of appellate work done by both the Courts.

Year.	No. of appellants.	Applications rejected.	Sentences.			Appeals pending.
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	
1895-96.	65.	8.	31.	11.	22.	1.
1896-97.	86.	1.	57.	15.	11.	3.

It will be seen from the above that the work of the year under report shows a very considerable increase as compared with that of 1895-6. The statement shows also that the working of the inferior courts has improved. In 1895-6 only 31 sentences out of 65 were confirmed, while in 1896-97, 57 sentences were confirmed out of 86. The number reversed in the former year was double that reversed in the year under report, though the number of cases dealt with was more than 25 per cent less. On the whole, and considering the small pay and qualifications of the lower Magistrates, I think the criminal work of the State is very fairly done. That of the First Class Magistrate and the Sarnyayadhish, which comes more immediately under my own observation, is distinctly good.

(c) Prison.

19. There is one jail in the State, and three lock-ups for under-trial prisoners. The jail is in Porbandar and the lock-ups are situated at the headquarters of the various Mahals. The total number of prisoners admitted into the Porbandar jail during 1896-7 was 259, of whom 236 were males and 23 females. The number sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 252, while 7 had sentences of simple imprisonment. The average daily number of convicts in the

jail for the year under report was 35 as against 37 and 28 in the two previous years. In 1895-96 the number was swelled by the rioters, so that the figure for 1894-95 is more near the normal. This being so, it is apparent that the number for the year under report is in excess of what it should be, but that is only what is to be expected from a consideration of the crime statistics of the year given above. A number of under-trial prisoners were kept in the jail at various times during the year, many of whom were awaiting extradition for offences committed in neighbouring States.

20. No prisoner escaped or attempted to escape during the year. The jail premises are old and entirely unsuitable. A new building, sanctioned by Government is shortly to be taken in hand, in which it will be practicable to house the prisoners with more attention to sanitation than is at present possible. The inadequacy and unsuitability of the cells for female convicts and the absence of arrangements for work within the jail are two of the most unsatisfactory features of the present institution. Both these matters have been attended to in the plans for the new building. At present the labour assigned to the female convicts is grinding grain, while the males spend most of their time in extra-mural work in the State gardens or elsewhere as may be found convenient.

21. The total expenditure on the jail, exclusive of cost of establishment and dress, was Rs. 1,140-10-11 as against Rs. 954-6-1 in 1895-6. Rs 206-14-6 were paid for dress and the balance for food. The increase as compared with last year is due to a rise in the price of grain on account of prevailing scarcity.

22. The average cost of each prisoner per diem exclusive of clothing was 13-7/12 pies. The jail is now inspected regularly by visitors appointed by the Administrator from amongst the magisterial, police and medical authorities of the State.

(d) Civil Justice.

23. The number of original civil suits filed during the year was 1,616 against 1,569 of last year. These with 241 remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year made up a total of 1,857, of which 1,659 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 198 for the coming year. The small arrears reflect credit on the officers concerned, especially when it is remembered that the Munsiff is also First Class Magistrate and had to dispose of considerable criminal work during the year.

24. There were 22 appeals remaining undisposed of at the end of the year

and 58 were filed during the year, which made up a total of 80. Of these 63 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 17.

25. The following statement shows the value of civil cases for 1895-96 and 1896-97.

1895-96.		1896-97.	
Cases.	Value. Rs	Cases.	Value. Rs.
1,579.	2,55,929.	1,659.	1,17,178.

(d) Execution of decrees.

26. The number of applications for the execution of decrees made during the year was 2,539. Adding to this, the 1,609 pending at the close of the last year, there is a total of 4,148, of which 3,190 were executed during the year, leaving a balance of 958 for the coming year.

27. The execution of decrees in Porbandar city is entrusted to the Nazirs of the Courts of the Sarnyayadhish (Chief Judge) and of the Munsiff. In the districts the work is performed by the Tappedars (village accountants). No complaint as to the misbehaviour of any Tappedar in this matter was received though, as is inevitable, several applications came in regarding alleged delays. On the whole, the Nazirs and Tappedars appear to have worked wi th diligence to reduce the arrears of unexecuted decrees during the year under report.

28. Sections 336 to 343 of the Civil Procedure Code, Chapter XIX, which relate to the arrest and imprisonment of judgment-debtors and chapter XX of the same code are not in force in this State and there is no insolvency or civil jail for judgment-debtors. Rules to regulate the execution of decrees against cultivators were framed during the year in the spirit of Chapter XIX of the Code and they have been instrumental in preventing much confusion and unnecessary hardship to the cultivating classes.

29. The 3190 decrees executed during the year were disposed of as follows:—

Disposed of		Dismissed			Total.
By sale.	By compromise.	Owing to parties, default in appearing on the day appointed.	Owing to plaintiff not showing defendant's property.	Owing to other miscellaneous causes.	
144	1878	717	435	16	3190

(e) Registration.

30. The Stamp and Registration Acts in force in British India are not in force in this State. In place of them, however, special rules have been framed and are enforced.

31. All documents relating to immoveable property in the town are registered in the City Daroga's office and have to be presented for registration within 3 months from the date of execution. Registration fees are levied at the following rates.

	Registration fee.
Up to Rs. 50	Rs. 0-8.
Above Rs. 50 but not exceeding Rs. 100.	,, 1
Above Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 500.	,, 2
Above Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs 1,000.	,, 4
Above Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	,, 8
Above Rs. 2,000.	,, 16

The income derived from the registration of documents during the year under report was Rs. 1,257 against Rs. 1,139 in 1895-96.

32. The total number of registrations in 1896-97 was 174 against 179 in 1895-96.

33. The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1896-97 amounted to Rs. 1,70,270 against Rs. 1,63,837 in 1895-96. Registration is not compulsory, but all instruments relating to immoveable property in the town which are not registered are inadmissible in evidence in any of the courts of the State. When the original title-deed of a house has been lost and a new deed is given, the registration of the same is charged for at 4 annas per square yard of the land on which the house is situated. In 1895-96, of the documents registered, 82 related to sale, 78 to mortgage, and the rest were miscellaneous. In 1896-97, 76 related to sale, 64 to mortgage, and the rest were miscellaneous. The duties of Registrar are performed by the City Daroga under the supervision of the Treasury officer. There is no registration of deeds relating to property situated in any part of the State other than the town of Porbandar.

(f) Municipal administration.

34. The constitution of the Municipality has been described in previous Administration Reports and further reference to the subject is unnecessary.

35. The statement of municipal revenue and expenditure given below shews the financial position of the Municipality to be satisfactory.

Receipts.	Rs.	AS.	PS.	Expenditure.	Rs.	AS.	PS.
Opening balance.	10,867	0	2	Establishment.	2,456	11	5
Octroi on ghee.	8,160	11	7	Pagi's pay (for markets).	133	12	0
House-tax.	8,984	4	0	Conservancy.	4,256	10	6
Tax on doors & windows.	1,202	6	7	Road-repairs.	2,924	13	8
Fine for offences against municipal rules.	203	12	0	Lighting.	2,385	14	0
				Watering the roads.	570	5	10
				Tree-planting.	353	3	0
Rent of grain and vegetable markets &c.	2,089	13	6	Removal of nightsoil.	2,944	7	1
				Repairs to markets including payment towards cost of markets.	8,183	13	0
Witness bhatha & other unforeseen.	50	14	0				
				Repairs to wells.	233	14	3
Miscellaneous.	1,522	12	2	Miscellaneous.	828	0	9
Deposits.	1,075	8	2	Deposits.	1,808	12	11
				Closing balance.	7,116	11	9
Total.	34,157	2	2	Total.	34,157	2	2

36. The grain and vegetable market was made over by the State to the Municipality on 1st August last, the cost of the building being recoverable from the Municipality in six instalments of Rs. 5,000, 3,500, 3,500, 3,500, 3,500, 2,255-7-3 total Rs. 21,255-7-3, the ground remaining the sole property of the State and the Municipality having no power to sell, mortgage or otherwise alienate the market. The increased expenditure of the Municipality for the year under report is due to the first instalment of Rs. 5,000 having been paid on 26th July 1896. On the other hand, there is an increase in the receipts from rents of stalls in the markets.

37. A Nuisance Inspector was appointed by the Municipality in February with a view to stricter supervision of the sanitary arrangements in the town.

38. The road from Manek chowk through Sutarwada to the North Bandar Road was completed during the year, and another cross-road was also constructed.

39. The question regarding the best way for disposing of the night-soil of the town is under consideration and will be settled in the coming year. Information regarding the health of the town and its sanitation will be dealt with under " Vital statistics and Medical Relief". New rules for the collection of the Municipal house-tax in Porbandar city were framed during the year and have been found very useful. Rules were also framed for the construction of *ravis* or balconies and a fee of two rupees per square yard of area was ordered to be levied on all *ravis* constructed after 28th April. Detailed rules were also issued during the year for the working of the municipal slaughter-house and have been conformed to by the butchers without any opposition.

40. The municipal secretary Mr. Kevaldas Bhudardas resigned his post

in July last and his resignation was accepted. Mr. Ambashankar Vaikunthram of the Sarnyayadhish Court was appointed in his place on probation. The members of the subordinate staff of the Municipal office had all to be transferred owing to intrigues and insubordination on their part. The work in the office as newly constituted appears to be going on smoothly, though there is still considerable room for improvement in the staff. The official members of the Municipality have worked well, but it is to be wished that the non-official members would show greater zeal and interest in the affairs of the town.

(g) Administration of the ports.

41. The Port of Porbandar is in the charge of a Port Superintendent with an Assistant. There are also a Preventive officer and a Cotton Frauds Inspector who work under the Port Superintendent. At Navibandar there is a Port Superintendent who levies the customs duties fixed by the State.

42. No event of importance concerning the administration of the port took place in the year 1896-97. The works carried out for the improvement of the creek and harbour will be alluded to under the head of Public Works. The question of handing over the control of the State Customs Department to an officer of the British Government with a view to prevent injury to the customs revenue of that Government was raised during the year and is still under consideration. In the cyclone of the 21st November 1896 two country vessels in the harbour were dashed to pieces by the force of the waves, with a loss of nearly 34 lives. On the 11th January the S. S. " Khedive" shortly before purchased by Messrs Dada Abdulla & Co. from the P. & O. Company with 30 European and 150 native passengers (all of whom were landed safely) on a pleasure trip ran ashore about 500 yards from the mouth of the creek and all efforts to get her off have proved unsuccessful. A Tidal Observatory is in course of construction at Porbandar under the supervision of the State Engineer, the cost being met by the Survey Department of the Government of India.

(h) Famine-relief.

43. As will appear from the paras of this report dealing with crops, prices and wages, there has been no famine in this State, but there has been and still is, scarcity which has caused and is still causing distress amongst the poorer classes. Had it not been for the largely increased demand for food-grains in other less fortunate parts of India, there would have been hardly scarcity even in Porbandar as the crops of the year were on the whole fair. The first action

in relief of the expected distress was taken by some gentlemen of the town who raised a subscription for the maintenance of a shop at which grain would be sold below the market rates. A Darbar building was placed at the disposal of Sheth Kanji Liladhar, who manages the shop. The quantity of grain sold during the months December to March was as follows:—

	Maunds.
December.	908.
January.	547.
February.	1,576.
March.	1,132.

On the whole the loss to the shop amounted to 6 . 25 percent on the market value of the grain sold. The results of the working of the shop show that while the cheapness of its rates have been appreciated by a certain number of persons, there has been no such great rush to take advantage of them as would be seen were the distress really intense. Owing to the fact that in many parts of the State public works are being carried out, there has been no need for special relief works except in the Navibandar Mahal where one was opened in January. There even it was found that no large number of men was demanding work, the great majority of applicants for employment being women and children. The daily average of persons on the work from January to the end of March was 174 only, of which 131 were women and working children. The daily average of non-working children was 61. These figures shew clearly that the employment offered was largely availed of by the women and children of families, the men of which were probably working elsewhere. Here again we have an indication that the distress was not intense. Gratuitous relief has been given to a very few persons only, 13 being the largest daily number upto end of March. The weekly reports received from the Mamlatdar show that there is no appreciable movement of people in search of work or food, that there is no uneasiness amongst them regarding prices of labour, that the scarcity has had no marked effect on the number of petty offences committed and that no deaths from starvation have occured.

44. On the whole then it may be said that there is at present no cause for anxiety regarding a famine in Porbandar and it is hoped that the crops now being reaped will have a good effect in lessening such distress as exists. At a meeting held on the 15th. March, a sum of Rs. 1,371 was subscribed by the citizens of Porbandar for the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. A further sum amounting to Rs. 2,000 has since been collected or promised.

Chapter IV. Production and Distribution.

(a) Agriculture.

Advances.

45. During the year under report the small amount of Rs. 185 only was advanced to cultivators for the purchase of bullocks and for agricultural improvements, Rs. 1,662 were paid under the State rules as assistance to persons digging wells. A sum of over Rs. 15,000 was expended by the State in the purchase of gram and jowar seed which was distributed to the cultivators of the three Mahals at the end of November and early in December in order that they might take advantage of the rain which fell in the cyclonic storm of the 20th and 21st of that month and sow crops to ripen in the hot weather. The seed advanced is being recovered quantity for quantity and although the prices of the grains are now somewhat lower than when the seeds were purchased. it is expected that on the whole transaction there will be a considerable direct profit to the State. To the cultivators themselves the advance of seed was of the utmost importance. The insignificance of the amount of money advanced for agricultural improvements is most unsatisfactory and special measures are now being taken to bring to the knowledge of the cultivators that the State is ready to lend to them at low interest ($4\frac{1}{2}$ percent) if only they are able to give security for the repayment of the loan. For this year of scarcity, indeed, the State has offered to exact no interest but even this offer has not led to any advances being demanded.

Agricultural stock.

46. The year under report has been a very bad one for agricultural stock. In the cyclonic storm of November which has already been alluded to more than once in this report large numbers of cattle perished from exposure. In one village alone more than 200 cattle were reported to have died. In addition to this calamity, the cattle of the State were visited by disease in various forms. The worst out-break was of the disease known as rinderpest, which attacked the cattle in several villages and caused great mortality. In order to treat the affected animals and to initiate measures for putting a stop to the epidemic, I obtained from Bombay the services of a graduate of the veterinary college, who spent a short time in the State and did some good work. Unfortunately his arrival was too late to save the lives of a large number of cattle and much distress was caused to their owners. Other diseases too, and principally small-pox, have been rife amongst the agricultural stock of the State, but the mortality from them has not been abnormal. One effect of the reduction in the numbers of the cattle has been a rise in the price of *ghee*, very large quantities of which are made in

the State both for local consumption and for export.

Horse-breeding;

47. The four stallions at the Trawada served during the year 164 mares as against 117 last year. The mares covered belonged for the most part to villagers and only two foals were thrown by mares belonging to the State. No record has hitherto been kept of the results of coverings of outside mares but steps are now being taken to have information regularly collected. There is no good stallion now at the Trawada and next year an effort will be made to purchase one. During the year under report five waler mares were bought for breeding purposes and to do carriage work. One unfortunately died from diseased spleen soon after reaching Porbandar. The remainder are doing well. Ten old horses and mares were given away during the year to villagers as they were a useless expense to the State. Including the stallions there are now 14 horses, 16 mares and 11 foals in the Trawada Paddock. At the Kathiawar Races held in February last, a race worth Rs. 300 was won by "Sundari", a filly bred here by the State stallion "Royal chief" out of "Mehtab" a country-bred mare.

(b) Weather and crops.

Season.

48. The rain-fall during the year under report was 33.18 inches against 15.96 inches in 1895-96 and an average of 20.96 in the 5 preceding years. Most of the rain fell in June and July, but in November there was a sudden fall of over 4½ inches (at Ranavao about 8 inches) which completely altered the prospects of the cold weather crops. The rain-fall was unfavourably distributed, as the latter part of the monsoon was dry and had it not been for the November fall, there would have been scarcely any crops to reap in the hot weather, save those under irrigation. The cyclone which brought the rain in November did a very considerable amount of damage to the crops of bajri lying in the threshing-floor and it is estimated that something like 33 percent of it was spoiled. Cotton too was seriously damaged. These crops have been about 10 and 8 annas respectively. In the Navibandar Mahal the bajri crop was only 6 annas. On the other hand, the late rain enabled the cultivators to sow large quantities of gram, war and wheat, all of which have turned out well. Wheat and gram are both estimated to be 16 annas crops and their production with that of jowar has saved the State from the position of scarcity and distress, in which Porbandar, in common with so many other parts of the country might have found itself, had there been only the early monsoon rain to assist cultivation.

49. During the year under report there has been a steady rise in the prices of all food-stuffs. Between April and October this rise was gradual but the upward tendency was much accentuated in the latter month. This was due not to any scarcity in the State, but to the high prices ruling in other places owing to the famine in parts of India. I give below the prices (number of seers for a rupee) of some of the chief grains in the month of October of the year under report and of the two preceding years.

Prices.

Grain.	Seers per rupee. 1894-95.	Seers per rupee. 1895-96.	Seers per rupee. 1896-97.
Joowar.	$36\frac{1}{2}$	$36\frac{1}{4}$	34
Bajri.	28	$28\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{3}{4}$
Gram.	$34\frac{1}{4}$	$35\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{3}{4}$
Wheat.	29	$32\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{3}{4}$
Rice Bengali.	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$
Rice in husk.	40	37	$33\frac{1}{4}$
Turdal cleaned.	15	$14\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$

50. The following table gives the corresponding figures for March of each year:

Grain.	Seers per rupee. 1894-95.	Seers per rupee. 1895-96.	Seers per rupee. 1896-97.
Joowar.	$36\frac{1}{4}$	$37\frac{3}{4}$	$25\frac{1}{2}$
Bajri.	$29\frac{3}{4}$	$29\frac{1}{2}$	21
Gram.	$35\frac{3}{4}$	31	$19\frac{3}{4}$
Wheat.	$29\frac{1}{2}$	$28\frac{1}{2}$	$18\frac{1}{2}$
Rice Bengali.	$15\frac{1}{2}$	16	14
Rice in husk.	37	35	$26\frac{3}{4}$
Turdal cleaned.	15	$14\frac{1}{4}$	11

The percentage increases are shown below, as compared with 1895-96.

Jowar	48 . 04.	Bajri	40 . 48.
Gram	56 . 96.	Wheat	54 . 05.
Bengali rice	14 . 28.	Country rice in husk.	30 . 84.
Cleaned Turdal.	29 . 5.		

51. The fall in the price of gram since October last is due to the promise of an excellent crop in this State, thanks to the rain which fell in November when gram-seed in large quantities was advanced to the cultivators as reported in para 45 above. The price of cotton per maund during the year under report was Rs. 7-4-0, about 7 percent lower than in the previous year.

52. There has been practically no change in the rates of wages during the year under report. The rate for skilled labour is from 10 annas to one rupee per diem, while that for the

Wages.

unskilled labour of men varies from 3 to 6 annas and of women from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 annas. There has been some difficulty even during the latter months of the year in procuring sufficient labourers for the works going on in the State and the relief work opened in the Navibandar Mahal has been attended mostly by women. The State of the labour market shews very clearly that up to the present the pinch of scarcity has not been sufficiently severe to induce any large number of men to work for lower wages than they are accustomed to receive. The rates given above are those for Porbandar town. In the villages unskilled labourers are paid about 25 percent less.

(c) Horticulture.

53. There are seven State gardens in Porbandar in all of which are grown fruit, flowers and vegetables. The income from the gardens during the year under report was Rs. 1,659 as against Rs. 1,257 last year. The out-turn would have been very much better, had it not been for the heavy rain-fall in June and the cyclonic storm in November, both of which caused great injury to the fruit-trees. Experiments were made during the year with Broach and Egyptian cotton, jowar and oats. The Broach cotton crop was spoiled by the cyclone. The Egyptian seed was sown late in November. The plants have attained a height of about 3 feet and are beginning to flower, so it is hoped that the experiment will not be a failure, though its success can not be known until it is ascertained of what quality the cotton will be and what will be the amount of the yield. Ten pounds of oats were sown as a cold weather crop and in three months they produced 15 maunds of grain and 50 maunds of straw. The quality of the grain was light and poor but the experiment is I think worth repeating. Vegetables and lucerne grass did well during the year. The three cocoanut plantations are progressing satisfactorily. No addition to them was made during the year but the trees in the sea-shore plantation began to bear fruit for the first time and their produce was sold for Rs. 26. Plantains, popays, castor-oil and cotton have been sown as an experiment in the spaces between the cocoanut trees but it cannot yet be said whether the scheme will prove a success. A large number of casuarina seedlings—over 12,000 have been reared during the year and nearly 4,000 of them planted out in a nursery between the Guest-house and the Administrator's bungalow. An attempt was made to grow babuls from Karachi seed but the plants which came up were killed by the wind. A small number of trees of various kinds were planted by the sides of roads in the State. During the current year special attention will be paid to road-side trees, some of the roads being very bare.

(d) Forests.

54. The income derived from forests during the year was Rs. 7,590 as against Rs. 8,320 in 1895-96. If, however, we add the value of the grass stacked for State use, the total revenue comes to Rs. 24,590 as against Rs. 19,520. It will thus be seen that the year was a good one for grass. The sale of bamboo and wood brought in only Rs. 1,390 as against Rs. 1,801 last year. Babul has been sown broadcast in several of the reserves and in some is doing well. The nature of the rain-fall was not favourable to the growth of the trees in the forests.

(e) Stone quarries.

55. There is nothing of importance to report concerning the stone-quarries. They have been worked much as usual during the year under report, the amount quarried however showing a certain increase. The Quarry siding to Ranavao is of the greatest benefit to the stone traders and had it not been for the plague in Bombay which put a stop to the trade for some months the revenue of the quarries would have been much greater. There is a notable want of push about the merchants who now have the stone-trade in their hands, and they make no attempts to extend their operations to distant markets. The state has during the year endeavoured to bring about a trade with both Karachi and Calcutta and sample cargos have been sent to agents at both places, but so far with no result. It is to be feared that so long as only small quantities, which have to be transhipped at Bombay, can be sent to Culcutta it will not be possible to make any profit out of the trade. Much stone has been taken from the quarries during the year for the construction of State and private buildings in Porbandar. This brings in no direct revenue to the State, as stone used in Porbandar is duty free, but there is a gain therefrom in the railway receipts. 30 stone wagons built at the expense of the State have already been supplied for the use of the stone merchants and 12 more which were under construction are now ready for use. The total income derived from the quarries during the year was Rs. 28,948 against Rs. 27,959 in 1895-96.

(f) Manufactures and Industries.

Ginning factory &c.

56. Owing to the poor out-turn of cotton last year and the small amount brought here for exportation, there was but little work for the two ginning factories recently opened. It is not possible at present to say whether these undertakings will be succe-

ssful. This remark applies to the new oil-mill also. Up to the present it has not had much employment. The owner is awaiting the arrival of some new and improved machinery from England on the receipt of which it is hoped that the mill will do a better business. During the year under report several schemes have been in the air for the establishment in Porbandar of cotton-mills and presses and a saw-mill, but owing partly to the depression of trade consequent on the prevalence of the plague in Bombay, and partly to the refusal of the State to grant a monopoly even for a term of years none of these schemes has as yet come to maturity. This is the more to be regretted, as there can be little doubt that there is a good opening in Porbandar for undertakings in connection with the cotton and stone trades.

57. The tonnage of ships built and launched in Porbandar during the year was 562 against 611 last year, the value of this year's out-turn being Rs. 30,600. The only other thriving trade is that of silk-weaving and dyeing. During the year over 50,000 yards of silk have been turned out, the value being estimated at Rs. 65,000. This work gives employment to 80 hand-looms.

Ship-building &c.

(g) Trade.

58. The trade of the port of Porbandar has, as was to be expected, been most adversely affected by the prevalence of plague in Bombay and Karachi. The following table shows the total value of the imports and exports and the amount of duty realised by the State, during the last four years, including that under report.

Year.	Total value of.			Amount of duty realisd by the State.
	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Rs
1893-94.	19,51,261	20,96,477	40,47,738	79,049
1894-95.	19,19,032	11,11,474	30,30,506	71,263
1895-96.	22,36,800	21,43,946	43,80,746	84,360
1896-97.	20,31,351	19,26,338	39,57,689	55,647

59. The following comparative statement shows the amounts of duty on imports and exports during the year under report and the preceding year:—

Year.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96.	30,027	54,333	84,360.
1896-97,	31,849	23,798	55,647.

These figures show a very serious falling off in the value of both imports and exports. The percentage decreases as compared with last year are 9 . 2 and 10 . 2 respectively. In the amount of duty realised there is an apparent decrease from Rs. 84,360 to Rs. 55,647, but part of this is only apparent, being due to the fact that during the year under report the royalty on stone has been credited under the head of Land Revenue whereas last year it was credited as customs duty. In the whole volume of trade there has been a falling off of 10 percent. This is accounted for chiefly by the plague which has paralysed the trade with Bombay for several months and to a lesser extent, by the poorness of the cotton season. The decrease in the export of cotton amounts to 2,000 khandis (valued at Rs. 2,90,000) or 17 . 4 percent. Exports of ghee also have fallen off seriously owing to the reduction in the number of cattle in the State from causes which have been alluded to above. There has been a decrease in the quantity of grain exported but an increase in its value owing to the famine. The stone trade has improved somewhat notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances and the quantity exported shows an increase of 3 . 7 percent. over last year's exports. The import trade in sugar, molasses, oil and cotton seeds increased satisfactorily during the year.

60. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, which helped to make the year a bad one for trade, looking, that is, to the prevalence of plague and famine, to the poorness of the cotton crop and to the year being Sinhast, there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the working of the port of Porbandar during 1896-97. On the contrary there are signs that a return to the normal condition of the general trade of the country will lead to an increase in the Porbandar trade beyond the limits to which it has hitherto attained.

61. The only other trading port in the State is Navibandar. The value of the sea-borne trade there during the year under report was Rs. 1,57,803 as against Rs. 1,25,988 in 1895-96. Both imports and exports show a satisfactory increase.

(h) Public works.

62. The year under report was again a busy one for the Public works depart-
Civil works and buildings. ment of the State. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,77,755 as against Rs. 1,78,652 in 1895-96. The following is a brief account of some of the most important works completed or in progress. The public offices which are estimated to cost Rs. 56,243 were begun in December 1895 and it is

expected that they will be ready for occupation at the commencement of next cold weather. A new building for the Anglo-Vernacular school situated near the sea and containing six class-rooms will soon be finished, as will also an extension to the Hospital intended to provide accommodation for all the out-patient portion of the institution.

63. Ten model shops with dwellings attached are being built in one of the Bazars and will be completed very shortly.

64. An upper storey has been added to the guest-house, the accommodation in which was before inadequate. The work of building the new jail is now being taken in hand.

Communication.

65. The chief road works carried on during the year were the North road extension and a road from Ranawao to Aditiana which will eventually join the North road at Bagwadar. The details of the North-road extension have not yet received the sanction of Government, but the work has been proceeded with in order to find employment for labourers in that part of the State. As a famine relief work in the Navibandar Mahal, the improvement of the cart-track from Navibandar to Madhavpur was taken in hand and gave employment to a considerable number of labourers daily. The recently constructed Quarry Line from Ranavao was extended to other quarries during the year and two new culverts were made in it to increase the water-way. The dock and crane sidings in Porbandar were also extended, the former by 1500 and the latter by 450 ft. In the town of Porbandar two new cross-roads were opened through populous localities.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

66. Works in connection with the improvement of the creek have been proceeding apace during the year under report. Some 22,500 cft of rock has been removed chiefly by dynamite from the bed of the creek near its mouth at a cost of Rs. 7,600. The wall has been extended right down to the mouth of the creek, giving now a wharfage length of 4,200 feet in all. An area of 24,000 square yards of mangrove swamp has been reclaimed by sand-filling and is now used as a wharf, and a wall 300 ft. long has been built along the side of the creek.

67. Other works in connection with the Port were the improvement of the customs office and the fencing in of the space used for wharfage purposes. The construction of a Tidal observatory has been begun. This has been designed by the State Engineer but is to be paid for by the Survey of India. Observations taken during a year and nine months by Mr. Benson have been

computed and for the first time Porbandar port has had a place in the printed Tide Tables. The work of laying the pipes for the water supply is in progress and will it is hoped be finished before long. The important Bhadar irrigation scheme which has received the general approval of Government is still incomplete in some details, concerning which Mr. Whiting is at the suggestion of Government being consulted. The Sabli weir has been completed and the Bharwada ghed channel been widened during the year.

68. The masonry nucleus wall of the Gosa Bara *bund* has been finished during the year. This work is proving most successful and after a few more years' sweetening it is expected that the soil of the Mokal Rann will be fit in places for cultivation.

(i) Railway.

69. The net earnings of the State from the B. G. J. P. Railway for each year since the opening of the line to Porbandar are given in the margin.

Year.	Rs.
1890.	46,473.
1891.	35,460.
1892.	16,437.
1893.	76,651.
1894.	52,797.
1895.	75,356.
1896.	84,391.

From these figures it will be seen that the profits for 1896 are higher than in any previous year. They represent however only 4 . 52 per cent. on the capital expenditure.

70. In November last, at a meeting of the representatives of the proprietary States held at Rajkot, an agreement was drawn up for the management of the railway to take the place of the Dhoraji agreement, which expired at the end of December 1894. Under this arrangement, which contemplates a separation between Gondal and Porbandar which is now under consideration, the principles on which the various charges will be allocated to the Integral Railways making up the whole system, will I think, be somewhat fairer to Porbandar. The new method of working the rolling stock will also be more advantageous to this State than was the old. On the other hand, however, it has to be noted that on purely railway matters the system of voting at meetings of the Board of Control is to be by votes assigned in proportion to capital expended on the railway, an arrangement which gives Porbandar 4 votes only against Bhavnagar's 12, Gondal's 9, Junagadh's 8. The question of the separation between Gondal and Porbandar and the terms on which it is to be arranged are now receiving consideration and my proposals on the subject will be submitted for the approval of Government when matured.

(j) Telegraphs.

71. There are three telegraph offices in the State. One a 2nd class Government office in Porbandar, and the other two Railway offices at the Porbandar

and Ranawao Stations. The State has no connection with the working of these offices and does not share in their receipts.

(k) Post offices.

72. There is a sub-office in Porbandar. Village post offices are maintained at Ranavao, Kandorna, Navibandar and Madhavpur and are managed by the school masters of those places. All the above are under the control of the Government Postal Department. The State makes its own arrangements for a post to Bagwadar, the head-quarters of the Adwana Mahal.

(l) Irrigation.

73. Irrigation has not been neglected during the year, The principal works connected with it have already been alluded to above. The amount expended on irrigation works exclusive of wells was Rs. 31,317-11-4.
The subjoined statement shews the number of new wells dug and of old ones repaired during the year.

District.	New wells dug.	Old wells repaired.
Porbandar.	3 (2 by the Municipality)	2
Adwana.	26	16
Ranavao.	13	1
Navibandar.	9	0
Total.	51	19=70

Fixed grants are given as assistance to cultivators digging wells and this acts as a considerable encouragement. The sum expended by the State during the year on grants for this purpose was Rs. 1662 . Special instructions have recently been issued to Mamlatdars to encourage the construction of wells under the Takavi system and it is hoped that next year will show an even larger increase in the number of irrigation wells in the State.

Chapter V. Financial Review.

74. The year dealt with in this part, as in other parts, of this report is that ending on the 31st March. The figures for the account year which ends on the 31st July will find a place in the Budget Report of the State to be submitted later.

General Finance.

75. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 15,28,022-1-4 of which Rs. 2,24,741-1-7 were in the State Treasury, Rs. 1,14,280-15-9 in the Bank of Bombay and Rs. 11,89,000 in Government securities. On the 31st March 1897

the total balance was Rs. 14,93,141-9-3 being made up as follows:—

State Treasury.....	1,23,381-6-7.
Bank of Bombay	30,760-2-8.
Goverument securities	13,39,000-0-0.
Total.	14,93,141-9-3.

Land Revenue and cesses.

76. During the year under report the realizations from land revenue amounted to Rs. 3,71,632-13-6 as against Rs. 5,41,111-3-4 in 1895-96. The falling off, which is serious, amounting to about 31 percent. is principally in the State's share of grain, cotton and *karbi* and in the receipts from cash cesses. It is accounted for by the unfavourable nature of the season. It is hoped that the revenue from the hot weather crops which are now in excellent condition will make up some of the loss before the close of the budget year.

The revenue derived from the rent of State houses, shops dharmashalas and building sites amounted to Rs. 5,834-5-9 as against Rs. 4,625-0-5 in 1895–96. The item is a small one.

Sea-Customs.

77. The revenue of the Port of Porbandar for 1896-97 was Rs. 63,130-10-8 as against Rs. 91,234-5-0 in 1895–96. These figures show a decrease of 30 . 8 percent. and would be most unsatisfactory were it not for the peculiar trade conditions of the year which have been adverted to above and for the fact that this year part of the receipts were credited as land revenue for the first time.

Land customs.

78. There are no land customs levied by the State. Octroi duty on *ghee* is taken by the Porbandar Municipality and during the year under report yielded Rs.8,160. Refund is granted on the quantity exported.

Opium.

79. The farm for the sale of opium realised Rs. 5,500 against Rs. 5,300 in 1895-96. Ten chests of opium were imported during the year as against 10 chests and 40 lbs. in 1895-96, each chest containing 140 lbs. of opium. No case of opium-smuggling was detected.

Salt.

80. The manufacture of salt in this State was referred to at length in last years' administration report. The fees for licenses for brine-wells aggregated Rs. 899 against Rs. 1605 in the previous year. The quantity of salt exported during the year was 37,860 Bengal maunds. That in 1895-96 was 41,853 Bengal maunds.

81. The farm of Ganja realized Rs. 456 as against Rs. 563 in 1895-96.

Ganja.

82. The liquor-farm was disposed of on the 1st. August last for a term of five years for a sum of Rs. 10,221 per annum. This is the same amount as was realized before.

Liquor excise.

83. The realizations under the head of cotton duties amounted during the year under report to Rs. 12,716-11-11 against Rs. 25,294-10-11 in the previous year.

Cotton duties.

84. The income from stamps shews a falling off from Rs. 25,274-1-0 in 1895-96 to Rs. 23,853-3-6 in the year under report. This may be attributed to general slackness of trade.

Stamps.

85. The sale of building sites in Porbandar city fetched Rs. 15,788 during the year under report, the area aggregating 4,510 sq. yards. Against this is to be set off Rs. 3,631 paid as compensation to owners of houses acquired for road-improvement.

Building sites.

Chapter VI. Vital Statisties and Medical Relief.

(a) Births and deaths.

86. The registration of births and deaths is carried on in every village throughout the State but a careful scrutiny of the returns shows that the work here as elsewhere, is very carelessly done. During the year under report, in the whole State, 2,039 births and 1644 deaths were registered against 1,838 and 1,270 respectively in 1895-96. There figures shew a satisfactory increase of births over deaths and it is hoped that the larger numbers registered is a sign of greater care in the registration. The population of the State as taken in the census of 1891 was 85,725. The proportion of births and deaths in 1896-97 were therefore 23.9 and 19.9 per mille. These proportions are so low that it is clear that the registration has been defective. In Porbandar town, the census population of which is 18,075, the births and deaths in the last two years were registered as follows.

	Births.	Deaths.
1895-96.	306.	195.
1896-97.	239.	222.

The proportions for 1896-97 are 13.2. and 12,3 per mille respectively.

87. The inaccuracy with which the vital statistics of the town have been registered by the Municipal authorities, who are entrusted with the task, has been very clearly shewn during the last few months, when special arrangements

have been made to ascertain the true number of funerals taking place daily. Since January, these arrangements have been in force and it may I think be said now that the deaths returns are as correct as they can be made. The subjoined statement shows the number of deaths registered in each of the months January to March of the year under report and of the two previous years.

Year.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
1895.	18.	20.	44.	82.
1896.	3.	6.	29.	38.
1897.	26.	47.	66.	139.

88. The figures show clearly that the registration of deaths in the early months of 1896 was disgracefully defective and that in the previous year also there was an absence of accuracy. It must, however, not be forgotten that owing to the plague in Bombay and Karachi there has been an influx of people into Porbandar raising its population, as has been roughly estimated, to nearly 25,000. This would account for a certain increase in the number of deaths but not for all the extra ones which have come to light since the introduction of arrangements to check the burnings and burials daily. Taking the figures for January-March 1897 and regarding the population as 23,000, (to be on the safe side) we have a mortality of less than 25 per mille, which may be regarded as satisfactory.

89. The deaths recorded were due chiefly to fever and to diseases of the respiratory organs and of the intestinal tract.

(b) Medical Relief.

90. The following table shews the number of patients treated at the State Hospital during the year under report and the two previous years:

Year.	Indoor.	Outdoor.
1894-95	207	8,538.
1895-96	280	10,885.
1896-97	235	11,059.

These figures shew a satisfactory increase in the attendance at the Hospital and testify to the continued popularity and usefulness of the institution. Greater convenience will, it is hoped, be obtained by the addition of a wing to the Hospital which will suffice for the accommodation of the out-patient department leaving the main building for in-patients only. There are now only 14 beds in the wards, but when the wing is occupied there will be room for 16 more.

91. The most prevalent diseases during the year were malarial fevers and

diseases of the skin, the respiratory organs and the intestinal tract. At the beginning of the year a somewhat severe type of cholera broke out in some of the villages of the State and carried off 119 persons out of 253 attacked.

92. The number of minor operations performed during the year was 646 as against 480 in 1895-96. The corresponding figures for major operations are 9 and 20.

93. At the beginning of the cold weather a travelling dispensary was started in charge of a Hospital Assistant. It was continued only till February, when it was found necessary to recall the Hospital Assistant for plague duty. The results for the few months during which the experiment was tried were not altogether satisfactory, but the time was too short to supply materials for a correct opinion as to whether the scheme will eventually prove suceessful. It will be tried again when a Hospital Assistant can be spared.

94. An offer of Rs. 8,000 for the construction and part maintenance of a dispensary at Madhavpur has been received recently from Bhat Jivram Vasanji of that town and has been accepted with thanks on behalf of the State. There is at present no dispensary outside Porbandar and one is much needed in the Navibandar Mahal. The general control of the Agency surgeon over the State Hospital has recently been withdrawn and the Hospital is now administered entirely by the Chief Medical Officer of the State under the supervision of the Administrator.

(c) Sanitation.

95. Owing to the prevalence of the plague in other parts of the Presidency, the sanitation of Porbandar Town and State has received special ettention during the year under report. That of the town is under the control of the Municipality who have recently appointed a Sanitary Inspector on Rs. 30 to be in charge of the conservancy and other arrangements for keeping the town clean and healthy. The present conservancy system or want of system is under consideration with a view to an improvement of the existing state of affairs. Compared with most other towns of its size the condition of Porbandar is fairly good but much remains to be done before the Municipality should rest satisfied. To aid the Municipality in making such special arrangements, as were called for on account of the plague in Bombay and elsewhere, a special Protection Committee was appointed in January last. The work done by that committee is noticed under the head of Plague Protection and I need not allude to it here further than to say that, thanks to the exertions of the members, the town is

now in a much cleaner condition than it was before. The Committee have adopted a report for submission to the Administrator, the orders issued on which will it is hoped render their labours of more than passing utility.

96. In the villages of the State also the question of sanitation has not been neglected. In Ranawao, Navibandar and Madhavpur, the three largest in the State, sanitary committees have been appointed under the presidency of the Mamlatdars but composed partly of non-officials, for whose guidance simple rules have been framed. To these committees has been given the power of incurring the expenditure of small sums from the village "Jampa" fund, for sanitary purposes. The State has assisted in the initial work of making the villages clean, so that the Committee should have a fair start and the success of this experiment in local self-government will be watched with great interest. In connection with the plague a large amount of white-washing has been done in the villages throughout the State, and those which were in special danger such as Kandorna, Vadvala &c have been made as clean as was possible.

(d) Vaccination.

97. Two vaccinators working under the supervision of the Agency Vaccination Department vaccinated 2,535 and re-vaccinated 14 persons against 3,120 and 5 respectively in 1895-96. No explanation has been given of the falling off, which is not satisfactory. Small-pox has prevailed to a very considerable extent throughout the State during the year under report and is now prevalent in several villages. About 100 deaths have taken place during the year from this disease. The State has declined, on the ground of the unnecessary expense which would thereby be entailed on it, to take over the working of the Vaccination Department as has been done by other first Class States.

(e) Veterinary.

98. During the year under report Rs. 109-14-1 were expended on treating the animals in the Trawada stables. Special expenditure of Rs. 129-11-0 was incurred in combating diseases among cattle in the villages. The total number of animals treated by the Veterinary officer at the Trawada was 250. Nearly 880 cattle were treated in the villages by the veterinary graduate specially called from Bombay for the purpose. Out of that number some 200 died and the rest were cured. No death occurred in the Trawada except that of the waler mare already referred to.

(f) Protection against plague.

99. Porbandar being a port situated midway between Bombay and Karachi,

the two places where the plague first appeared, strict precautions were from the beginning deemed necessary to ensure the safety of the town and to prevent the spread of the disease. The first measure adopted was the medical examination of all persons arriving from Bombay by sea and this was introduced so early as the 20th September 1896. Shortly after, we commenced to examine all arrivals from Karachi and all departures by train, the object of the latter examination being to prevent affected persons who had arrived by sea getting away into other parts of Kathiawar. From the 1st February 1897 strict quarantine was imposed against Bombay and Karachi and intermediate ports, the periods of detention varying from five to ten and afterwards to seven days. A comfortable camp was erected on a very healthy site on the further side of the creek from the town at a cost of Rs. 1300 and all arrangements were made for the supply of food and water. There have been practically no complaints regarding the treatment of those travellers who have been detained. The camp is still kept up, but will be closed when the steamers cease running, at the approach of the monsoon. The total number of persons detained in the camp up to 31st. March is 1613. Owing to the out-break of the plague in Kutiana, an observation-camp had to be established at Kandorna where all travellers from the south are kept for 24 hours and examined by a special Hospital Assistant. The frontier in that neighbourhood has been patrolled by Sowars in order to prevent persons entering Porbandar territory by unguarded roads and in three or four places close to Porbandar town posts have been established to watch the inward traffic and arrange for the medical inspection of persons coming from Kutiana or any other affected village. Since 15th February the registration system has been introduced for all persons arriving by rail and it has worked smoothly, though it has not led to the discovery of a single case of plague.

100. The above are the chief measures taken to prevent the disease spreading to Porbandar. Vigorous action has been taken also to render the town as little liable to attack as possible. A Protection Committee was appointed in January to assist the Municipality. They divided the town into seven wards, each member taking one, and the results of their work are most satisfatory. White-washing has been carried out on a very large scale, cess-pools, and privies cleaned, rubbish removed and useless old buildings demolished. A house-to-house visitation also has been made with the object of removing sanitary defects which cannot be noticed from outside. A most satisfactory feature of all the work done by the Protection Commitee is the absence of compulsion. By the exercise of tact and personal influence the State officers composing the

Committee have been enabled to carry out improvements without needing the assistance of the strong arm of the law. Penal regulations were, it is true, framed and published but their provisions have not been found necessary.

Chapter VII Instruction.

(a) Education.

101. The progress of education in this State is on the whole satisfactory, but there is much need for still further improvement. The total number of State schools has increased during the year under report from 30 to 34 and the average daily attendance from 1,352 to 1,533 or 13.4 per cent. The percentage of scholars who passed the yearly examination was 77 against 59 in the preceding year. The total number of scholars attending schools is 2,701 of whom 231 only are girls, from which it will be seen that in the Porbandar State female education is not as yet very far advanced.

102. One new girls' school, however, was opened during the year, at Kandorna, and appears to be flourishing. At four village schools there are girls' classes which are attended by a few girls of the village. There are only two schools entirely for girls in the whole State. Night-schools have not been successful. Two of them in villages have had to be closed and a new one started in Porbandar during the year after beginning as a great success must now be regarded as almost a complete failure. I am enquiring into the causes of this and it is hoped that some institution may be started which will prove useful to those who cannot find time in the day to work at their own education. Four new school buildings were constructed during the year, the funds being supplied partly by subscription from the villagers and partly by the State. Every care is taken to provide efficient teachers, and trained men are procured when possible. One of the most noticeable features concerning education in this State is the large number of private schools which exist and flourish in the town of Porbandar and this notwithstanding the fact that in some of them higher fees are charged than in the State Taluka School. The four grant-in-aid schools have 394 boys on their registers and in addition there are four other private schools receiving no grant, in which there are over two hundred scholars. The chief reason, so far as I can gather, why parents send their children to the private schools is that they are nearer their houses than the State school. This success of its numerous private schools is a feature peculiar to Porbandar. These schools are encouraged by the State as much as possible when they comply with the necessary conditions of a suitable building, efficient teaching and no

unfair competition with the State schools in the matter of fees.

103. A new Shastri has recently been appointed for the Sanskrit Pathshala and it is hoped that under his control the institution will become more popular and more useful than it has been for the last few years.

104. The amount spent by the State on education during the year under report was Rs. 13,004 as against Rs. 12,946 in 1895-96. Fees inceased from Rs. 1,309 to Rs. 1,449.

(b) State Library.

105. This institution is at present in a most unsatisfactory condition owing in great part to the building being inconvenient and also to the competition of two private libraries. There is a want of interest on the part of the towns-people but a scheme is now under consideration for amalgamating all these libraries under one roof in a building to be constructed by the State, which, if carried out, will it is hoped make the library more popular.

Chapter VIII Miscellaneous

Political litigation.

106. The appeal filed by this State against the decision of Mr. R. M. Kennedy in the Mangrol Jama case was decided by Government at the end of the year under report against Porbandar. Acting under the advice of the Political Agent, no further action will now be taken by the State in this matter.

107. During the year no case in which this State was concerned has been decided by the Rajasthanik Court. There are five such cases still remaining to be disposed of by the Court.

108. Two Barkhali cases were decided by the Administrator during the year, none of them being of any importance. There are nine of these cases still pending.

109. In February 1896 Mr. Morison laid down rules for the decision of claims to *chav-hak* in the Navibandar Mahal and to *Mahajanao-Hak* in Ranavao. Out of 2,300 applications the Navibandar Mamlatdar has disposed of 1,800 during the year. Of the Ranavao town Mahajanao cases 338 have been disposed of and 44 still remain to be decided.

Chapter IX Working of the administration.

110. There has been no change during the year in the *personnel* of the higher officers of the State.

111. Mr. J. J. B. Benson, A. M. I. C. E., the State Engineer, has worked with his usual zeal and energy. His close acquaintance with all parts of the State and their needs has been of the greatest service to a new Administrator. The work of all departments of the State has been carried on satisfactorily during the year. Special mention, however, may be made of Mr. H. S. Deva L. M. & S., Chief Medical Officer of the State, Mr. Gulabrai C. Oza, the Port Superintendent and Mr. Jaikrishna Indarji, Curator of forests and gardens. To the exceptional ability and tact of Dr. Deva and the great interest with which he has thrown himself into the work is largely due the freedom of Porbandar from the plague which has elsewhere committed such ravages. The Medical charge of the Quarantine camp and the chairmanship of the Protection Committee have added much to the ordinary duties of the Chief Medical officer, but all the work which has fallen to him has been performed willingly and ably by Dr. Deva. Mr. Gulabrai also has had much extra work in connection with the Quarantine arrangements and he and his staff deserve credit for the way in which they have coped with it. Mr. Jaikrishna was Chairman of the Municipal Managing Committee from 1st January to 31st March and in that capacity joined to that of member of the Protection Committee laboured hard to improve the sanitary condition of the town. To all the officers, indeed, who have worked on the Protection Committee, the thanks of the State are due for assistance cheerfully given at a critical time. Mr. Low, the Police Superintendent, has worked with zeal at the improvement of the force under him, and has kept the most careful watch on all movements in the town. The work of the Administrator's office rendered unusually heavy by the plague and the scarcity has been carefully and satisfactorily done by and under the supervision of the Head Clerk Mr. Ranchhordas N. Jivrajani and the Head Accountant Mr. Ganpatram N. Bhatt, who are both of them able and honest servants of the State.

Porbandar,
10th June 1897.

H. O. QUIN,
Administrator,
Porbandar State.

APPENDIX IV.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PORBANDAR STATE

FOR THE

YEAR 1897-98.

PORBANDAR.

PRINTED AT THE PORBANDAR DARBARI PRESS.

1898.

Index to the Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1897-98.

SUBJECT.	PARA.
Chapter I.— Personal.	1 to 4
Chapter II.— Administration of the land.	5 to 7
Chapter III.—Protection:—	
Police.	8 to 13
Criminal Justice.	14, 15
Prison.	16 to 20
Civil Justice	21 to 23
Execution of decrees...	24
Registration.	25 to 29
Municipal Administration.	30 to 36
Administration of the ports.	37
Famine-relief.	38
Chapter IV.— Production and Distribution:—	
Agriculture:—	
Advances.	39
Agricultural stock.	40
Horse-breeding, &c.	41
Weather and crops:—	
Season...	42
Prices	43 to 45
Wages...	46
Horticulture.	47
Forests.	48
Stone quarries.	49
Manufactures and Industries.	50, 51
Trade.	52 to 54
Public Works.	
Civil Works and buildings..	55
Communication	56
Other Important works.	57
Works projected.	58, 59
Railway	60, 61
Telegraphs	62
Post Offices...	63
Irrigation.	64

SUBJECT.	PARA.
Chapter V.— Financial Review:—	
General finance.	65 , 66
Land revenue and cesses.	67
Sea customs...	68
Land customs	69
Opium.	70
Salt.	71
Ganja.	72
Liquor excise.	73
Cotton duties.	74
Stamps.	75
Building sites.	76
Total income and expenditure...	77
Chapter VI.— Vital Statistics and Medical Relief:—	
Births and deaths.	78 to 80
Medical relief.	81 to 84
Sanitation	85
Vaccination...	86
Veterinary	87
Protection against plague.	88
Chapter VII.— Instruction:—	
Education.	
State Schools.	89
Porbandar Anglo-Vernacular school..	90 , 91
Ranawao Do.	92
Main Vernacular school.	93
Girls' School..	94
Sanskrit Pathshala.	95
Chhaya Night school.	96
Aided schools	97 , 98
Total number of pupils in the State..	99
Expenditure and fee receipts	100
School-houses	101
State Library	102 , 103
Chapter VIII.— Miscellaneous.	104 to 106
Chapter IX.— Working of the Administration.	107.

Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the Year 1897-98.

Chapter I.—Personal.

The office of Administrator was held by Mr. H. O. Quin from the 1st of April 1897 to the 11th November, when I succeeded him.

2. The relations of this Administration with His Highness the Rana were of a cordial nature. His Highness had a serious attack of illness in March last, and though he made a fair recovery, it has nevertheless left him in a somewhat weakened condition.

3. Kumar Shri Bhavsinghji has enjoyed good health throughout the year. He was entrusted with the revenue charge of the Ranavav Mahal and he appears to take an interest in the work. As President of the Porbandar Schools Committee he has opportunities for furthering the cause of public education in the town. He is also in charge of the State stables and paddock, and takes a keen interest in horse-breeding. In November last, he was present in Rajkot as the representative of H. H. the Rana, during the visit of His Excellency the Governor. He attended the Rajkot races in February and derived some benefit from the change. Mr. Bhavanidas Govindji, who was associated with the Kumar Shri in 1894, continues to exercise a wholesome influence over him, and I am thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which he has discharged his duties.

4. Kumar Vajesinghji is still working as an Honorary Third Class Magistrate, but he is also acquiring a knowledge of revenue work since he was entrusted with the management of the village of Bapodar, which he enjoys in Giras. His health has been fairly good throughout the year, but he is not by any means of a robust constitution.

Chapter II.—Administration of the Land.

5. There were neither survey nor settlement operations during the year, and it is still an open question whether the Darbari lands should be classified in view to superseding the present system, by which the State receives a share in kind, by a cash assessment.

The Survey department consists of one surveyor and two measurers, who are engaged in the examination of boundary marks and the subdivision of revenue survey numbers. They were deputed on several occasions to erect, in conjunction with the representatives of Junagadh and Jamnagar, pillars on the frontiers of this State.

The cash system, introduced as an experimental measure into the Mehr Pasaita villages, has continued to work well, and arrangements are in progress for extending it to the marginally noted villages in the Advana Mahal,where hitherto the bhagbatai system has been in force.This system is in every way desirable when dealing with Darbari cultivators in Mehr villages, where, hitherto, much inconvenience was experienced owing to the unavoidable confusion arising from Darbari and Pasaita Khalawads being in close proximity to one another. I am not, however, prepared to admit that the share-in-kind system, if properly supervised, is not better adapted to an unproductive soil such as that of the Porbandar State.

Kunvadar, Majivana, Bhomiavadar, Palakhada and Advana.

6. The rainfall of the year was 21.62 inches against 33.18 inches in the preceding year, and though it was not less than the average fall, it nevertheless was unequally distributed and resulted in an almost complete failure of the early crops. The scanty produce of the year was moreover damaged by locusts, so the outturn cannot have been more than a six annas crop. Wheat, gram and jowar seeds of the value of Rs. 12,500 were distributed on loan amongst the cultivators of the State and the yield was a crop of about 14 annas. This timely help enabled the people to tide over their temporary difficulties, which were somewhat accentuated by the partial failure of the crops in the previous year. Rs. 1,315 have already been recovered from the people and there will be no difficulty in collecting the balance in the course of the year. As the monsoon crop was unsatisfactory, orders were issued for postponing the collection of part of the acre-vero from the poorer villages until after the next harvest, and the measure has been much appreciated.

The inhabitants of two Mehr villages, viz. Visavada and Bakharla, were also shewn some indulgence. The Raola cultivators of these villages being in straitened circumstances have been allowed a similar postponement in respect to the payment of the vighoti due on their lands. The collections from acre-vero amounted to Rs. 58,184 during the year under report as against Rs. 84,452 last year.

7. Last year the total area of arable land lying waste was 13,468 acres. This year it is 15,913 acres, which shews that 2,545 acres of land, that were cultivated last year were relinquished by the tenants in consequence of two consecutive bad years. One hundred acres of land were brought under cultivation in the Miani Gher during the year. The reclamation of the Mokal Rann is going on,and it is hoped that in about two years the soil will be rendered fit for cultivation, when an area measuring about 19,200 acres will be capable of being brought under the plough. A scheme for the irrigation of the Bharvada Gher mea-

suring about 4,000 acres is under contemplation, and if the water-rights dispute in the Miani Ghed between this State and Jamnagar is settled the cultivation of rice in an area of at least 300 acres of this land will at once become possible. I ought to mention that the cultivators of the Adwana Mahal have been permitted to take up a part of the arable land in the Bharwada Ghed for a period of ten years, subject to the payment of only the usual crop-share and no vero, and orders for providing them with seeds on liberal terms have already been issued. In view of the fact that a considerable area of arable land is still lying waste, and that much land is also indifferently cultivated, I am thinking of appointing a superior Revenue Officer who would devote all his time to this most important branch of the administration and relieve the Administrator of much work requiring close personal attention. The soil of the State is by no means fertile, but greater care and supervision cannot but work improvements in this direction.

Chapter III.— Protection-Police.

8. The Police force of the State numbers 273 men, exclusive of 6 officers viz. the Superintendent of Police, Police Inspector and four Chief Constables. Of these 273 men, 27 are mounted and 246 are foot police. The expenditure on account of the maintenance of this force amounted to Rs. 42,403 against Rs. 43,555 in the preceding year. The foot police were distributed as follows:—

1.	General Police duties.	111
2.	Jail, Treasury and Miscellaneous Guards	56
3.	Town duties.	79
4.	Chief Constables	4
5.	Superintendent and Inspector	2
		252

Of the 27 Sowars, 25 are stationed at Porbandar and 2 at Advana. The following statement shews the castes of the men constituting the Police force of the State.

Caste.	No.
Mehrs.	54
Brahmans	25
Rabaris	21
Rajputs	3
Hindus of other castes	61
Sindhis	38
Sepahis	36
Pathans	11
Other Mahomedans	24
Total...	273

This is exclusive of 9 men temporarily engaged at the Visavada and Bhomiavadar punitive posts.

9. The number of subordinate officers and men who can read and write is 82 or 30 per cent. The officers and men were instructed in their duties throughout the year, and at an examination, 11 men were declared to have passed satisfactorily; up to date 52 men have passed such an examination.

10. The number of arrests made by the Police for cognizable offences, together with the results of the trials of the offenders, is shewn in the subjoined statement:—

Year.	Offences reported,	Number of persons,					Percentage of convictions to arrests.
		Arrested,	Sent for trial,	Convicted,	Discharged or acquitted,	Awaiting trial.	
1896-97	329	320	313	149	146	18	47
1897-98	328	352	345	191	148	6	54

The percentage of acquittals or discharges still continues to be high, but, when compared with last year, the result is somewhat better, and I have every reason to believe that the changes which have already been effected in the personnel of the Foujdars, and other improvements which are still to be carried out in accordance with the suggestions contained in Government Resolution No. 1,088 dated 15th February 1898, will appreciably reduce the crime statistics and at the same time improve the tone of the existing force. With a view ensure a proper registration of crime, and to be able to judge correctly of the work of the Police, new forms, based on those in use in the Zillas, were introduced at the close of the year in lieu of the old forms which were defective. The number of offences reported, though almost equal to that of last year, is considerably in excess of that for 1895-96, in which year only 199 offences were reported, but one satisfactory feature of the present return is the absence of heinous offences in the latter part of the year. The petty crimes of the year were mainly due to the poverty of the people consequent upon two successive bad years.

11. The following statement shews the result of the working of the Police in regard to the recovery of stolen property during this year and the last:—

Year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	
1896-97.	8,058	7,042	88
1897-98.	12,148	9,317	77

The Police of the State is generally lacking in detective ability and, the smaller percentage of this year is attributable to the perfunctory manner, in which the Police officers, both in the superior and inferior grades, appear to have hitherto worked. Exemplary punishment was inflicted on offenders convicted of theft, and in one case I had to enhance the sentence passed by the 2nd Class Magistrate on an old offender, who had stolen property valued at over Rs. 3,000.

12. Six murders, and one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, were committed during the year, on the following dates.—,

Murders.

1. 16th April 1897 (a double murder at Aditiana).
2. 5th June 1897 (at Bokhira).
3. 24th June 1897 (at Miani).
4. 28th July 1897 (at Chhaya).
5. 9th August 1897 (at Sisli).

Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

6. 9th November 1897 (at Majivana).

The following are the facts of the first murder. Two or three robbers entered the village of Aditiana at midnight with a view to commit theft, and on meeting with opposition, they shot two Chokiats dead on the spot. The accused were arrested and committed to the sessions, but were acquitted owing to insufficiency of incriminating evidence. A Rabari boy of Bokhira was murdered in broad daylight, in a reserved forest of this State near Khapat, by a thief who wanted to obtain possession of his gold-earrings. The murderer has not yet been traced, though a search is being made for him. The Miani murder was the outcome of a sexual intrigue. A Hindu Kharwa, who had in his keeping a Wagher woman and was tired of his wife, killed the latter in a fit of passion for constantly upbraiding him for his immoral conduct. He was arrested, and on conviction was sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was, with the sanction of Government, carried out on the 21st August 1897. A Luvana of Chhaya, who was sleeping in a hut in his field, was attacked by three thieves who murdered him on his attempting to prevent them from appropriating his property. The offenders were arrested and placed before the First Class Magistrate, who discharged one and committed the remaining two to the Sessions (Administrator's) Court. Both the accused, however, were acquitted for want of evidence. The Sisli murder case was the result of jealousy between two co-wives of a Mehr. The Mehr's son by the younger wife, aged 9 years, was enticed away by the senior wife.

to a well, into which he was thrown and drowned. Again no evidence was forthcoming to warrant a conviction and the accused woman was set at liberty. Lastly four Brahmans of Majivana killed a Mehr who entered their field by night in order to steal their bullocks and plough. The First Class Magistrate committed them to the Administrator's Court on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, which was proved, and the offenders were each sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. There were 7 cases of grievous hurt against 13 during the last year. Two of these were cases of nose-cutting, the sufferers being wives of jealous husbands. The remaining were due to land and money disputes. In most of these cases the accused were convicted and sentenced. The other offences committed during the year were those of hurt, theft, criminal trespass, robbery, assault, and against public health and tranquility, besides 15 offences relating to marriage.

13. Towards the end of September, a Jamnagar outlaw named Surio, and two Junagadh dacoits named Rama Vasta and Sava Punja respectively, were harboured by Mehr Hamir Raja and his mother Rani in the village of Bhomiavadar. The Police of this State were ordered to co-operate with the Police of the Jamnagar State in arresting these outlaws. The house in which they were sheltered was surrounded by the Police of both States, and fortunately, on the morning of the 28th September, the offenders surrendered unconditionally. Surio was made over to the Jamnagar authorities and Ramo and Savo to those of Junagadh, and they have since been convicted and sentenced. The harbourers of the offenders were each sentenced by the First Class Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment under sec. 216, Indian Penal Code, but these lenient sentences were each enhanced by the Administrator to one year and a half in view of the gravity of the offence; and with the sanction of Government, conveyed under Government Resolution No. 2059 dated 30th March 1898, a punitive post of one Naik and three Sepoys was established at Bhomiavadar, the cost of which will be recovered from the Pasaita Mehrs of the village.

(b) Criminal Justice.

14. The total number of offences, cognizable as well as non-cognizable, reported during the year was 1,074 as against 1,086 in the preceding year. Of these 1,012 were brought to trial. The total number of persons tried was 1,311 as against 1,326 last year; of these only 331 were convicted whilst 980 were either acquitted or discharged. These figures are far from creditable to the Police and show no improvement on those of the preceding year. There were 6 cases of murder against 8 of last year, 1 case of culpable homicide not

amounting to murder against none last year, but there is a decrease under all the other classes of offences except theft. There were 192 cases of theft against 153 last year, which fact is accounted for by the poverty of the people consequent on a failure of the monsoon crops. Of the offences committed during the year, 94 per cent, were brought to trial, and the percentage of convictions to persons tried was 25. The number of persons charged with non-cognizable offences was 978, of whom, 140 *i. e.* 14 per cent, were convicted. The low percentage is due to the fact that many of the offences were compounded.

15. The two Courts of criminal appeal in the State are those of the Administrator and the Sarnyayadhish. The appellate work done by the Courts during the year under report and the preceding year is shewn in the subjoined table.—

Year.	No. of appellants.	Applications rejected.	Sentences			Appeals pending.
			Confirmed,	Modified,	Reversed.	
1896-97	86	1	57	15	11	3
1897-98	69	1	50	7	9	2

The decrease in the number of appeals, and the small number of sentences modified or reversed in appeal, shew that the Magistrates, low paid as they are, performed their duties in a satisfactory manner during the year under report.

(c) Prison.

16. There is one jail in the State, and three lock-ups for under-trial prisoners. The Jail is in Porbandar town and the lock-ups are at the head-quarters of the three Mahals. During the year under report, there were 279 admissions of prisoners, 250 being male and 29 female. Of these, 262 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 11 to simple imprisonment and 6 to whipping. The average daily number of convicts and under-trial prisoners in the Jail was 34 and 20 as against 35 and 22 respectively in the previous year. The average number continues large, owing to the fact that a number of offenders concerned in the commission of dacoity were detained in the Porbandar Jail pending extradition, and that in last May and June several Agency under-trial prisoners were admitted for a time into the Jail in consequence of the Judicial Assistant's camp being in Porbandar. The figures in regard to convicts for the last three years have been high owing to the increase of crime; I, however, hope that during the ensuing year, there will be a marked decrease in the daily average Jail population.

17. No prisoner escaped, or attempted to escape, during the year. The new Jail, referred to in para, 20 of last year's report, is fast approaching completion

and will supply a long-felt want, as the present building is both incommodious and unsuitable. The building is designed to accommodate 75 prisoners. It is situated on elevated ground, outside the town, near the State Stables and Paddock.

18. In connection with the celebration of H. M. the Queen Empress' Dimond Jubilee, 5 convicts were released, and 28 convicts were granted remissions at the rate of one month in one year, under Government Resolution No. 5,806 dated 10th August 1897.

The health of the prisoners continued to be good throughout the year and there was no death amongst them.

19. Six prisoners, four of whom were convicted of murder and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and two convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, were sent to the Ahmedabad Central Prison, as it was thought unsafe to keep such dangerous characters here. Twenty-two prisoners were extradited to the Baroda, Junagadh, Jamnagar, Gondal and other States.

20. The total expenditure on the Jail, exclusive of cost of establishment, was Rs. 1,619 as against Rs. 1,140 last year. The increase in expenditure is due to the bad harvest of the year, and to the oil-charges being no longer debited to Municipality. The average cost of each prisoner per diem was one anna and six pies as against one anna and two pies last year.

(d) Civil Justice.

21. The number of original civil suits filed during the year was 1,252 against 1,616 of last year. There were 198 suits in balance at the commencement of the year, which made up a total of 1,450, of which 1,322 were decided, leaving 128 cases in arrears at the end of the year. The arrears, though smaller than those of the preceding year, are still heavy and the Munsiff has been desired to clear them off as soon as possible.

22. There are two civil appellate Courts, viz. those of the Administrator and Sarnyayadhish. The number of appeals filed in these Courts during the year under report was 59, which, with, 17 remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year, made up a total of 76. Of these, 63 were disposed of and 13 remained in arrears, of which 2 were on the file of the Administrator and 11 on that of the Sarnyayadhish. On the whole the Judicial officers of the State appear to have worked well, and the people have no reason to complain of the manner in which justice is administered, which, so far as I can see, is sound as well as expeditious. After the close of the year under review, but before the completion of this report, Rao Bahadur Chimanlal L. Vakil, the Sarnyayadhish, reverted to British service, and his place has been

taken by Rao Bahadur Nandkrishnalal R. Mazmundar, who comes with very good credentials from the Rajpipla State, of which he was Sarnyayadhish for nearly nine years.

23. The value of original civil cases decided by the Courts of the State is shewn in the subjoined comparative statement.

1896-97.		1897-98.	
Cases.	Value. Rs.	Cases.	Value. Rs.
1,659.	1,17,178.	1,322.	1,25,246.

(d) Execution of decrees.

24. There were 2,250 applications for the execution of decrees as against 2,539, during the preceding year. The balance at the end of last year was 958, which made up a total 3,208. Of these 2,449 were executed during the year, and there remained 759 in arrears at the end of the year. This balance, though smaller than last year's, is by no means creditable to the Revenue officers of the State, whose attention will be drawn to the necessity for a speedy disposal of all decrees sent to them for execution. The decrees executed during the year were disposed of as follows :—

Disposed of by					Dismissed owing to plaintiff's default in		Total.
Amicable settlement	Compromise	Sale	failure to show defendant's property	Other miscellaneous causes	Appearing on the day fixed for execution of decree.	Giving process fee for sale of attached property.	
1,317	40	97	347	175	466	7	2,449

(e) Registration.

25. The British Stamp and Registration Acts are not in force in this State, but in lieu of them special rules framed with a view to local requirements are observed. The rules, however, appear to be susceptible of considerable improvement, and steps will be taken during the coming year to amend them, or, if necessary, to supersede them.

26. Registration is not compulsory, but documents relating to immoveable property, must be registered to be admissible in evidence. It was only last year that the rules relating to registration, hitherto in force in Porbandar town only, were made applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to documents executed in the Mahals. The duties of Registrar are performed in Porbandar town by the Daroga and in the Mahals by the Mamlatdars. The scale of regis-

tration fees levied was referred to at length in para. 31 of last year's report and it is unnecessary to reproduce it here. The income derived from the registration of documents during the year under review was Rs. 1,653 against Rs. 1,257 in 1896-97.

27. The total nuumber of registrations in 1897-98 was 211 against 174 in 1896-97.

28. The aggregate stated value of property affected by instruments registered in 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 2,30,466 against Rs. 1,70270 in 1896-97. Of the documents registered, 75 related to sales, 85 to mortgages, and the rest were miscellaneous.

29. The above figures are for Porbandar town. The rules having recently been applied to the Mahals, there were only a few registrations, but figures will be forthcoming for the next year's report.

(f) Municipal Administration.

30. The subjoined abstract shews the financial condition of the Municipality which may be described as satisfactory.

Receipts.	Rs.	AS.	PS.	Expenditure.	Rs.	AS.	PS.
Opening balance.	7,116	11	9	Establishment.	3,601	0	5
Octroi on ghee.	9,861	1	11	Conservancy.	4,469	13	5
Toll-tax on grain carts.	609	9	6	Road-repairs.	693	1	0
House-tax.	6,064	12	0	Lighting.	3,836	13	11
Fees on doors & windows.	4,102	14	5	Watering the roads.	743	12	9
Fine for offences against Municipal rules.	471	2	5	Tree-planting.	121	1	11
				Removal of nightsoil.	999	9	0
Rent of grain and vegetable markets.	4,148	10	9	Repairs to markets including payment towards cost of markets.	5,418	10	0
Miscellaneous.	389	4	8	Miscellaneous.	2,940	15	7
				Closing balance.	10,723	5	4
Total Rs.	32,764	3	5	Total Rs.	33,118	3	4
Deposits Rs.	3,665	12	4	Deposits.	3,311	12	5
Rs.	36,429	15	9	Rs.	36,429	15	9

31. A budget estimate, on the model of that of the State is prepared and submitted annually for discussion by the Municipal Committee.

32. The levy of a toll-tax of one anna on each grain-cart arriving in Porbandar town was introduced in August last, as an experimental measure, to meet the increasing expenses of the Municipality; the collection charges however are so heavy that the discontinuance of the cess is under consideration. The cattle-pound of the town was made over to the Municipality, and the fees collected are now credited in the Municipal accounts.

33. A building which was commenced last year in which to store Municipal property was completed during the year under review at a cost of

Rs. 4,000. Three urinals were constructed during the year, but I regret to say they are not popular with the people, and are often put to a wrong use.

34. As the town is extending in an easterly direction, it became necessary to provide additional lamps between the centre of the town and the suburbs. The conservancy of the town receives very careful attention in view of the prevalence of plague in the Presidency, and an accurate record is kept of all births and deaths occurring in the town. A Mahomedan Sanitary Inspector was appointed during the year, mainly to look after the supplies in the fish and meat markets. The members of the Municipality as a body have worked energetically, and among the official members Khan Saheb Kaikhashru Edalji and Rao Saheb Jaikrishna Indraji have been indefatigable in their endeavours to improve the sanitary condition of the town. As the constitution of the Municipality had not been remodelled for ten years, younger and more energetic members were appointed in place of others who had grown effete. The Sarnyayadhish was appointed Vice-President, and it is hoped that his knowledge and experience will be of use to the Committee in their deliberations. A Sanitary Committee, with the Chief Medical Officer as chairman, was also constituted during the year in order to ensure a proper supervision over the health of the town. A committee was also appointed to enquire into the question of the revision of the house-tax assessment, which is not working satisfactorily, owing to the rate being levied on the number of storeys in a house, and not on its value. The members of the Municipal office, as far as I can judge, worked fairly well, but by next year I shall be in a position to express my views more fully on the working of this department.

35. The local Municipal rules and orders being defective, and not having been codified, it was decided to introduce a new set of rules, in the spirit of the Bombay Municipal Act, (Act VI of 1873), and a draft has accordingly been prepared, which has met with the approval of the Committee and will shortly be introduced.

36. Every opportunity is being taken for improving the town by widening the streets and opening up crowded localities. When sanctioning the rebuilding of houses, the owners are compensated for such of their land as is required for the widening of streets, and the symmetry of the town is borne in mind, when building-sites are sold or land is set apart for public works.

(g) Administration of the Ports.

37. The work in connection with the improvement of the port of Porbandar, which is the only port of importance in this State, were continued throughout the year. The palisade enclosing the Bandar was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,094,and the facilities thereby afforded for depositing goods are very

much appreciated by the merchants. The entrance to the creek is being deepened by the removal of rock from its bed, and the work will be continued until there is an uniform depth of two feet at low water spring-tides. The erection of a large double storeyed godown, the provision of a good water supply from a reservoir and the introduction of the new storm signals may also be referred to as the other improvements carried out during the year at this port. The Tidal observatory, alluded to in last year's report, was completed at the expense of the Survey Department of the Government of India, and a self-registering tidal gauge has been put up and is working satisfactorily.

The sanction of the Government of India to the construction of the jetty and the breakwater, the plans and estimates for which were submitted a considerable time ago, is being awaited. In regard to the question of the control of the customs arrangements of this State by British officers, this State is prepared to allow an inspection of the customs arrangements at its ports and to levy duty at the British tariff rates on all articles of foreign trade, provided Porbandar is granted the privileges of a British Indian port to the same extent as they are enjoyed by Bhavnagar. By this arrangement, the object which Government have in view, namely, the protection of British revenue interests, will be attained, and the *amour propre* of the State will at the same time be preserved. The Jetty and the Breakwater are not intended to give shelter to ocean-going steamers, but only to country-craft carrying on trade with the ports on the coast of the Arabian Sea, and will, if constructed, obviate the present heavy charges on account of lighterage.

(h) Famine-relief.

38. There is nothing particular to report under this head, as the scarcity referred to in last year's report, paras. 43, and 44, came to an end by the middle of December last, when the prices of cereals went down considerably. The compensation allowed to petty employe's of the State was discontinued from the 1st January, and owing to the fair out-turn of the irrigated crops, and the heavy importation of bajri from Karachi and Bombay, also of wheat from Bombay, the distress experienced by the poorer classes of the community was somewhat alleviated.

Chapter IV.—Production and Distribution.

(a) Agriculture.

39. During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 382 was advanced to cultivators for the purchase of live-stock and agricultural implements. Rs. 415 were advanced to cultivators to assist them in the digging of wells. During the year 55 new wells were sunk and 11 old wells repaired. The State further assisted the

Advances.

people by advancing seed to them of the value of Rs. 12,500. New rules to regulate advances for the purchase of seed, &c, to cultivators were framed during the year, and under these rules interest at 4½ per cent. per annum is charged in addition to demanding security for the repayment of the loan.

Agricultural stock.

40. Small-pox and foot and mouth disease prevailed during the months of December, January and February among the cattle of the State. The outbreak was of a mild form, and this year may, on the whole, be said to have been a good one for the agricultural stock of the State.

Horse-breeding &c.

41. Of the four stallions referred to in last year's report, two were, on account of old age, removed from the State paddock. During the year an Arab stallion was bought in Bombay at a cost of Rs. 1,550 for horse-breeding purposes. The three stallions served during the year 154 mares as against 164 last year. Of these, 10 belonged to the State and the others to private individuals. Only one foal was thrown by a State mare, but five mares are now in foal. Seven worn out horses and mares were given away to private individuals during the year as they were an unnecessary expense to the State, and the number of horses, mares and foals in the paddock and stables, including stallions, was 36. The health of the animals was generally good throughout the year, and the few cases of illness that occurred were successfully treated by the Veterinary surgeon, who is a graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College. The Veterinary Surgeon is at times sent into the districts to treat cattle suffering from foot, mouth and other diseases. The expenditure on account of medicines and instruments amounted to Rs. 314. The Veterinary officer also looks after the carriages and other conveyances in the State Stables, all of which have recently been thoroughly repaired. An application for one donkey stallion has been made to Government, and on its arrival mule-breeding operations will be started.

Camel-breeding is also going on, and, with the young camels born during the year, the total number of camels in the paddock is now 62. It may also be mentioned here that besides adding a storey to the Veterinary Officer's quarters, four stalls for stallions, 2 for sick horses and one dispensing and operating room were built during the year.

(b) Weather and Crops.

Season.

42. The average annual rainfall is 20 inches, but during the year 21.62 inches were registered against 33.18 in the preceding year. Of this 7.29 inches fell in July, 9.12 in August and 4.65 in September. This would have been sufficient to produce a good

harvest, but unfortunately it was so unequally distributed and was so abnormally heavy on certain days that the out-turn of winter crops, on the whole, was only about six annas in the rupee, whilst the cotton, bajri, jowar and sesamum crops were a failure. The prices of grain however did not rule high, and distress was averted as large quantities of *bajri* were imported from Karachi and other outside places where there had been an abundant harvest. The summer crops were more satifactory and helped the cultivators to tide over their difficulties.

The following table shows the nature of the produce in the three mahals of the State.

crops.	Adwana, annas in a rupee.	Ranawao, annas in a rupee.	Navibandar, annas in a rupee.
Jowar,	10	5	10
Bajri,	6	5	4
Gram,	10	3	12
Wheat,	8	12	14
Mag,	13	8	14
Adad,	13	10	6
Sesamum,	1	3	2
Cotton.	4	2	2

Prices.

43. There was an appreciable fall in the prices of the most important articles of consumption, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory rainfall and the consequent failure of some of the crops. On an average the reduction was 25 per cent in the prices prevailing in the preceding year. The following comparative statements shew the rates for cereals in December and March of the last three years.—

Grain.	Rate per Maund in December.		
	1895. Rs. as. ps.	1896. Rs. as. ps.	1897. Rs. as. ps.
Jowar,	1- 2-10	1- 6-10	1-10- 8
Bajri,	1- 4- 3	2- 3- 7	1-13- 1
Gram,	1- 6-10	3- 1- 3	2- 8- 0
Wheat,	1- 1- 7	2- 5- 8	2- 5- 8
Rice Bangali,	2- 5- 8	3- 1- 3	2- 8- 0
Rice in husk,	1- 4- 0	1- 6- 1	1- 6-10
Turdal cleaned.	3- 1- 3	3- 5- 4	3-10- 2

Grain.	Rate per maund in March.		
	1896. Rs. as. ps.	1897. Rs. as. ps.	1898. Rs. as. ps.
Jowar,	1- 0- 0	1- 8- 7	1- 4- 0
Bajri,	1- 6-10	2- 0- 0	1- 8- 7
Grain,	1-13- 1	2- 3- 7	1- 6-10
Wheat,	1- 8- 7	2- 3- 7	1-10- 8
Rice,Bengali,	2- 8- 0	2-13- 9	2- 3- 7
Rice-in-husk,	1- 2- 3	1- 7- 8	1- 4- 0
Turdal cleaned.	2- 8- 0	3-10- 2	2- 8- 0

44. The percentage decreases are shown below, as compared with 1897.

Jowar	18 . 6.	Bajri	23 . 2.
Gram	35 . 8.	Wheat	25 . 06.
Bengali rice	27 . 8.	Country rice in husk	15 . 5.
Turdal cleaned	31 . 2.		

45. A consideration of the prices of the last three years shews clearly that, although the poor cannot but have suffered up to December last from the high prices prevailing in the local market for the ordinary food grains, still their troubles came to an end with the close of the year, when the rates were not higher than those of 1895-96, in which year there was a bumper crop the State.

Wages.

46. The rate for skilled labour in Porbandar town is from 10 annas to 1 rupee per diem, whilst that for unskilled labour of men averages from 3 to 6 annas and of women from 2½ to 4 annas per diem. These rates are practically the same as were reported last year and are likely to continue unchanged for some years to come. Before the Administration the rates were nearly fifty per cent less, and the rise is due to the carrying out of public works by the State and the erection of many private buildings in Porbandar town. There has consequently been a corresponding improvement in the condition of the labourers and artisans, whose position under the old *regime* was far from satisfactory. In the villages unskilled labourers are paid about 25 per cent. less.

(c) Horticulture.

47. The seven State gardens referred to in para. 53 of last year's report are well looked after, and the income from fruits produced in them amounted to Rs. 2,046 against Rs. 1,659 last year. The increased receipts are due to the absence of storms, and other circumstances which damaged many trees last year, and to the planting out of an additional number of fruit trees. Egyptian cotton seed was experimentally sown in soils of different natures in the State, but the continuous rainfall in the months of July, August and September prevented the seed from germinating. Oats were also sown as a cold weather crop and the out-turn was good. The yield from fodder grasses, such as lucerne and guinea-grass, was better than that of last year, but the European vegetables were not a success owing to the excessive moisture of the soil towards the end of the monsoon. The three cocoanut plantations are doing very well. There has been a considerable increase in the income from the sale of cocoanuts grown on the seashore plantation, the amount being Rs. 200 against Rs. 26 last year. This is due to more trees having come to maturity. In the open spaces in the plantation, plantains, popayas, castor and cotton

were sown experimentally in the past year with fairly satisfactory results. The casuarina plantation on the dunes between the Guest House and the Administrator's Bungalow is in a fairly thriving condition. Out of the 12,000 seedlings raised in one of the nurseries, 4,000 were planted out in the previous year in this reserved area, and this number was increased by 7,000 more during the year under report. 300 trees were planted on the sides of the Kandorna, Advana and Navibandar roads, and the trees on the suburban and South and North Bandar roads in Porbandar town were carefully looked after. A scheme for planting the duny palm of Burma (*pisa fruiticans*) on the banks of the Bhadar river, and in mangrove swamps, is under the consideration of the Administrator, and the Sunderband Forest Officer has been written to for a supply of seed.

(d) Forests.

48. The forests yielded an income of Rs. 8,301 as against Rs. 7,590 in the past year. Adding to this the value of the grass stacked for State purposes, the total revenue of the State from this source was Rs. 23,701 as against Rs. 24,590 last year. The sale of bamboos and wood brought in Rs. 2,604 against Rs. 1,390 last year. The decrease in the receipts from the sale of grass was owing to the fact that the crop was an abundant one and far in excess of the requirements of the State. The rainfall of the year favoured the growth of forest trees, and the Karachi babul seeds, sown broadcast at the foot of the hills have germinated, and will no doubt thrive.

(e) Stone quarries.

49. The receipts from the stone quarries amounted to Rs. 24,357 against Rs. 28,948 last year. The falling off is due to the smaller export of stone during the year consequent on plague in Surat and Bombay. Last year 4,71,399 ctws. of stone valued at Rs. 1,17,791 were exported, whilst during the year under report 3,73,796 cwts. valued at Rs. 93,449 were exported from here. The samples sent to Calcutta and Karachi have so far failed to create any demand in those towns for Porbandar stone, but this is possibly due to the general depression of trade brought about by the prevalence of plague, and when the circumstances are more favourable, the experiment will be renewed. The number of these quarries is 169 and the annual output thereof may be estimated at 10,000 tons. The construction of a metre-guage siding, $2\frac{1}{8}$ miles in length, from the Ranawao Station to the Ranawao quarries, sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 7,113 dated 20th November 1897, was taken in hand during the year and will soon be completed. These quarries contain the hardest and most valuable stone in the State, and the construction of the siding will, no doubt, stimulate the stone trade of

the State.

Beyond the occupancy fee levied by the State when a new quarry is opened, the merchants are not liable for the payment of any periodical charges thereon, but duty at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 is levied per ton on all stone exported from the State.

(f) Manufactures and Industries.

50. In addition to the two ginning factories and one oil-mill reported last year, a new oil-mill was opened in Porbander town, during the year, by a Memon merchant. Owing to the poorness of the cotton crop, the ginning factories had a slack season, and were, probably, worked at a loss. The old oil-mill has turned out a failure, and the State will have to resume the land allotted as a site for it. The new oil-mill, which was started in November last, has done a fair amount of work, and is paying its way. It is the intention of the proprietor to work a saw and flour mill in conjunction with the oil-mill, if the present enterprise proves a success. The enactment of rules for the inspection of factories and mills, and for the regulating of labour in them, is under consideration.

Ship-building &c.

51. The tonnage of ships built and launched in Porbandar during the year was 215 against 562 last year, and the value of this year's outturn was Rs. 10,625 against Rs. 30,600 in 1896-97. The other industries worth mentioning are those of silkweaving and dyeing. About 27,000 yards of silk were turned out during the year and their value may be estimated at Rs. 30,000. The work gives employment to 50 hand-looms.

(g) Trade.

52. The following statement gives an idea of the sea-borne trade of the State during the last five years:—

Year.	Total value of			Amount of duty realised by the State. Rs.
	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.	
1893-94,	19,51,261	20,96,477	40,47,738	79,049
1894.95.	19,19,032	11,11,474	30,30,506	71,263
1895-96,	22,36,800	21,43,946	43,80,746	84,360
1896-97.	20,31,351	19,26,338	39,57,689	55,647
1897-98.	26,14,752	17,00,414	43,15,166	58,593

The trade of this State prospered during the year in spite of adverse circumstances, the increase on the whole being 9.1 per cent and though there is a falling off under exports, the imports show a more than counterbalancing

increase. The falling off in exports was principally under cotton and stone, and was due to the prevalence of plague in Western India. The shrinkage in the exportation of cotton amounted to 44.4 per cent and in stone to 27 per cent. The increase in imports is chiefly under sugar and molasses, rice and other grains. There was an increase of 24.4 per cent in sugar and molasses, of 71.59 in rice and of 170 per cent in other food grains over the figures for the preceding year. The imports would have been heavier, but for a falling off under cloth, metals and timber. The prosperity of the trade at the ports of this State, in spite of the unfavourable circumstances of the year, is the result of the care exercised by the officers of this Administration, and it shows that the merchants of the province of Kathiawar appreciate the facilities afforded in this State for the importation of goods for consumption in the interior. I make this remark, because many of the articles of import find their way into the interior.

53. The following comparative statement shows the duty on imports and exports realized during the year under report and the previous year:—

Year.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97.	31,849	23,798	55,647
1897-98.	40,570	18,022	58,592

The increase in the total receipts from duty is encouraging, and there are reasons for believing that the improvement will continue.

54. The only other trading ports in the State are Navibandar and Madhavpur. The value of the sea-borne trade at the two ports was Rs. 1,37,556 and Rs. 93,491 respectively, against Rs. 1,57,803 and Rs. 66,012 in the previous year.

(h) Public Works.

55. The expenditure on public works aggregated Rs. 2,62,558 against Rs. 2,77,755 in the preceding year. The Public Offices,

Civil works and buildings

the new Anglo-Vernacular School and the additions to the Hospital were completed during the year, and have been occupied. The new Jail was commenced aud the work is already above the plinth. Additions to the quarters in the State stables were completed at a cost of Rs. 8,745 and the improvements to Kumar Vajesingji's palace at Bapodar, which are in progress, will be completed before the monsoon. The Victoria Commemoration Hall, of which the foundation stone was laid by H. H. the Rana on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India on the 22nd

June 1897 is now in course of construction. The plans and estimates were sanctioned by Government in January 1898.

Communication.

56. Besides the metre-gauge siding, already referred to under the head of " stone quarries ", the extension of the North Road to Adwana has been commenced and will be completed iu the ensuing rains. The project was sanctioned by Government under Government Resolution No. 3,280 dated the 25th May 1897. A road from Ranavao Station to the Aditiana Road was completed and opened for traffic during the year, the cost amounting to Rs. 9,985.

Other important works.

57. The Bhadar Irrigation scheme having received the sanction of Government under Resolution No. 766 dated the 14th December 1897, no time was lost in beginning the work. Considering the magnitude of the work, it will still take two years in completing. The area of land that will be brought under irrigation by this scheme is estimated at 5,000 acres : and it is believed that the annual net return to the State upon the capital invested will be 4 percent. The work in connection with the removal of rock from the bed of the creek is proceeding apace, and 25,808 cubic feet were removed during the year. The laying of pipes for the water supply in Porbandar town was completed during the year. There are two reservoirs now open to the public, but an additional well 20 feet in diameter is being sunk in view to providing a still more abundant supply of water. The water is raised by a windmill which has been found powerful enough to supply 50,000 gallons a day, but an auxiliary gas engine and pump will be required later on, when the demand for water increases. The palisade round the Bandar, and the Tidal Observatory have already been referred to under the head " Administration of ports. " Reclamation bunds in the Miani ghed are being rebuilt in chunam masonry. The Rann and the ghed have already been largely improved, and owing to the exclusion of the sea, the land is being sweetened, and in a few years will be fit for cultivation. Plans and estimates for a bridge over the Minsar have been sanctioned, subject to the carrying out of certain suggestions, and the construction of this important work, which will establish easy communication between the Porbandar and Junagadh States, will be taken in hand as soon after the rains as possible. The revised scheme for the Jetty and the Breakwater was submitted to Government on the 22nd December 1897, and sanction to their construction is awaited.

Works projected.

58. Surveys and designs for a bund near Bagwadar, a weir at Garej, Police and Sowars' Lines at Porbandar, Roads in Ranawao town and a few other smaller works have been undertakan by the State Engineer and are in progress.

59. Besides the above, about a hundred minor works, including repairs to State buildings, were executed by the Public Works Department during the year under report.

(I) Railway.

60. The net receipts from the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar Railway for each year since its opening are given in the margin. The income shews a slight decrease over that for the last year. The net income for the yearunder report represents 4. 28 per cent per annum on the capital expenditure.

Year	Rs.
1890.	46,473.
1891.	35,460.
1892.	16,437.
1893.	76,651.
1894.	52,797.
1895.	75,356.
1896.	84,391.
1897.	80,304.

61. The leading features of the new working agreement, which has been approved by Government, were described in para. 70 of last year's report and it is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. The question of the separation of railway interests between Gondal and Porbandar is still under consideration, and will perhaps occupy some further time in disposal, as I have not been able to concur in the reasons which led my predecessor, Mr. Quin, to assent to the measure. A representation against the proposed separation of railway interests has been submitted to Government by this Administration, and the disadvantages of the scheme, and the objections of Porbandar thereto, have been set forth at length in that representation.

(j) Telegraphs.

62. There are three Telegraph offices in the State. One, a 2nd Class Government office, in Porbandar, and Railway offices at Porbandar and Ranawao Stations respectively. The State has no control over the working of these offices, and the receipts are credited to Government and the Railway Department.

(k) Post Offices.

63. There is a sub-office in Porbandar, besides village offices at Ranawao, Kandorna, Navibandar and Madhavpur. The last four are managed by State schoolmasters in addition to their own duties. All the above are under the control of the Government Postal Department. I am in correspondence with the Post Master General in view to the opening of a village office at Bagwadar, the head quarters of the Adwana Mahal, which, though the largest of the three Mahals, is still destitute of this convenience. There is a schoolmaster at Bagwadar, to whom the management of the village post office may, at a trifling cost to the department, be entrusted, as at other places in the State.

(l) Irrigation.

64. Much attention has been devoted to irrigation during the year, and the following statement shews the number of new wells sunk and of old ones repaired.

Name of Mahal.	New wells sunk.	Old wells repaired.
Adwana.	15	5
Ranawao.	20	2
Navibandar.	20	4
Total...	55	11

A sum of Rs. 415 was given under the existing rules as an encouragement to the cultivators to dig these wells, and from this expenditure an indirect gain will be assured to the State after the first irrigated crop, on which the State foregoes its share, has been reaped. In previous paragraphs, the schemes for irrigating the Bharwada gher, the Miani gher, and alluvial tracts of land near the Bhadar River have been referred to. In addition to these, the work in connection with the deepening of a tributary of the Ozat, between the villages of Erda and Delodar in the Navibandar Mahal, is in progress, and will be completed next year. This work will prove invaluable to the people inhabiting these and neighbouring villages.

Chapter V.—Financial Review.

65. The figures given under this chapter are for the year ending 31st March. Those for the account year ending 31st July will be furnished in the Budget estimate and report of the State, which will be submitted later on.

General finance.

66. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 14,93,141-9-3, of which Rs. 1,23,381-6-7 were in the State Treasury, Rs. 30,760-2-8 in the Bank of Bombay and Rs. 13,39,000 in Government Securities. On the 31st March 1898, the total balance was Rs. 14,25,106-2-10 being made up as under;—

State Treasury.....Rs. 18,723-11-6.
Bank of Bombay.....Rs. 17,382- 7-4.
Government Securities.....Rs. 13,89,000- 0-0.

Total Rs. 14,25,106- 2-10.

67. During the year under report, the receipts from land revenue amounted to Rs. 4,89,964-3-5 as against Rs. 3,71,632-13-6 in 1896-97. The increase in the income from this source

Land Revenue and cesses.

is owing to the abundant hot weather crop at the beginning of the year, and to a similar good irrigated crop at the close of the year under report, although the winter crop was a failure.

The revenue from rent of State houses, dharamshalas and building sites amounted to Rs. 5,305-12-1 against Rs. 5,834-5-9 in 1896-97.

Sea customs.

68. The revenue of the port of Porbandar for 1897-98 was Rs. 90,424 as against Rs. 63,130-10-8 in 1896-97. The increase must be considered satisfactory, when it is borne in mind that there were the plague and other adverse circumstances to interfere with trade.

Land customs.

69. There are no land customs levied by the State. The octroi duty on ghee levied by the Porbandar Municipality during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,861.

Opium.

70. The farm for the sale of opium realized Rs. 5,100 against Rs. 5,500 in the previous year. 11½ chests of opium each containing 140 lbs. were imported during the year, as against 10 chests in 1896-97. No case of opium-smuggling occurred during the year.

Salt.

71. The fee receipts from brine wells, which number 27, amounted to Rs. 1,406 against Rs. 899 in the previous year.

The quantity of salt exported during the year was 36,700 Bengal maunds against 37,860 maunds in the previous year.

Ganja.

72. The farm of ganja realized Rs. 520 against Rs. 456 in the previous year.

Liquor excise.

73. The liquor farm having been given on a five years' lease, which expires on the 31st July 1901, the receipts from the source were Rs. 10,221, the same as in 1896-97.

74. The revenue under the head of cotton duties amounted to Rs. 7,846 against Rs. 12,716-11-11 in the preceding year.

Stamps.

75. The realizations under this head amounted to Rs. 25,609-11-9 against Rs. 23,853-3-6. This is due to the value of the civil suits filed during the year having been Rs. 1,25,246 against Rs. 1,17,178 in 1896-97.

Building sites.

76. The sale of building sites in Porbandar town realized Rs. 67,891-9-9 against Rs. 15,788 in the previous year. Every encouragement is being given to persons desirous of erecting new houses, and to this may be attributed the increased income under this head.

77. The total income to the State from all sources amounted to

Rs. 7,95,483 as against Rs. 6,97,184 and the total expenditure to Rs. 7,72,530 against Rs. 7,31,627, in the preceding year.

Chapter VI.— Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

(a) Births and deaths.

78. The registration of births and deaths, which is carried on throughout the State, has been very carefully supervised during the year under review, and there is reason to believe that registration, especially in Porbandar town, is now as accurate as possible. Non-registration of births or deaths is made punishable under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and all cases of default are generally found out and suitably dealt with. A mid-wife, who is paid by the Municipality, has been engaged to help in the accurate registration of births, and all funerals taking place in Porbandar town are reported by policemen who are stationed at the cemeteries and the places of cremation. The arrangements in the villages are not as strict or effective as those in Porbandar town, but it is difficult to introduce such an elaborate system of supervision in the Mahals, as it would not only be unpopular, but would entail considerable expense, which at present is unnecessary. The Revenue Officers and Patels of villages have, however, been ordered to use the utmost care in this direction, and I believe that these instructions are being carried out. During the year under report, in the whole State, 2,570 births and 2574 deaths were registered against 2,039 and 1,644 in 1896-97. The proportion of births and deaths was therefore 29.9and 19.9 per mille respectively in 1897-98, the population of the State being 85,725. In Porbandar town, the census population of which is 18,075, births and deaths in the last three years were registered as follows:—

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1895-96.	306	195
1896-97.	248	251
1897-98.	799	825

The figures for 1896-97 were entered as 239 and 222 through an oversight in the last report. para 86. The figures for 1897-98 give a proportion of 44.2 and 45.6 per mille in regard to births and deaths, the proportions for the previous year being 13 . 2 and 12 . 3 respectively. The figures for 1897-98 are not so much a sign of the increased mortality and unhealthiness of the town, as of the careful registration which is now being carried on.

79. The subjoined statements give monthly figures of births and deaths for 1896-97 and 1897-98.

Births.

	1896-97.	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.
April	5	23	October	13	79
May	9	61	November	20	80
June	4	51	December	11	82
July	35	47	January	30	70
August	51	91	February	21	62
September	26	101	March	23	52
			Total	248	799

Deaths.

	1896-97.	1897-98.		1896-97.	1897-98.
April	3	64	October	19	61
May	6	52	November	5	64
June	4	72	December	10	65
July	20	76	January	26	57
August	35	93	February	45	48
September	15	99	March	63	74
			Total	251	825

There was an outbreak of plague on the 18th May 1898, but the origin of the disease, and the measures taken to stamp it out, will find a place in the ensuing year's report.

80. The deaths recorded were principally due to lung complications, malarial fever and diseases of the intestinal tract.

(b) Medical Relief.

81. The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated at the Porbandar State Hospital during the last four years is shewn in the subjoined statement.—

Year.	Indoor.	Outdoor.
1894-95.	207	8,538
1895-96.	280	10,885
1896-97.	235	11,059
1897-98.	210	10,895

The falling off in the number of outdoor patients is insignificant. The decrease in the number of indoor patients was due to want of accommodation, and to the repairs and alterations which were being carried out in view to the opening of another ward.— The dispensary is no longer in the main building, but has been located in the new wing which was completed during the year. It is now possible to accommodate 28 indoor patients, instead of 14 as heretofore.

82. The number of major operations performed during the year was 13 as against 9 in the previous year. The corresponding figures for minor operations are 662 and 646.

83. The travelling dispensary was discontinued in February 1897, as it was not a success, and the experiment has now, practically, been abandoned.

84. The dispensary at Madhavpur, referred to in para 94 of last year's report, has been almost completed, and it will shortly be placed in charge of a Hospital Assistant. Madhavpur being the southernmost town of the State, (40 miles from Porbandar), there was urgent need for medical relief being within easy reach of the inhabitants. It is also proposed to open in the ensuing year dispensaries at Ranawao and Bagwadar, the headquarters of the Ranawao and Adwana Mahals respectively, as the inhabitants have at present to come to Porbandar for medical relief. The department has been efficiently managed by the Chief Medical Officer who has been unspairing in his endeavours to gain the confidence of the people.

(c) Sanitation.

85. During the year under report there was neither cholera nor plague in Porbandar, but the recrudescence of the latter disease in Bombay, and later on in Kutiana and Karachi necessitated stringent sanitary measures being adopted in Porbandar, and other towns and villages in the State. The steps taken in the town of Porbandar have been referred to under the head of Municipal Administration. The Plague Protection Committee had to be revived after the outbreak of the disease at Kutiana, and the members worked energetically in view to improving the condition of the town, and although much yet remains to be done, its condition at the present day will bear favourable comparison with that of any other town of its size in Kathiawar. The sanitary committees in the Mahals have worked well under the direction of the Mamlatdars, and much credit is due to the Ranawao Committee for the manner in which they succeeded in keeping out plague at a time, when it was rife in the neighbouring Mahal of Kutiana in the Junagadh State.

(d) Vaccination.

86. Two vaccinators, working under the control of the Agency Vaccination Superintendent, vaccinated 2,832 persons and re-vaccinated 20 persons against 2,535 and 24 respectively in 1896-97. Small-pox prevailed during the months of February and March in Porbandar town and in the villages, but the mortality therefrom was only 15 per cent of the persons attacked.

(e) Veterinary.

87. The total number of animals treated at the State stables and pad-

dock was 175 against 250 last year. The expenditure on medicines, instruments, &c, amounted to Rs. 314.

(f) Protection against Plague.

88. Owing to the recrudescence of plague in Bombay, Kutiana and Karachi, ten days' quarantine was imposed against all arrivals from these towns, but in the case of the last two, persons arriving after undergoing ten days' observation were exempted from detention, provided they were in a healthy condition. There were altogether 18,379 persons detained in the observation camp during the year under review. The number of imported cases was 4, of which 2 proved fatal. Rules were framed with a view to the comfort and convenience of the persons detained in the observation camp, and to ensure a thorough disinfection of the passengers, their clothing and other personal effects. The fact that there were no complaints shows that no pains were spared to make the passengers' stay in the camp as pleasant as possible, consistent with the due observance of the rules promulgated by the State. There were two cases of infringment of these rules, *i. e.* attempts to leave the camp, and in each case the offender was punished. The measures adopted have so far been successful in keeping out the plague, but as I have already stated, in the middle of May last plague appeared in two overcrowded and unhealthy localities in the town. The people were at once segregated, and the quarters have been opened out and the houses disinfected. The danger now appears to be past, but there is still need for the observance of the greatest care and watchfulness by the people as well as by the officials. I have reason for believing that the germs of the disease were brought with some articles of merchandise from either Bombay or Karachi, and this theory receives support from the fact that the majority of the persons attacked were Kharwa women employed at the bandar in unloading vessels. I must here acknowledge my thanks to Dr. H. S. Deva, an able and energetic officer, whose labours to stamp out the disease were unceasing. The observation camp has been under the supervision of Rao Saheb Gulabrai C. Oza, Port Superintendent, who also deserves credit for the excellent arrangements he made to ensure the health and comfort of the 3,000 people in his charge.

Chapter VII.—Instruction.

(a) Education.

89. At the beginning of the year the total number of State schools was 34. Of these one was closed on account of a falling off in the attendance. Five new schoools, including an Anglo-Vernacular School at Ranawao, were opened during the year. The number

State Schools

of schools at the close of the year was 38, which includes two Anglo-Vernacular Schools, two Girls' Schools, one Pathshala and one night school. The number of scholars on the register of these schools is 2,297 as against 2,245 last year. Of these, only 231 are girls. Last year's figure, 2701, included the attendance at the aided schools, which will now be shown separately. The percentage of scholars who passed the annual examination was 88 against 77 in 1896-97. The average daily attendance at the State schools has risen from 1,533 to 1,704 or 11. 15 per cent.

Porbandar Anglo-Vernacular School.

90. A Sixth Standard Class was opened in January, and, if it proves a success, a Matriculation class will be started later on. This will save the subjects of this State from having to send their sons to Rajkot and elsewhere for receiving higher education. A graduate has been appointed at the head of this institute, which is now located in a handsome building facing the sea. Some additions, to it will be carried out in the ensuing year as the accomodation is too limited for the increasing number of pupils. The Register numbers in March 1897 and 1898 under the different standards were as follows:—

	St. VI.	St. V.	St. IV.	St. III.	St. II.	St. I.	Total
March 1897.	,,	11	14	19	28	63	135
March 1898.	9	11	18	23	36	51	148

91. The increase is less than was expected, owing to the competition of an aided Anglo-Vernacular school recently opened in Porbandar town, which teaches up to St. III. It is somewhat unfortunate that this school-house should have been built so far away from the centre of the town, as many parents who would have preferred to send their children in the early years to a State school, where a better grounding is obtainable, have placed them at the aided school above referred to.

Ranawao Anglo-Vernacular School.

92. This Anglo-Vernacular School was opened in January and teaches up to St. III. There are 22 pupils on the roll, and it is believed that the number will increase, as Ranawao contains many Memons who are engaged in trade in South Africa where they have learnt how invaluable is a knowledge of English.

Main Vernacular School.

93. The Register number at this school was 400 in March against 450 during the corresponding month of the previous year. The school continues fairly efficient. The falling off in the number is due to one of the aided schools having recently been permitted to teach up to the highest Gujarati Standard.

94. The Register number at this school was 210 in March against 209

Girl's School.

in the previous year. The attendance at this school is only 58 per cent of the number on the rolls. This is due to the apathy of parents in regard to female education. Scholarships are awarded in the higher standards to encourage girls to continue their studies after they have arrived at a marriageable age and prizes are given for regular attendance.

Sanskrit Pathshala.

95. The number at this institution is 28 against 30 last year. Shastri Jivanram of the Rajkot High School examined the Pathshala in May last, and reported favourably on its condition and the work of the new teacher.

Chhaya night school.

96. Night schools have not proved a success in this State, and the only one now open, which is at Chhaya, has 17 pupils on the register against 17 last year.

Aided Schools.

97. The number of schools is 6, viz. the Victoria Jubilee Madresa, Kalidas's Anglo-Vernacular School, and Devchand's, Jadav's, Bhagvandas' and Virji's Gujarati schools. The tota number of pupils attending these schools is 627 against 456 in the preceding year, and the average daily attendance is 466 against 276 in 1896-97.

98. The Mahomedans, though mostly engaged in trade, fail, as a rule, to appreciate the advantage of an English education; steps, however, have been taken to induce them to send their sons to the State English school, and I hope that next year I shall be able to report more favourably about this community.

99. The total number of pupils receiving education in the State is 2,924 against 2701 last year, 3.3 per cent of the total population.

100. The amount spent by the State on education during the year under review was Rs. 17,392 against Rs. 13,004. in 1896-97. The increase in expenditure is due to the opening of new schools, and to the raising of the status, of the Porbandar Anglo-Vernacular School. The fee receipts increased from Rs. 1,449 to Rs. 1,822.

School-houses.

101. The expenditure on the construction of school-houses amounted to Rs. 13,000, the new buildings being the Porbandar Anglo-Vernacular School and the Gujrati schools at Sodhana, Bhad and Garej.

(b) State Library.

102. Books of the value of nearly Rs. 200 were added to the Library, during the year. The membership shews an increase and the institution is growing popular. A set of rules were drawn up for the benefit of subscribers and a catalogue is now in the press.

103. A new building will be provided during the year, possibly at the expense of an enlightened citizen, and in it the State and two other private libraries will be located. The gentlemen who established these private libraries, have expressed their desire to present the books, &c, to the State for the benefit of the inhabitants of Porbandar.

Chapter VIII. Miscellaneous.

104. There were no important political cases decided during the year. Four of the five cases, pending at the close of the year before the Rajsthanik Court, were disposed of, and one was declared by that Court to be a Barkhali case and as such cognizable by the Administrator. The four cases related to the settlement of the area and boundaries of *giras* villages in this State.

105. Of the nine undisposed of Barkhali, or land alienation cases, five were decided during the year under review, and four are now awaiting disposal. The land alienation register is still incomplete, but the work will be pushed on in the ensuing year.

106. Considerable progress has also been made in the disposal of Chav hak and Mahajanao hak cases, referred to in para 109 of the preceding year's report.

Chapter IX.

Working of the Administration.

107. There has been no change in the *personnel* of the higher officials of the State during the year, but in May last, Rao Bahadur Chimanlal L. Vakil, Sarnyayadhish, as stated already, reverted to British service and was succeeded by Rao Bahadur Nandkrishnalal R. Mazmundar who arrives here after nearly nine years' service in the Rajpipla State. Mr. J. J. B. Benson, A. M. I. C. E., the State Engineer, is an energetic and hardworking officer. Mr. D. Low, the Superintendent of Police, takes a keen interest in his men with the result that the force has improved in smartness and general efficiency since he assumed charge. The Treasury officer, Mr. Kaikhashru Edalji, and the Curator of Forests, Mr. Jaikrishna Indarji, of whose ability I have a high opinion, have discharged their duties most satisfactorily. Mr. Ranchhordas Naranji Jivrajani, the Head Clerk, is an intelligent and energetic officer, who has been indefatigable in his endeavours to cope with the heavy work of my office. The Head Accountant, Mr. Ganpatram N. Bhat, and the Shirastedar, Mr. Mohanlal U. Pota have also worked satisfactorily during the five months I have been the Administrator of the Porbandar State.

Porbandar,
22nd June 1898.

F. W. Snell. Lt. Colonel,
Administrator,
Porbandar State.

APPENDIX III.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PORBANDAR STATE,

FOR THE

YEAR 1899-00.

PORBANDAR.

PRINTED AT THE PORBANDAR STATE PRINTING PRESS.

1900.

Index to the Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1899-00.

SUBJECT.	PARA.
Chapter I.—Personal.	1 to 6
Chapter II.—Administration of the land.	7 to 13
Chapter III.—Protection:—	
Police	14 to 23
Criminal Justice	24
Prison	25 to 30
Civil Justice	31 to 33
Execution of decrees.	34 & 35
Registration	36 & 37
Municipal Administration	38 to 44
Administration of Ports.	45 & 46
Famine Relief:—	47 to 52
Relief works	53 to 60
Gratuitous relief	61 to 68
Assistance to cultivators	69 to 73
Assistance towards water supply in villages	74
Loans to Bhayats	75 & 76
General remarks on famine	77 to 79
Chapter IV.—Production and Distribution:—	
Agriculture	
Advances	80.
Agricultural stock.	81
Horse-breeding &c.	82 to 85
Weather and crops :—	
Season	86
Prices	87 & 88
Wages.	89
Horticulture :—	90 to 92
Forests	93 to 98
Stone quarries.	99 & 100
Manufactures and Industries.	101 to 103
Trade	104 to 108
Public Works :—	
Expenditure.	109 to 111
Other important works...	112 to 116

Railway. 117
Telegraphs 118
Post offices... ... ... 119 & 120

Chapter V.—Financial Review:—

General finance. ... ... 121 to 123
Land revenue & cesses 124
Sea Customs 125
Land customs... 126
Opium 127
Salt 128
Ganja 129
Liquor excise... 130
Cotton duties... 131
Stamps 132
Building sites... 133
Total income & expenditure... 134

Chapter VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Relief:—

Births and deaths... ... ... 135 to 143
Medical relief... ... ... 144 to 148
Sanitation ... ... 149 to 151
Vaccination 152
Veterinary ... ... 153 to 155
Protection against plague ... ... 156 & 157

Chapter VII.—Instruction:—

Education :—
State schools 158
Anglo-Vernacular school ... ... 159 to 161
Main Vernacular school... 162
Girls school 163
Sanskrit Pathshala 164
Aided schools 165
Total number of pupils in the State 166
Education of H. H. the Rana's kinsmen... 167
Expenditure & fee receipts 168
School houses ... ... 169 & 170
State Library 171

Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous:— 172 to 174

Chapter IX.—Working of the Administration:— 175 to 185

Appendices. ... ... **A to C.**

Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the Year 1899-1900.

CHAPTER I—Personal.

This is the fourteenth report of the British Administration of the Porbandar State and is for the year ending the 31st March 1900.

2. Lieut. Colonel Snell was in charge of the State until the 26th September 1899 when he was compelled to take leave to Europe on sick certificate and the State came under my charge.

3. H. H. the Rana's attitude towards the administration has as usual been very friendly. Not having met him for many years, I noticed a great change in him when he met me on the day of my first arrival at the Railway station. His health was far from good at the time and ever since he had been growing gradually weaker and latterly it became very palpable that in spite of his good constitution, the end could not be far off. He passed away on the 21st April 1900 the day after his birthday at the ripe age of 81 years. He was a mere child when he succeeded his father in A. D. 1831, but the affairs of the State continued to be managed with considerable success by his mother Rani Rupaliba until A. D. 1841, when she died and the late Rana took up the administration which he continued until deprived of it by Government for general mismanagement in May 1886.

4. Kumar Shri Bhavsinhji has been in the enjoyment of good health throughout the year. He continues to be in charge of the Ranawao Mahal and the State Stables at the Travada at Porbandar, in which he continues to take a keen interest, being naturally fond of horses and dogs and everything connected with them. He spent the greater part of the cold weather with me in the districts, accompanying me in my rides either for purposes of work or pleasure.

5. It is with extreme regret that I have to announce the death on the 3rd March last of Mr. Bhawanidas Govindji, Companion to the Kumar Shri for the last six years. I cannot speak too highly of his character and the conscientious manner in which he performed his duties.

6. Kumar Vajesinhji has been unable to attend as much as I could have wished to his Magisterial work as Honorary Third Class Magistrate, owing

not only to the failing health of H. H. the late Rana which required his attendance at the palace, but also to the famine which necessitated his absence at his *garas* village of Bapodar for the purpose of attending to the wants of his people.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the land.

7. The scheme which was in meditation last year for the classification of the State lands, with a view to a fairer incidence of taxation than is at present obtaining, had to be put aside for the present owing to the prevailing scarcity, resulting from the failure of the monsoon which has practically put the whole of the Revenue administration out of gear. It is a thousand pities that the work was not carried out immediately after the survey of the State was made under the supervision of the Superintendent of Garas Surveys under the Rajasthanik Court and the whole State settled at one time, by one officer. When, if ever, the re-settlement is undertaken, I am of the decided opinion that it should be entrusted to a thoroughly experienced Revenue expert, whose services might be borrowed if necessary from Government. I would advocate a simple system of classification such as was followed in the Lathi State Revenue or the Miana Settlement Survey. To entrust such work to an ordinary Surveyor without proper supervision is simply to throw away money. As an example, I would point out the case of "the Porbandar City Survey". A native surveyor on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem was entrusted with the work, and when I arrived here, over Rs. 2,000 had been spent on it. On examining it, I found it to be thoroughly unreliable and useless. The responsible Surveyor was dismissed and the work abandoned for the present. When retaken in hand, it will have to be recommenced from the very beginning.

8. At present the permanent Survey staff consists of one Surveyor and two measurers. The former is almost past work. All three are at present employed on miscellaneous duties in connection with the Famine &c.

9. I am at one, for the reasons stated in last year's Report, in the opinion generally held by my predecessors in office, that the rent-in-kind system of revenue collection is best suited to this State. Its collection, however, undoubtedly requires closer supervision than it is possible for the Administrator with his multifarious duties to exercise and such supervision will only be obtained by the appointment of a thoroughly qualified and experienced revenue officer. The extra expenditure entailed by his appointment would, I am confident, be more than met by the additional revenue which would be certain to result from the appointment. Government have already passed a resolution in the matter, which will have to be taken up again later in the present year.

10. As regards the rainfall of the year under report, Porbandar has suffered in common with the rest of the Province. The average rainfall in the State is 20". The following statement shows the fall actually registered in Porbandar Town and in each of the three Mahals:—

	Inches.	Cents.
Porbandar Town	3	49
Adwana Mahal	2	95
Ranavao Mahal	4	82
Navibandar Mahal	2	35

Last year the fall was, in Porbandar Town and in two Mahals out of the three, hardly more than half the average. The result of this, taken with the fact of the practically entire failure of the last monsoon, rains have naturally been most disastrous to the cultivators, and the State has had to put forth its best efforts to enable them to tide over the evil time. Of the measures taken by it to afford relief to its subjects notice will be taken under Chapter III under the head of Famine Relief. It is sufficient to state here that the dry crops were a total failure. Fortunately a large number of villages were well off for irrigation wells, to which large additions were made as soon as the scarcity began to make itself felt, and every facility was given to the cultivators to grow *wadis* or irrigated crops, with the result that the State has been enabled to show a land revenue for the year of Rs. 2,60,648 as against Rs. 4,26,741, last year, which looking to the prevailing condition of the country, the people and the cattle, is better than what might have been expected under the circumstances.

11. In the matter of concessions, of course, it has been found impossible to collect the arrears of revenue due from the last and previous year, and in the end, when the day of reckoning comes, after the next monsoon, it may be taken for granted that such arrears will have to be wholly remitted in almost every case. With regard to the revenue leviable during the present year, it has obviously been found necessary to pass orders making very considerable reductions, after consultation with the State Revenue Officers, and very careful consideration of the whole question. Such reductions had to be made in regard to the irrigated as well as the *baret* or dry crops, owing to the difficulties which most of the cultivators had to encounter in keeping themselves and their plough cattle alive, and the fact that the water in a large number of wells partially failed owing to the prolonged drought.

12. In last year's report 17,740 acres of arable land were shown as lying waste, showing a net relinquishment of 1,827 acres of land since the pre-

vious year. It is useless to attempt to ascertain what further area has been relinquished for good and all during the present year, until the present scarcity is over, and the cultivators have had an opportunity of returning from the relief works to their respective villages. That an additional large area will be found to have been practically relinquished without notice, I am afraid there is no doubt, owing principally to the heavy mortality, in spite of every effort made to prevent it, amongst the plough-cattle, but any estimate of the area made at this stage of the famine would obviously be erroneous.

13. With regard to irrigation works it has already been stated that a large number of additional wells have been sunk. Since the beginning of the Famine, the number reported is over 700, these include some good old wells which had long since become filled up with debris and have practically had to be resunk.

As regards larger works, the State Engineer reports that the Bhadar Irrigation Scheme is fast approaching completion, although it appears doubtful whether, in spite of every effort made to this end, it will be entirely completed before the commencement of the monsoon. Its construction will undoubtedly repay the State in the years to come, if it is kept under the supervision of a thoroughly qualified and reliable Engineer. Amongst the 15 tanks undertaken as Famine relief works are those of Khambala, Aniali, Adatiana Kolikhada, Godhana and Vinzrana, all of which will tend to the improvement of the cultivation of the land situated below them. The most important of these is the Khambala Tank. It is being built solely for irrigation purposes at an estimated cost including that of irrigation channels etc. of Rs.1,67,377. It is splendidly situated in the Barda Hills above the village of Khambala and will hold, it is estimated, some 500 million cubic feet of water capable of irrigating some 3,000 acres of land.

The Godhana tank is an old one which had long since burst through its embankment. The land below it is very fertile and its reconstruction will undoubtedly tend to keeping a large number of both new and old wells below it full of water available for irrigation throughout the year.

The Khambala tank is being pushed on as fast as possible, but cannot possibly be completed until next year.

All these works besides others undertaken during the year will undoubtedly tend to the great improvement of a country, the soil of which is none too good, but which with irrigation and the liberal use of manure is capable of producing a good revenue.

CHAPTER III.

Protection—Police.

14. There is no military force in the State. The Mehrs who are part owners of some 21 villages being liable only to the payment of an acre-vero or tax on land which was commuted at their settlement from a Chula Vero or hearth tax, form a kind of State militia which is liable to be called out when occasion requires. They are a somewhat lazy lot.

The Police number 280, including

1 Superintendent,
1 Inspector,
4 Chief Constables and
1 Drill Jemedar,
1 Risaldar Major and 272 men.

The Police Inspector Mr. Joseph Chhaganlal has worked well and I am fairly well satisfied with the work of three of the Chief Constables. The fourth Chief Constable, *viz*, Prataprai Kasidas with whose ability, I may add, my predecessor was not satisfied, I have recently been obliged to dismiss from the State service for incompetency. I have had many applications for the vacancy but have so far failed to find a reliable man to fill it. I asked the Superintendent of Agency Police if he could assist me in the matter, but he had to admit that he himself had the greatest difficulty in finding competent men to fill present vacancies in his own Department, and could therefore afford me no assistance.

15. Of the 272 men in the force, 27 are mounted and 245 are foot police. Their distribution is much the same as before. Four permanent warders and a peon having been appointed to the Jail, the 4 constables who have been relieved of their duties there, have now been taken on to the detective establishment. This constitutes the chief change made since last year amongst the permanent men.

16. Owing to the prevailing famine and the fresh outbreak of plague in the town of Porbandar since the 10th January last, it has been found necessary to employ a large temporary police establishment of no less than 135 picked men, 84 of whom are employed on Famine duties and the remaining 51 in connection with the plague measures.

17. The expenditure on the maintenance of the force during the year under report amounted to Rs. 52,765 as against Rs. 42,944 in the previous year. The employment of the extra men accounts for the large increase of Rs. 9,821 in the expenditure.

18. Besides the regular police there were 32 Arabs and other irregulars attached to the establishments of His Highness the Rana and Kumar Shri Bhavsinhji.

19. The Police Patels have as a rule managed to hold their heads above water during the present scarcity, but it has been different with many of the village Pasaitas or rural police. Where the villagers have not been in a position to remunerate them with the usual payments in kind, payments in cash have been advanced to them by the State to be recovered hereafter if possible from the villagers who are responsible for the up-keep of these police. Cash payments must undoubtedly be introduced in lieu of the present system in most, if not all, villages as soon as the country has had time to recover from the effects of the present scarcity. On the whole the village police do their work fairly well,, but recently I have had to take serious notice of the conduct of the Walotra Patels and Pasaitas, who entirely failed in their duty in not going to the assistance of the village Waghris when the latter were attacked, within the admitted hearing of the villagers, by a number of village *badmashes* who succeeded in killing one of the Waghris before they were finally driven off by them.

20. The night school which was started for the education of subordinate police officers and men did not prove a success and was closed as soon as this was found to be the case. The usual examination in police catechism was held on the 16th October 1899, when out of 29 candidates who appeared, 21 were declared to have passed. The total number of men who have passed in the catechism up to date is 81, and the number of men who can read and write is 90.

21. The number of arrests made by the police for cognizable offences together with the results of the trials of the offenders is shown in the subjoined table:—

Year.	Offences reported.	Number of persons					Percentage of convictions to arrests.
		Arrested,	Sent for trial,	Convicted,	Discharged or acquitted,	Awaiting trial,	
1898-99	301	366	364	176	176	12	48
1899-00	512	570	560	309	225	26	54

The increase in the number of offences is undoubtedly due to the prevailing scarcity and the enforcement of the plague regulations in the town of Porbandar. The percentage of convictions to arrests continues to be small, although there is a slight improvement on last year's figures. On the other

hand, considering the deplorable state to which the whole country has been reduced by Plague and Famine, it is decidedly to the credit of the Police that the number of crimes of a serious nature has remained practically normal.

22. The percentage of property recovered by the Police to property stolen is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Year.	Amount stolen. Rs.	Amount recovered. Rs.	Percentage.
1898-99.	5,330	3,752	70
1899-00.	7,513	4,126	54

The figures do not compare well with those of last year and show that there is much room for improvement in the detective ability of the force.

23. Against six murders and one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in 1897-98 and one murder in 1898-99, there have been two murders and one case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder during the year under report. One of the murderers, a carpenter by name Kala Bogha of Porbandar town, suffered the extreme penalty of the law for murdering his master's son for the sake of his ornaments, in a most cold blooded manner. In the other murder case, Nago Rajshi, a Mehr of Mayari under Junagadh, was convicted of murdering a man of notoriously bad character for carrying on an intrigue with his wife. On account of extenuating circumstances, he was let off by Government with ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

There were also committed 16 robberies, 7 offences of grievous hurt 282 thefts and 211 offences against lawful authority, in the year under report as against 3, 4, 181 and 410 in the previous year. The last figure refers main ly to offences against plague regulations. Had the latter been enforced as strictly as I intended they should be, the number would have been much higher but I have noticed a decided disinclination on the part of most of the State officers and subordinates to prosecute transgressors against such regulations.

There was an absence of outlawry and dacoity in the State limits during the year.

(b) Criminal justice.

24. The total number of offences, cognizable as well as non-cognizable, reported during the year, was 1,329 against 1,323 in the year preceding. The total number of persons tried was 1,572 as against 1,573 in 1898-99 and 1,311 in 1897-98. The number continues large owing to the commission of petty

thefts attributable to the prevailing scarcity. Of these offenders, 515 were convicted and sentenced and 1,057 discharged or acquitted. The percentage of convictions to discharges and acquittals was therefore 32 as against 26 in the previous year and 25 in 1897-98. The percentage of convictions to trials in cognizable offences during the year under report was 54 as against 49 in 1898-99, 56 in 1897-98, 48 in 1896-97 and 55 in 1895-96. It will be evident from a comparison of these five years' figures that the efficiency of the Police in the matter of procuring convictions is much the same as before. The number of persons charged with non-cognizable offences was 1,012 of whom 206 or 20 per cent. were convicted. The small percentage is due to the fact that most of these non-cognizable offences, being compoundable, are compounded out of Court, under the provisions of Sec. 345 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The criminal work of the Courts of the State on the appellate side is indicated in the subjoined table:—

Year.	No. of Appellants.	Applications rejected.	Sentences						Remarks.
			Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Further enquiry ordered.	Proceedings quashed.	Appeals pending.	
1898-99	89	0	31	10	39	3	6	0	
1899-1900	108	1	40	15	43	3	6	0	

(c) Prison.

25. There is one jail in Porbandar Town and three lock-ups in the districts of the State. 382 prisoners were admitted into the jail as against 278 in the previous year. Of these 337 were males and 45 females. The increase in the number of admissions is attributable to petty thefts committed by Mehrs, Kolis and others, owing to the prevailing scarcity. Of these 202 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 16 to simple imprisonment, 14 to whipping and 1 to be hanged, the remaining 149 being under-trial prisoners. The average daily number of convicts and under trial prisoners in the jail was 46.9 and 7.18 against 37 and 7.5 in the previous year. The increase is, as already stated, due to the famine.

26. The health of the prisoners in spite of the prevalence of plague in Porbandar town was good throughout the year. Only one death occurred among them, from diarrhœa.

27. There was no escape or attempted escape on the part of the prisoners during the year and the jail guard appears to have performed its duties satisfactorily.

28. The male prisoners are employed in working in the garden attached to the jail, amd a certain number in the workshop inside the jail. The workshop was introduced in June last. During the year, a number of carpets, coir mats, coarse cotton cloth &c. of the aggregate value of Rs. 170 were turned out by the prisoners under the supervision of an expert. Only long term prisoners are employed on this kind of indoor work. An improvement in the quality of the work turned out is already noticeable. The female prisoners are invariably employed in grinding corn of all kinds.

29. The total expenditure on the Jail exclusive of cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 1,350 as against Rs. 1,251 in the previous year. The average cost of each prisoner per diem was one anna and one pie as against one anna and three and a half pies in the previous year. This would appear strange in a famine year but for the fact that the contract for the supply of grain was let to a local farmer on favourable terms, when famine was neither in existence nor anticipated and he was bound, though at a great loss to himself, to supply grain at the rates agreed upon.

30. As meditated in para 31 of last year's report, the jail establishment was reorganized during the year. The Jail Karkun on Rs. 20 has been replaced by a Jailor on Rs. 40, who is assisted in his work by a Karkun on Rs. 12. The Police party which consisted of one Naik and 12 Police constables has been superseded by four warders, who are assisted by four convict warders in exacting tasks from the prisoners. The Jailor Mr. Merwanji Hirjibhai who was previously employed as Cotton Inspector at the Bandar, was sent to Rajkot in December last with a view to enable him to study the internal organisation of the Agency Jail there and reforms are being gradually introduced into the Porbandar Jail in accordance with the improved methods of working obtaining in the Agency Jail.

(d). Civil Justice.

31. The number of original suits filed during the year was 637 as against 1,242 in the previous year; the number remaining undisposed of at the end of the previous year was 59, which with those filed during the year under report made up a total of 696. Of these 641 were disposed of, leaving 55 in arrears for the next year. The falling off in institutions is due to the prevalence of plague and famine which necessitated the practical suspension of all work in the Civil Courts of the State, litigants being generally averse to instituting suits which were not likely to come on for immediate hearing or disposal.

32. The value of original civil cases decided by the Courts of this State is shown in the statement given below:—

1898-99		1899-1900	
Cases.	Value Rs.	Cases.	Value Rs.
1,311	1,51,568	641	39,989

33. The number of civil appeals filed in the Courts of the State was 38 as against 31 in the previous year. These, with 2 remaining in arrears at the end of 1898-99, made up a total of 40, of which 38 were decided, leaving a balance of two for the ensuing year. The small number of arrears both on the orginal and appellate side, in spite of considerable extra-judicial work performed by the Judicial Officers of this State, both owing to famine and plague, is creditable to the officers concerned.

(d). Execution of decrees.

34. The applications for the execution of decrees numbered 634 as against2494.These with 972 in arrears at the beginning of the year, made up a total of 1,606, of which 1,437 were executed during the year and there remained 169 pending at the close of it. The balance of unexecuted decrees is comparatively the smallest recorded since the commencement of the Administration.

35. The decrees executed during the year were disposed of as follows:—

Disposed of by					Dismissed owing to Plaintiff's default in		Total.
Amicable settlement,	Compromise,	Sale,	Failure to show defendant's property,	Other miscellaneous causes.	appearing on the day fixed for execution of decrees.	giving process fee for sale of attached property.	
641	44	66	264	74	303	45	1,437

(e). Registration.

36. The contemplated revision of registration and stamp rules had to be postponed owing to the Administrator's time being fully taken up with famine relief and plague prevention and suppression measures.

37. The fees realized from the registration of documents amounted to Rs. 1,272 as against Rs. 917 in the previous year. The total number of registrations was 184 as against 148 last year. The aggregate value of property affected by instruments registered in 1899-1900 was Rs. 1,479,15 as against Rs. 45,500 in the preceding year. Of the documents registered, 58 related to sales, 74 to mortgages and the rest *i. e.* 52 were miscellaneous. The

above figures are for Porbandar town. The income derived from this source in the districts was very small.

(f). Municipal Administration.

38. The following statement of receipts and expenditure will shew the financial condition of the Porbandar Municipality,–which is the only municipality in the State,–to be satisfactory in spite of the unfavourable circumstances of the year:—

Receipts.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Expenditure.	Rs.	As	Ps
Opening balance.	4,907	7	8	Establishment.	3,441	8	0
Octroi on ghee.	8,990	11	4	Conservancy.	4,720	5	11
Toll-tax on grain carts.	794	5	0	Road repairs.	272	1	1
House–tax.	5,144	12	0	Lighting.	2,403	11	5
Fees on doors & windows.	4,317	13	10	Watering the roads.	864	10	6
Fines for offences against Municipal rules.	578	0	4	Tree planting.	84	0	0
				Removal of nightsoil.	852	14	11
Rent of grain and vegetable markets.	3,616	14	1	Cleaning and deepening wells &c.	334	1	1
Miscellaneous.	246	1	9	Maintenance of markets.	370	0	5
				Repairs to markets including payment towards cost of markets.	3,600	2	10
				Miscellaneous.	3,066	11	6
				Closing balance.	8,290	2	1
Total Rs.	28,596	2	0	Total Rs.	28,290	5	9
Deposits Rs.	1,731	6	8	Deposits Rs.	2,037	2	11
Total Rs.	30,327	8	8	Total Rs.	30,327	8	8

39. The increased income of the Municipality as compared with last year is due to the increase in the price of ghee which rose from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25 per maund and the collection of the arrears of house-tax of previous years, during the year under report. The falling off in expenditure is principally due to decreased charges under the head of road repairs, lighting and conservancy and nothing having so far been paid by the Municipality towards the cost of plague measures during the year.

40. The heavy extra expenditure thrown upon the State by the Famine to start with, followed later in the year by the additional expenditure which had to be incurred in the supression of the plague which re-appeared at a most unfortunate time, rendered it quite impossible for the State to continue the improvements, already far advanced in the opening out of the more congested parts of the town, by the making of new streets and roads. This is a work which will have to be undertaken as soon as opportunity allows of its being so.

41. Most of the members of the Municipal and Sanitary committees were

energetic in carrying out the plague measures, instituted by the Administrator. I regret I can not say the same of all of them. The Municipal Secretary and the Sanitary Inspector seemed at one time to imagine that it was below their dignity to supervise the removal of nuisances from the heart and precincts of the Town, and on my first visit into the town I found a cattle-camp established in an open place in the very middle of it, the rotting carcasses of defunct cattle fringing the borders of the creek, on the town side, and a gigantic heap of bones piled up in such a position that the breezes carried the evil smell emanating from it directly into the Rana's palace, to his great annoyance. Moreover the whole town was allowed to answer the purposes of a public latrine. The very strictest measures were adopted to effect an improvement in the sanitary arrangements under the personal supervision of the Administrator, and with the assistance of Mr. Low, the Superintendent of Police who may be regarded as an expert in such matters, being thoroughly trained to the work, much has been done, but much still remains to be done. Radical changes require to be made in the matter of public latrines, burying grounds, drainage of the town etc, changes, which, however desirable, could not be undertaken in a year of famine and plague. The Inspector under Mr. Low's able tuition is gradually acquiring a knowledge of the work, it is his duty to perform. The Secretary, I believe, is willing enough, but a town like Porbandar with its mixed population and a current of ill-feeling prevailing,-at present fortunately only under the surface,-between the two principal communities, requires a man of special tact and considerable ability to cope with the difficulties which are for ever cropping up, and it will undoubtedly be necessary in the interests of all concerned and for the welfare of the town, to appoint at no very distant date, a Secretary on a higher salary who is gifted with the necessary qualities and is moreover thoroughly qualified by experience for the proper discharge of the duties required of him.

42. The Port Officer, Mr. Gulabrai C. Oza, has been of the greatest assistance to the Administrator in his dealings with the Kharwas who have given no trouble whatever in connection with the plague measures which had to be adopted. On the first appearance of the fell disease in the town, they answered in a body to the Administrator's call to occupy the sheds erected for them on the opposite side of the Creek, without raising the slightest objection. I wish I could say as much with regard to certain orders of the Mahomedan community. In spite of the good example set them by a few of their leaders they quietly but firmly declined on some frivolous grounds or other to occupy

the sheds which had been built for them at considerable cost by the State.

43. The other leading officers of the town including some of the Educational staff and the principal Sheths such as Sheth Kanji Liladhar and Sheth Kasam Tar have one and all tried to face the situation caused by the combination of plague and famine to my satisfaction.

44. The introduction of the revised Municipal rules, has had to be put off again owing to the heavy demands on the Administrator's time, both on account of famine and plague, until a more convenient time.

(g) Administration of Ports.

45. During the year under report Rs. 5,444 were spent in improving the entrance to the creek. Still something remains to be done in the way of blasting rocks which interfere with the navigation. The question regarding the control of the customs arrangements of this State by British Officers is still before Government.

46. The scheme for the construction of a jetty and breakwater at Porbandar has now been finally abandoned and owing to the heavy expenditure in other directions, it was found impossible to carry out any of the proposals made by the Political Agent, and approved of by Government in their resolution No. 8,385 dated 9th December 1899.

(h) Famine Relief.

47. The very unsatisfactory nature of the rainfall of the past year and the consequent failure of the monsoon crops has already been referred to. The result of this here as elsewhere in the province has been a bad famine, the effects of which will certainly be felt for many a year to come. The prices of staple food grains began to rise in the middle of July last and continued doing so until October, after which they remained stationary as will be seen from the following statement:—

	Rate per maund in																																			
	June.			July.			August			September.			October.			November.			December.			January.			February.			March.										
	Rs	as	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.							
1. Jowar.	0	12	10	1	0	0	1	11	10	1	13	1	2	3	7	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	8	2	1	8	2	3	7							
2. Bajri....	1	2	10	1	4	8	1	14	6	2	3	7	2	8	0	2	5	8	2	3	7	2	5	8	2	5	8	2	8	0							
3. Wheat.	1	4	0	1	5	4	1	11	10	1	14	6	2	5	8	2	3	7	2	1	8	2	1	8	2	3	7	2	5	8							
4. Gram.	1	8	0	1	8	0	2	3	7	2	5	8	2	10	8	2	3	7	2	3	7	2	3	7	2	5	8	2	8	0							
5. Rice Bengali.	2	3	7	2	3	7	2	8	0	2	8	0	2	13	9	3	1	3	3	1	3	2	13	9	2	13	9	2	13	9							
6. Turdal, cleaned.	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	3	1	3	3	10	2	3	10	2	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0							

48. The prices that ruled in the months of April and September during the last five years are shewn in the following two statements:—

Statement for April.

Name of cereal.	Price per maund in				
	1895 Rs.as.ps.	1896 Rs.as.ps.	1897 Rs.as.ps.	1898 Rs.as.ps	1899 Rs.as.ps.
Jowar...	1-2-3	1-0-0	1-8-7	1-4-0	0-12-10
Bajri	1-5-4	1-4-10	2-1-8	1-8-4	1-2-3
Gram...	1-6-1	1-13-1	2-3-7	1-7-8	1-8-4
Wheat	1-4-0	1-5-7	2-3-7	1-10-8	1-4-0
Rice Bengali..	2-8-0	2-8-0	2-13-7	2-3-7	2-3-7
Turdal cleaned	2-3-6	2-0-0	3-1-3	2-8-0	2-8-0

Statement for September.

Name of cereal.	Price per maund in				
	1895 Rs.as,ps.	1896 Rs.as.ps.	1897 Rs.as.ps.	1898 Rs.as.ps.	1899 Rs.as.ps.
Jowar..... ...	1-1-9	1-4-0	1-15-3	1-3-5	2-0-0
Bejri...	1-5-4	1-5-2	2-8-0	1-5-2	2-4-7
Gram	1-1-9	1-13-1	2-8-0	1-10-1	2-10-8
Wheat...	1-1-9	1-8-4	2-8-0	1-12-5	2-1-8
Rice Bengali.	2-5-8	2-8-0	2-13-9	2-8-0	2-8-0
Turdal cleaned	2-3-7	3-1-3	3-10-2	2-8-0	2-12-2

49. It will be gathered from the above statements that the prices of food grains were normal in April last and compared very favourably with those that ruled in the preceding four years, but in September and even prior to it when scarcity began to be felt, the prices of cereals rose very considerably and compare unfavourably with those that ruled in 1895 1896 and 1898 in the same month. The high prices that ruled in 1897 in spite of a plentiful though ill-distributed rainfall were due to the prevalence of famine in other parts of India and the facilities now afforded by railways for the transport of food stuffs. The prices of food grains during the year under report would certainly have risen much higher but for the importation of an abundant supply of bajri from Sind, and rice from Bengal and Burma.

50. Besides the failure of the grain crops, the supply of fodder almost entirely failed and the result was that more than one half of the cattle died. This terrible mortality amongst them added to the distress of the cultivating classes and to a certain extent retarded the agricultural operations that were being carried on by means of irrigation. Labour became very cheap and the labourers began to experience great difficulty in finding employment.

51. It became absolutely necessary under the circumstances for the State to devise measures for the relief of the distressed cultivators and non-agriculturists and their suffering cattle. Test works were started in the beginning of August in the vicinity of Porbandar, and the Adwana Mahal, where the distress owing to the scarcity of the two preceding years, was the greatest. More than 6,000 persons were at once attached to these works and a famine department in accordance with the provisions of the revised Famine Relief Code was organized on the 29th August 1899. A summary report on the economic condition of the people of this State and the measures adopted for their relief was submitted to Government on the 26th September 1899 and it will therefore be unnecessary to dilate any further on the points therein discussed at length.

52. The measures that have subsequent to the submission of the said report been carried out by the State may be classified under the following heads:—

I. Relief works.

II. Gratuitous Relief.

III. Assistance to cultivators with a view to assisting agricultural operations and saving their plough and other cattle.

IV. Assistance towards the supply of drinking water in villages.

V. Loans to Bhayats and Dharmada land holders.

I. Relief Works.

53. The State Engineer Mr. Benson was on leave in England up to the end of October 1899, and as in his absence the Assistant Engineer Mr. Amritlal was in charge, no very important relief work could be undertaken, and the relief workers were consequently given employment on small works such as making roads and repairing village tanks. It appeared to me however after my arrival in Porbandar that some of the roads undertaken were of little or no practical utility. I accordingly closed this description of work as soon as possible and on the return of Mr. Benson from leave shortly afterwards, confined myself principally to irrigation works, regarding the ultimate utility of which there could exist no doubt, such as the sinking of new wells, the making of new tanks and the repair of old wells and tanks. Some of the

former were sunk by famine labour, while others were sunk under the supervision of the Mamlatdars by cultivators under existing rules in regard to advances. The cleaning and deepening of old wells and the sinking of new ones effected through the State Public Works department by famine labour cost the State no less than Rs. 12,655. One of the first of the larger irrigation works attempted was the repair of the Godhana tank which has already been referred to in another chapter. This was followed by the Adatiana scheme, which is made up of a tank, a weir and a large pit at Adatiana connected by means of an irrigation canal with a tank at Kolikhada. Its object was the irrigation of the lands lying between Aditiana and Porbandar.

54. About 50 per cent. of the total number of relief-workers found employment on this work and a kitchen and a dispensary were also attached to it. The kitchen was opened on the 9th November 1899, but it neither became popular nor proved successful and was eventually abolished on the 21st February 1900, after being transferred to Khambala, the people far preferring to get an allowance per each child to the trouble entailed in taking them to be fed at the kitchen. I have no reason to regret the step I took: No better fed children than those at the Khambala works will be found in any kitchen. In addition to the allowance, the younger and weaker children are daily supplied with condensed milk.

55. The Bhadar Irrigation Works were of course continued and the State Engineer reports that they are rapidly approaching completion. For some time it was found possible to employ a large number of relief-workers in excavating the clay below the dam. The major portion of the work is being done by contract, but served to relieve the State of a large number of people who would otherwise have come to the ordinary relief-works. Gradually as the scarcity became more acute and the smaller village improvements had been carried out, the workers with the exception of those belonging to Barkhali villages, were concentrated on the Khambala Tank, which may be regarded as the most important of the relief-works undertaken by the State. It was undertaken at the estimated cost of Rs. 1,67,377, and judging from the State Engineer's report, should prove a great sucess. Its site is a perfect one in the Barda Hills; it is estimated that it will hold as much if not more water than the Lalpuri Tank at Rajkot and bring many thousand acres of land below it under irrigation.

56. By the last report dated 20th February last, this tank is giving employment at the present moment to 5,000 souls, the number of dependants

and non-working children on it amounting to 2,414. Fresh lines of well-drained huts, capable of withstanding the monsoon rain, will be shortly completed for the workers, whose health has so far been good without the prevalence of any epidemic disease.

57. The principal relief works that have been undertaken are enumerated below:

1. The Navibandar Bara groyne to drain the channel at the mouth of the Bhadar river at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,000.
2. The Khambhala, Godhana, and Aditiana Tanks already referred to above.
3. Wells innumerable all over the State.
4. Irrigation works by means of oil engines, on the Minsar and Vartu rivers.
5. Besides, the roads, the construction of which for reasons already stated was stopped as soon as other work was found.

58. Amongst other things the Administrator had to see that the inhabitants of its Bhayati and other alienated villages did not starve. In respect of the greater number of such villages, the State had to come to the rescue by not only advancing money to the holders themselves, but also by finding work for their people. These were for obvious reasons employed on separate works, and the money expended upon them will in due course be recovered from the responsible parties.

59. The average number of relief workers from 21st October to 31st March was 6,797 and of adult-dependants and non-working children including those fed in kitchens was 3,223 for the same period. A statement of the number of souls obtaining relief from the State on the Works, in the poor house and at their own villages is appended as Appendix A. On the whole the health of the people on the works has been good and there has been no epidemic disease amongst them.

60. When relief works were first started, the task system obtained. Subsequently however a modified peace-work system was introduced, which is found to work well, where a large number of men are employed.

II. Gratuitous relief.

61. Along with the task of finding suitable employment for able-bodied persons, it was necessary to relieve gratuitously a large number of incapables, whom private charity could not reach, and for this purpose village relief was organized and daily doles were distributed under the supervision of the village Panch, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter V of the

Famine Relief Code. The number thus relieved during the first week was only 294, but on the 16th December it had risen to no less than 1,387. Suspecting dishonesty I proceeded to make careful inquiries in the matter and eventually elicited the fact that a large number of undeserving people, whose relations were in a position to support them, were being fed at the expense of the State.

62. To put an effectual stop to this system of peculation, for which the village Officers were undoubtedly responsible, I closed the distribution of village doles except in the case of those who were actually bed-ridden, and started a poor-house at Porbandar, where all in need of gratuitous relief were directed to repair, with certificates from their Village Officers, that they were in need of such relief. This had the desired effect and the number of applicants for gratuitous relief was at once reduced by nearly 5/6ths of the number which had been enjoying it with the connivance of the Village Officers and through want of proper supervision on the part of Mr. Chhaganlal Ranchhodji, who had been appointed special Famine Mamlatdar by my predecessor and deputed by me to attend to the special work of village-relief.

63. The Poor-house at Porbandar was started on the 10th of December last with only 4 inmates. A medical practitioner was appointed to be superintendent, who continued to be in charge of it and the hospital attached to it, to the end of the official year. After the discontinuance of village-relief, the number of inmates rose to 260, and gradually ran up to 394, by the end of the year. At present over 500 persons are being relieved at the Institution which has only recently been placed upon an entirely fresh and improved footing by the Administrator, who was for ever having cause to find fault with the sanitary and other arrangements of the place. The staff has been changed. Mr. Mehta, the special Medical Officer, with the assistance of a compounder attends to the sick. The hospital has been moved to a better locality, new huts have been erected and the old ones put into thorough repair for the rains. Special visitors have been appointed and the whole of the sanitary arrangements have been placed under the supervision of Mr. Low, the Police Superintendent, who has, I may add, been of the greatest assistance to me in effecting these changes.

64. The provisions of the Famine Code are adhered to as far as possible in the management of the Institution, which is located on the outskirts of the Town of Porbandar, in and around the walled compounds of two Hindu temples.

65. Professional beggars are as a rule excluded. Local beggars are

not in need of State help, and when beggars from neighbouring States are found in any number in the town, steps are taken for their deportation.

66. The total number of persons admitted into the Poor-house, up to the end of the year, was 723. Of these 53 died and 138 either left the house of their own accord or were sent to the relief-works. The balance at the end of the year was 532.

67. The subjoined is a classified statement of the persons admitted to the House:—

Name of caste.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
Aboti	9	9	1	19
Ahir	4	4	4	12
Barot	2	2	0	4
Bava	7	2	2	11
Bharvad	3	1	3	7
Brahmin	12	14	7	33
Charan	4	2	2	8
Dhedhs	3	2	4	9
Kharva	2	2	2	6
Khavas	2	1	0	3
Koli	18	10	25	53
Kunbi	1	0	0	1
Kumbhar	8	10	12	30
Luvana	3	0	0	3
Mehr	103	145	148	396
Rajput	2	1	0	3
Rabari	19	14	32	65
Sagar	14	11	15	40
Sutar	1	2	0	3
Valand	2	0	4	6
Musalmans	3	6	2	11
	222	238	263	723

68. The following table shows the causes of the deaths of the 53 persons who died in the Institution.

Dysentery	3
Diarrhœa	19
Fever	21
Old age	3
Leprosy	1
Syphilis	1
Ulcer	1
Childbirth	1
Bronchitis	1
Still-born	1
Total	53

The large percentage of deaths is undoubtedly attributable to the applicants for admission generally arriving in a very debilitated state of health and to the fact of their generally being old and infirm people.

III. Assistance to cultivators.

69. Takavi advances have been made on easy terms to the Darbari cultivators for the purpose of obtaining seed, koses, ropes &c, required for irrigation purposes. Pasaita land-holders have also been similarly assisted on the same terms.

70. In addition to the above, for the purpose of encouraging the raising of the irrigated crops, the grant of a monthly allowance to poor and needy cultivators and of cotton seed to their bullocks was sanctioned.

71. The usual grants were sanctioned to cultivators for sinking wells, and a large number of them took the opportunity of a year of famine to employ their time in this way. I have not, however, been satisfied with the amount of supervision exercised by the Mamlatdars,-especially Mr. Girdharlal Keshavlal, the Ranavao Mamlatdar,-over this description of work, and have recently passed fresh rules in respect of such grants which, it is hoped, will put an end to the peculation, to put it plainly, which I fear has been going in this direction. So far I have been unable to bring any charges home to any one owing to the laxity of the old rule, but I am none the less satisfied that certain officials have not been acting in as straightforward a manner as could be desired.

72. For the object of affording the cultivators further assistance in keeping their plough bullocks alive, the oil engine irrigation works, already referred to, were started on the Minsar and Vartu rivers. The experiment has been a great success, but in spite of all that the State has been able to do in this direction, the mortality amongst the cattle has undoubtedly been very great, although it may compare favourably with that which has taken place in many other parts of the province.

73. The cattle census which was taken on the 15th January last showed that quite one half of the State cattle had succumbed to starvation, but, as former figures cannot be altogether relied upon, it is difficult to arrive at the exact truth. Fresh returns in the matter have been called for from the district officers with a view to making up the deficiency in the number of plough cattle by importation. Many of the cultivators are themselves to blame for the loss of their cattle. It is long since that the Administrator issued a notice in the districts that he was ready to support any number of bullocks for the cultivators, provided they brought them into Porbandar. In spite of

this notice very few animals have been brought in. Again, a large quantity of grain which was issued to cultivators for the purposes of seed for the growing of irrigated crops which would have supported their bullocks through a greater part of the hot weather, besides bringing in grain for their own consumption, was eaten up by them instead of being devoted to the proper purpose. It was quite incidentally that I found this out. Of course the village Tapedar was aware of what was going on, but it was doubtless worth his while to hold his tongue. He has been dismissed from the State service.

IV. Assistance towards water-supply in villages.

74. The supply of drinking water in Porbandar town has been adequate for the wants of the people, and this has been the case in most parts of the State. Only in parts of the Navibandar Mahal such as in the villages of Bhad, Delodar, Erda, Mitrala and Garej bordering on the Runn, has there been anything like a water famine. All that was possible was done to relieve the want, but some of these villages are for the time being practically deserted, the inhabitants having betaken themselves either to the relief works or to other more fortunate villages.

V. Loans to Bhayats.

75. Most of the Bhayats of the State being poor, loans have had to be advanced to them at a comparative low rate of interest. The following is a list of the Bhayats &c to whom the loans have been advanced:—

Serial No.	Name of village	Name of Bhayat.	Amount advanced. Rs.
1.	Morana	Jethva Devaji Madarsing	600.
2.	Do.	Jethva Vejabhai Modjibhai	200.
3.	Do.	Jethva Vejabhai Raghubhai	400.
4.	Do.	Jethva Kalubhai Ratanji	350.
5.	Do.	Jethva Motabhai Jethibhai	350.
6.	Do.	Jethva Bhavsinghji Sujaji	50.
7.	Do.	Jethva Kerabhai Varsabhai	50.
8.	Do.	Jethva Jethibhai Raghubhai	100.
9.	Do.	Jethva Sablaji Ajabhai	50.
10.	Ranavao	Sayad Rajumia Ahmedmia & others	300.
11.	Chhaya.	Jethva Gagubhai Bhimji	250.
12.	Do.	Jethva Nayabhai Mokabhai	300.
13.	Do.	Jethva Govaji Kesaji	200.
14.	Pandavadar.	Jethva Ravabhai Devabhai	250.
15.	Do.	Jethva Mulabhai Motabhai	250.

16.	Pandavadar.	Jethva Bhavabhai & Mulubhai.....	150.
17.	Vachhoda.	Jethva Dajibhai & Mulubhai.....	100.
18.	Katvana	Kalubhai's widow.....	500.
19.	Do.	Nagsinghji & Abhesangji	500.

Total Rs. 4,950

76. These advances will be a first charge upon the *Garas* lands. Although it was left open to the Bhayats' creditors to purchase the State debts within one month of the date on which the loans were published in the State Gazette, not a soul came forward to do so.

General remarks on the Famine:

77. In round numbers, up to the 31st March last, the Famine has cost the State some 1½ lacs of rupees in relief measures, and before the effects of the scarcity are over, this sum will undoubtedly be greatly exceeded. In other ways, it will have cost the State a great deal more. Much has been lost by the sale of Government paper and the loss of interest accruing thereto and it may be almost taken for granted that much if not all arrears of revenue due for former years as well as the Takavi advances made during the present year will have to be entirely remitted in most cases. On the other hand, the State may be considered fortunate, in comparison to some of its neighbours, in many ways, such as the facilities which it enjoys for the import of grain and fodder, and the comparative ease with which water can be obtained for irrigation purposes, especially along the coast. These very palpable advantages have in a great measure tended to lessen the severity of the famine. Some of the burden of the scarcity has also been taken off the shoulders of the State by the charity dispensed by some of the more wealthy inhabitants of the town. It is true that the Administrator has at times been much hampered by the indiscriminate way, in which such charity has been dispensed, and it is also true that it has tended to attract into the town a large number of mendicants who had no business to be there and who were very much in the way, when the reappearance of plague added to the difficulties with which the Administrator had already to contend, but in spite of all these drawbacks there is no doubt that much suffering was relieved by these good people.

78. A charitable fund which was started was subscribed to by those in a position to do so, but it was very clear that the different classes preferred to afford assistance privately to doing so through a common fund. In leaving the subject, I may add that several handsome gifts of clothes for the poor-

house and relief camps were received by the Administrator from private individuals.

79. It is necessary in concluding this chapter to touch upon the Rabaris or cattle graziers inhabiting the Barda hills. In ordinary years, they are able to gain a comfortable livelihood by the sale of Ghee in Porbandar Town. Their plight during the present scarcity has been a sorry one indeed. Fodder and in a number of places even water failed them and they have consequently lost a large number of their cattle, and what few of the latter have survived have for the last two months been fed entirely upon the branches and bark of the Kadàyà tree. Assistance has been given them in many ways. They have been allowed to cut certain descriptions of trees in the reserved jungles, for sale at Porbandar, and wells have been sunk where necessary on the hills. They are a class of people who have been unaccustomed to manual labour and consequently have a great objection to working on relief works.

Chapter IV.
Production and distribution.

(a) Agriculture

80. The value of seeds &c. advanced to cultivators amounted to Rs. 20,000 during the year under review. I have already referred to the number of wells *i. e.* 700 which were sunk with a view to enable the agriculturists to tide over their difficulties in the matter of the irrigation of their fields. As stated before some of these were sunk by relief workers under the State Engineer at a cost of Rs. 12,655. The total cost of sinking the rest through the Revenue Department up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 15,160.

81. Foot and mouth disease and starvation carried off quite half the number of cattle as already stated. The Veterinary Officer was sent to treat those suffering from the former but his treatment proved of little or no avail in either checking the disease or mortality among the cattle. The untoward circumstances of the year have not only led to abnormal mortality among the cattle but have also tended to weaken and render more or less unfit for agricultural work, such as have so far succeeded in out-living their troubles. The actual number of plough bullocks necessary for future agricultural operations is now being ascertained with a view to purchasing a certain number to make up for the serious losses which have taken place in this direction.

82. The State stallions served 9 as against 82 mares last year. Owing to famine no stallion was sent into the districts as usual to

Horse-breeding.

serve mares belonging to villagers which accounts for the large falling off in the number of services. Of these 5 belonged to private gentlemen and the remaining 4 to the State. The usual statements are appended to the report, being marked B and C. The total number of horses, colts and fillies in the Trawada at the close of the year was 57 against 48 last year.

83. The number of camels in the stables is 63 as against 64 last year.

84. As the grass cut from the reserves and stacked in the Trawada Stables for the use of State cattle amounted to practically, nil 21,70,000 pounds of grass in round numbers were imported from Gujerat and the Deccan at a a cost of Rs. 54,000. This supply, which is to be supplemented by a few more consignments will last until a fresh supply can be obtained from the State reserved forests after the coming monsoon.

85. The expenditure on account of the medicines and instruments purchased for the treatment of State horses and cattle amounted to Rs. 399-12-6 as against Rs. 374-9-0 last year.

(b) Weather & crops.

86. The rainfall registered in Porbandar and the districts respectively has already been adverted to in chapter II and its effects described at length under Famine Relief in chapter III; it will therefore be unnecessary to recapitulate here the remarks entered in those chapters. The monsoon dry-crops in the entire State proved an utter failure, but the out-turn of irrigated crops of wheat, Jowar, and Bajri was from 2 to 6 annas. The following statement will shew the nature of the out-turn of the several winter crops raised by means of irrigation:

Name of Mahal.	Nature of irrigated crops raised during the year.								
	Bajri	Jowar.	Wheat	Mag	Adad	Sesa-sum.	Cotton	Chino.	Paddy.
	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.	Annas.
Adwana. ...	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	10	0
Ranawav....	4	4	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Navibandar	2	5	8	1	0	0	0	2	4
Average. ...	$2\frac{1}{3}$	$4\frac{1}{3}$	5	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{6}$	4

87. The comparative statement of the prices that ruled dnring the year under review and in the preceding four years have already been given under Chapter III Famine-relief and it will suffice here to observe that but for the

importation of grain in sufficiently large quantities from other parts of India by rail and steamer, the prices would have gone up considerably higher than they have actually done.

88. It has already been noticed elsewhere that shortly after the close of the year orders were passed remitting the acre-vero on dry crops as well as grazing fees, as owing to the unfavourable conditions of the year, a collection of the said dues was out of the question.

89. The wages of artisans such as carpenters, blacksmiths &c. in Porbandar town have remained unchanged *i. e.* they earn from 12 to 16 annas per diem as heretofore, but in the districts they have gone down by about 50 per cent. As regards unskilled labour, the wages of male labourers have been reduced from 5 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas and of female labourers from 3 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas. This was one of the indirect results of the prevailing scarcity, which suspended the construction of buildings &c. on a large scale in Porbandar, Ranawao, Madhavpur and elsewhere.

(c) Horticulture.

90. The State gardens, which number 5, yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,560 as against Rs. 2,000 in the previous year. The falling off is due to the adverse circumstances of the year. The experiment of trying to naturalize the Egyptian cotton could not of course be repeated for a similar reason. *Kuri*, it was stated, was a quick growing and therefore desirable crop for fodder, but such did not prove to be the case in Porbandar, where some seed which had been obtained and sown for experimental purposes attained a height of only a few inches. Oats proved more successful and it would certainly be worth the State's while to sow a large area next cold weather, with this grain, at Adityana where the climate and soil seem to be particularly suitable for it. The gardens were principally devoted to the raising of lucerne and carrots for purposes of fodder.

91. The number of cocoanut plantations are the same as last year. However ornamental this plant may be, it is certainly not a success on this coast, where the salt winds seem to stop its growth except in very sheltered places. This is also the case with the casuarina, the experiment to introduce which into the State has in my opinion been a decided failure. There are now 1,488 roadside trees in the State. Fortunately they have not suffered like such trees in other parts of the Province, where they have been allowed to be ruthlesssly cut down by the population.

92. The scheme for the cultivation of the Vine fell to the ground with many other useful projects owing to the prevailing drought.

(d) Forests.

93. The income derived from the reserved forests of the State amounted to only Rs. 420, as against Rs. 22,488 in the previous year. This enormous difference is attributable principally to the entire failure of the grass crop which is on an average worth about Rs. 20,000 a year to the State.

94. To enable the people to tide over their difficulties, the reserved forests were of course thrown open to them for grazing purposes. The forests have doubtless suffered in consequence in many ways in spite of precautions, but this was a necessary evil, which could not be avoided.

95. The "Barda Hill forests" are somewhat disappointing owing to the want of depth of soil. They are incapable of producing timber of any size. I have known the hills from end to end for many years now, and during my recent visits to them I did not notice that much, if any, improvement had taken place in them, since my first visit some 14 or 15 years ago. They, however, produce male bamboos, fire-wood, grass and tree fodder of various kinds, all of which are of the greatest value to the State and consequently are deserving of being strictly reserved. I am in hopes that the new Khambala Tank which is now in course of being made will in course of time, improve the forests around its site.

96. It may not be generally known that in addition to panther, pig, nilghai, and four-horned antelope, sàmbur are to be found in the hills in considerable numbers. Steps are being taken for the introduction of game-laws throughout the State limits, and as the Kumar Shri is a keen Shikari, he will, it is hoped, take care that they are strictly enforced in the time to come.

97. The total income from all sources under the head of Forests and Gardens amounted to Rs. 2,904 as against Rs. 24,488 in the previous year. The total expenditure under the same head came to Rs. 13,859.

98. The Curator of Forests and his assistant were employed on famine relief duties for a considerable portion of the year.

(e) Stone quarries.

99. The number of quarries is 164 ,the same as last year and they have been worked on much the same lines as before.

100. During the year 50,15,511 cwts. of stone valued at Rs. 10,28,877 were exported as against 4,38,594 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,09,648 in the preceding year. The figures speak for themselves.

(f) Manufactures and Industries.

101. It is not surprising that there was no work for the cotton ginning factories, which consequently remained closed throughout the year. The oil mill referred to in the last year's report has since stopped work, having evidently been a failure. Government sanction has been received for the intro-

duction of the proposed Act for the periodical inspection and management by competent engineers, of boilers in the State of Porbandar and orders in the matter will in due course be promulgated.

Shipbuilding &c.

102. The tonnage of ships built and launched in Porbandar during the year was 239 as against 33 last year and 215 the preceding one.

103. The silk weaving industry was not as thriving as it usually is. 16,000 yards of silk valued at Rs. 24,000 were turned out during the year as against 22,000 yards valued at Rs. 25,000 last year. 27 handlooms were at work as against 32 last year.

(g) Trade.

104. The condition of the sea-borne trade of this State during the year under report may be gathered from the subjoined comparative statement of exports and imports of the last 5 years:—

Year	Value of		
	Imports Rs.	Exports Rs.	Total Rs.
1895-96	22,36,800	21,43,946	43,80,746
1896-97	20,31,351	19,26,338	39,57,689
1897-98	26,14,752	17,00,414	43,15,166
1898-99	19,83,813	16,49,824	36,33,637
1899-00	40,83,781	14,16,544	55,00,325

105. The great increase in imports is of course due to the famine. It would have been still greater but for the unfortunate reappearance of plague in the town in January last, which to a certain extent diverted the trade of the Port to Veraval and other ports along the coast. To the same reason *viz.* famine may be ascribed the decrease in the exports.

106. The amount of duty realized at the Porbandar Sea Customs Office on the imports and exports of the year as compared with the figures of last year is shown in the subjoined statement:—

Year	Import duty Rs.	Export duty Rs.	Total Rs.
1898–99	29,766	18,890	48,656
1899–00	58,749	16,162	74,911

107. The value of the seaborne trade at the port of Navibandar was *nil* owing to the natural closing of the port by a sand bar caused by there not having been a sufficiently strong flow of water in the Bhadar river to keep it open. Such a thing, it is said, has not happened for the last 40 years.

108. The value of the seaborne trade at the port of Madhavpur was Rs. 1,06,248 as against Rs. 44,907 last year.

(h) Public Works.

109. The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 3,36,362 as against Rs. 3,54,158. In this amount is included Rs. 99,295, expended on Famine works, Rs. 4935 in giving employment to the inhabitants of garas and Dharmada villages, neglected by their masters, and Rs. 18,066, on gratuitous relief given to the dependants and non-working children on the relief works. The amount of Rs. 3,36,362 includes Rs. 41,181 advanced to the State Engineer for famine relief works, which not having yet been adjusted is not shewn in the statement in para. 111.

110. Notice has already been taken in Chapter III of the principal relief works which have been undertaken by the State to meet the demands of the famine. They need not therefore be mentioned again here.

111. The subjoined statement shows in detail the actual expenditure incurred under the several heads:

No.	Name of works.	Amount			Remarks
		Rs.	as.	ps.	
1	Office Establishment	23,804	11	1	
2	Ordinary Tools and Plant	9,055	14	5	
3	Victoria Commemoration Hall	16,901	11	0	
4	New Jail	5,131	6	0	
5	Public Office Compound wall & fountain	5,684	5	6	
6	Ranawao Dispensary	5,003	8	1	
7	Town improvements	10,486	4	9	
8	Extension of North Road to Adwana	11,908	6	6	
9	Roads in Porbandar	4,376	2	0	
10	Water supply in Porbandar Town	2,713	0	10	
11	Bhadar Irrigation scheme	78,916	14	3	
12	Creek Improvements	5,444	7	3	
13	Service Reservoirs	4,544	10	2	
14	Assistance towards Water supply in Villages	3,922	8	9	
15	Main pipe line to Hospital	2,666	8	2	
16	MiscellaneousMinor Works	45,510	8	10	
17	Famine Relief Works	43,066	4	6	
18	Gratuitous Relief through Public Works Department	12,903	10	3	
19	Famine advances to Bhayati villages	3,140	0	6	
	Total	2,95180	14	10	

112. It will be noticed that the relief-works were principally confined to irrigation works which, it is hoped, will in due time *re-coup* the State for the liberal expenditure incurred upon them. The Bhadar Irrigation Work has also been already referred to.

113. The State Engineer reports that the scheme has approached completion and it is confidently anticipated that sufficient superstructure will be completed by the end of this season to admit of fresh water being impounded at the end of the rains.

114. The Porbandar Town improvements were continued until it became necessary owing to the increasing scarcity to close them and employ those in need of employment on larger works at a distance from the town, where it was always feared there might at any time be a recrudescence of plague-fears which were eventually realized.

115. A third distributary reservoir was opened in a thickly populated part of the town, where it was much required, but it was subsequently found necessary to close it for want of drainage.

116. The drainage question of Porbandar Town is a very important one which will have to be faced as soon as the effects of the present famine have disappeared.

It was found impossible to undertake any of the works mentioned as projected in last year's report.

(i) Railway.

117. The net earnings of the B. G. J. P. Railway for each calendar year since its opening are shown below. The income of the year shows a considerable increase over last year and exceeds the average. This is undoubtedly owing to the large imports of grain and fodder occasioned by the famine.

Year.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899
Rs.	46,473	35,460	16,437	76,651	52,797	75,356	84,391	80,304	49,660	81,474

(j) Telegraphs.

118. There are three telegraph offices in the State, one a second class Government office in Porbandar, and two Railway offices at Porbandar and Ranawao respectively.

(k) Post Offices.

119. Besides a sub- office in Porbandar there are village offices at Ra-

nawao, Kandorna, Navibandar, Madhavpur and Bagvadar.

120. The office at Porbandar is in the charge of a responsible officer of the Government Postal Department, those in the districts are managed by the village school masters in addition to the performance of their own duties.

Chapter V.—Financial Review.

General Finance

121. The figures given under this head are for the year ending the 31st March. For the account year, which closes on the 31st July, a separate budget estimate and report will be submitted hereafter.

122. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 15,60,682–9–11 made up as follows:—

In the State Treasury.....Rs. 1,25,405-5-5.
In the Bank of Bombay...Rs. 46,277-4-6.
In Government securities...Rs. 13,89,000-0-0.

The closing balance on the 31st March was as follows:—

In the State Treasury.....Rs. 74,238-2-7.
In the Bank of Bombay.....Rs. 1,19,622-3-10.
In Government Securities.....Rs. 9,89,000-0—0.

Total Rs. 11,82,860-6-5.

123. Promissory notes of the value of Rs. 10,00,000 were sold during the year, one lac being sold at $93\frac{5}{16}$ per cent. and nine lacs at $94\ \frac{11}{16}$ per cent. with a view to meeting the expenditure in connexion with famine relief measures, within the limits of this State, and also at the request of the Political Agent, with the object of advancing loans to some of the less fortunate States in the Province. As the latter scheme fell through, Government paper of the value of six lacs was repurchased for Rs.5,85,779-12-2, four lacs being purchased at $95\frac{5}{16}$ per cent. and two lacs at $95\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. The net loss accruing to the State from the sale and purchase of the six lacs of Government paper amounted to no less than Rs. 19,000, in round numbers. As the transactions were entered into with no idea of gain, but purely for the sake of convenience to others, it is a question whether such loss ought not to have been made good to the State.

Land revenue and cesses.

124. The realization from land revenue amounted to Rs. 2,60,648-6-11 as against Rs. 4,26,741–15–3 in the previous year. The falling off, of course, is due to the famine.

125. The total sea-customs receipts from all ports of the State amounted

Sea customs. to Rs. 85,550-3-11 as against Rs. 81,019-13-0. The increase is due to the rise in the value of imports owing to the scarcity of the year. The realizations under this head as already stated would have been even greater had not plague re-appeared in January and depressed, as it did, the trade of the port of Porbandar, diverting it to other ports of Kathiawad, notably Veraval.

Land Customs.

126. No land customs are levied by the State. The octroi duty on ghee which is credited in the accounts of the Municipality, realized Rs. 9,134-4-0 as against Rs. 7,262 last year. The increase is due to the rise in the price of ghee owing to heavy mortality among cows and she-buffaloes.

Opium.

127. The opium farm realized Rs. 4,584 as against Rs. 5,500 last year.

Salt.

128. The number of brine-wells is 27 as before. The fee on each of these wells levied by the State is Rs. 50. The realizations during the year amounted to Rs. 1,202, Rs. 148, being the outstanding amount at the close of the year. The quantity of salt exported during the year was 47,903 Bengal Maunds as against 35,088 in the year preceding.

Ganja.

129. The farm of *ganja* was let for Rs. 597 as against Rs. 590 in the previous year.

Liquor Excise.

130. The liquor contract has been let for a period of 5 years ending on 31st July 1901 for an annual payment of Rs. 10,221. Out of this Rs. 8,110-8 were recovered during the year.

Cotton duties.

131. The receipts under the head of cotton duties amounted to Rs. 9,531-7-5 as against Rs. 9,312-11-5 in the previous year.

Stamps.

132. Stamp duty realized Rs. 12,483-10-6 as against Rs. 18,137-3-0 in the previous year and Rs. 25,609-11-9 in 1897–98. The falling off is due to an abatement of litigation and the practical suspension of civil work in the courts of the State consequent upon famine and plague.

Building sites:

133. The income from this source was Rs. 67,897-10-0 as against Rs. 1,53,417-4-8 in the preceding year. Applications for the purchase of building sites were naturally fewer than last year owing to the famine. Moreover the Administrator did not feel justified in making such large sales of land as were effected last year under exceptional circumstances.

134. The total income to the State from all sources amounted to Rs. 5,73,739 as against Rs. 8,32,435, whereas the net expenditure amouted to Rs. 8,56,037 as against 7,86,859 in the previous year.

Chapter VI—Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

135. During the year under review 2,439 births and 3,289 deaths were registered in the whole State as against 2,072 births and 2,692 deaths, the figures of last year. The greatly increased mortality is undoubtedly due to the exceptional unhealthiness of the past season resulting from the prevalence of famine, not to add plague.

163. The births and deaths registered in Porbandar Town (population 18,075) during the last three years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Year	Births	Deaths
1897–98	799	825
1898–99	729	1,587
1899–00	878	1,630

The proportion of births and deaths were therefore 48.5 and 90.1 per mille respectively. Of the 1,630 deaths 276 were due to malarial fevers, 100 to plague, 37 to small pox and measles and the rest to lung and intestinal diseases &c. The mortality among old men and children was unusually high and generally the unfavourable weather and conditions of the year tended to bring about a poor state of public health. Plague appeared in Porbandar on the 10th January, for some two months prior to which date the mortality from fever and other causes had been considerably higher than usual. The outbreak was ushered in by an abnormal mortality among rats. The quarters first infected were the Kharwavad and the congested localities near the Bandar as was the case in the outbreak of 1898. The Kharwas and other inhabitants of the infected localities were segregated beyond the creek without any difficulty as soon as possible, but owing to the heavy demands on the State caused by famine-relief measures, it was out of the question to confine these people to the segregation camp and feed them at the expense of the State, as was done in 1898.

137. They consequently were allowed to pursue their ordinary avocaons, being merely obliged to take up their residence at the creek camp. In the meantime the disease, undoubtedly disseminated by rats, spread to other parts of the town in spite of everything that could be done by the State by way of the segregation of the patient and contacts, house-to-house visitation, the evacuation of houses and quarters and the disinfection of the same. A large number of the well-to-do people lost no time in leaving the Town for

Bombay and other districts, the officials who were obliged to remain mostly taking up their quarters with their families in the neighbouring villages of Chhaya, Bokhira, Degam and the newly established suburb of Bhojeshvar. In a very short time the town was half emptied of its regular inhabitants and this doubtless tended to decrease the mortality due to the disease. To prevent the spread of the disease precautionary measures were adopted at the Port, Railway station and on all the roads leading from the town to prevent plague stricken people from leaving the limits of the latter. A few managed to escape detection, and got past the barriers, but only to be found out at their several destinations in the districts, where the villagers, as well as the local officials were far too alive to their own interests to allow any sick persons to enter their villages unquestioned. A short time since, the plague seemed to show signs of abating, but the mortality has again increased within the last few days. This is doubtless owing to the fact that a large number of the people are returning to the Town, which is gradually refilling. In the month of February, the medical staff of the State being already overworked in connection with the famine, I procured the services of a graduate of the Bombay University, with the kind assistance of Major Burke, the Agency Surgeon and the Principal of the Grant Medical College, to work as special Plague Officer. It was intended to introduce inoculation, but there is a strong popular prejudice against it, and no one was found ready to submit to the treatment. As a special report will in due course be submitted to Government on the second outbreak of plague in Porbandar, it is unnecessary to enter into further details here.

138. The mortality in Porbandar Town from plague and other causes during the twelve months of the year under review is shown in the statement given below:—

Month.	Deaths from		Total.
	Plague.	Other causes.	
April...	0	73	73
May	0	67	67
June	0	79	79
July...	0	60	60
August	0	80	80
September ...	0	92	92
October... ...	0	97	97
November ...	0	110	110
December. ...	0	133	133
January	6	213	219
February ...	38	232	270
March	56	294	350

These figures show that the season commencing with November last has been an exceptionally unhealthy one. Doubtless some of the deaths attributed to other causes, were really due to plague, but owing to the supervision exercised, the number cannot have been very great.

139. To add to our trouble, shortly after the Kharwas had been pursuaded to remove to the creek segregation camp, several lines of the huts were burnt down during a gale of wind. The fire was put out with the assistance of the townspeople. Fortunately only one child who had been left alone in a hut was burnt to death. The huts were soon rebuilt by the Kharwas, but the State had of course to supply the materials at considerable expense, besides feeding the men whilst engaged in the occupation.

140. It may be observed here that soon after the reappearence of plague, a Plague Committee was appointed consisting of Mr. Ratanji Adarji, L. M. & S, Chief Medical Officer, (Chairman), Mr. Kaikhashru Edalji, Treasury Officer, Mr. Jaikrishna Indraji, Curator of Forests and Mr. Gulabrai C. Oza, Port Superintendent, as members. Later on, the special Plague Officer Mr. Mehta was also nominated a member and Rao Bahadur N. R. Mazmudar, the Sarnyayadhish, who had previously worked in connection with the plague administration, was appointed Chairman, in place of Mr. Ratanji Adarji, who it was found had more than enough to do in attending to his own duties. The above-mentioned gentlemen have been of the utmost assistance to me in the somewhat trying times we have been passing through.

141. The results of their labours undoubtedly might have been better than they actually were, but the people, and not they, are to blame for this. The Hindu inhabitants on the whole gave little or no trouble in the matter of segregation, being generally ready at the advice of their leaders to listen to reason. With the lower classes of ths Mahomedans such as the Khatkis (butchers) and Tarias (weavers) it was different. When the question of segregation arose, they suddenly discovered that their women were *pardanashin* and could not be exposed to the public gaze, at the segregation camps! They asked for special arrangements to be made for their special case, but when these were made at much cost, they obstinately declined to avail themselves of them. The *sipahis*, another sect of the Mahomedan population, were inclined to give themselves similar airs and graces, but as most of the members composing it are in the State employ, there was no difficulty in getting them to leave their houses in the town, but not until the disease had actually carried off a number of them.

142. Another difficulty caused by the combination of plague and famine

with which the State has had to contend, was how to deal with the large influx of beggars into the town from all parts of the province, attracted there by the indiscriminate and misdirected charity of the well-to-do inhabitants. Over and over again, the heads of the different communities were begged by the Administrator to distribute their charities through him in a methodical way, but such advice was thrown away. On the score of charity they insisted upon distributing doles to all who asked for it with the natural consequence that beggars simply swarmed into the town from all quarters, in spite of the steps taken to prevent their doing so. This eventually obliged the Administrator to put a stop to the dispensing of charity in all public places within town limits and also to take steps for the deportation of all beggars, who were not subjects of the State. For a time, the evil was lessened by these steps, but it has since regained its original proportions and the question of dealing with it is again occupying the Administrator's attention. The beggars referred to are professional beggars, the dregs of the population–a lazy good-for-nothing lot–who have always existed on the charity of the people and who prefer to do so even now to seeking work, like honest folk, on the relief works.

143. Before leaving the subject, I regret I am obliged to find fault with the so-called charitable hospitals, which were built with such a flourish of trumpets at the last outbreak of plague. With one exception, they have for want of proper management on the part of the responsible communities proved a failure; so much so that I have been obliged to erect a temporary State hospital immediately behind them for all patients, whose relatives preferred them to be treated in a way, which gave them every chance of recovery, to leaving them to die within four bare walls, without attendance or treatment.

(b) Medical Relief.

144. The following statement will give an idea as to the attendance of indoor and out-door patients at the State Hospital in Porbandar town :—

Year.	Indoor.	Outdoor.
1897–98	210	10,895
1898–99	166	8,416
1899–00	296	12,843

145. The average daily attendance of outdoor patients was 144.9 against 117.6 last year and that of indoor patients was 22.06 against 12.5 in the previous year. The increase in attendance is mainly due to the pre-

valence of malarial fever, lung diseases and disorders of the stomach, throughout the year.

146. The number of major operations performed during the year was 13 against 10 in the previous year and that of minor operations was 472 against 415 in the year preceding.

147. The average daily number of outdoor patients treated at the Madhavpur and Ranavao dispensaries was 40 and 41.4 against 37.7 and 44.11 respectively last year. The average daily number of inpatients and outpatients treated on the large relief work at Khambala, where a hospital assistant has been detailed for duty, was 14 and 50 respectively, whereas in the poorhouse at Porbandar about 40 patients receive medical treatment daily. It was not found possible, owing to the outbreak of plague, which necessitated the employment of all available hospital assistants on plague duty, to open the proposed dispensary at Bagvadar, which is the headquarters of the Adwana Mahal, and where a dispensary is urgently required, considering the large size of the Mahal. But the subject is not lost sight of and will be taken up next year.

148. The Chief Medical officer Mr. H. S. Deva, L. M. & S., resigned his post on the 31st August with a view to taking up a higher paid appointment at Sangli in the Southern Mahratha Country. He was succeeded by Mr. J. R. Thanawala, L. M. & S., who subsequently left to join private service in Bombay on the 2nd December, on being relieved by Mr. Ratanji Adarji, L. M. & S. of the Rajkot State dispensary. All these officers have worked to the satisfaction of the Administrator.

(c) Sanitation.

149. Reference has been made incidentally to this subject under Municipal Administration and it will suffice to observe here that although both owing to the prevalence of plague in other parts of the Bombay Presidency and its recrudescence in the latter part of the year in Porbandar town, special attention was paid to it under the immediate supervision of the Administrator, it was owing to the peculiar circumstances of the year found impossible to continue with the energy it deserves, the work of opening up the town mentioned in last year's report. Until this work has been accomplished, the cess-pools closed, and an effectual system of drainage introduced, no radical improvement can be expected in the health of the town. It is fortunate in being well situated and having a pure supply of water. With the addition of drainage and a free circulation of air through its streets it should become one of the healthiest towns in the Presidency.

150. The sanitary committees of the three Mahals have worked well, and

partly to their efforts may be attributed the immunity so far enjoyed by the villages of the State from plague and its attendant troubles. Only a few imported cases occurred in some of the villages and these were segregated and properly dealt with by the village authorities under instructions from the Chief Medical Officer.

151. It has not been possible to carry out the instructions of Government in regard to village sanitation, owing to the time of the Chief Medical Officer having been fully taken up with work in connection with famine relief, and plague protection. The subject will be taken up as soon as it is possible to do so.

(d) Vaccination.

152. During the year under review 3,300 persons were vaccinated and 16 re-vaccinated as against 2,756 and 20 respectively in the preceding year. Owing to the reported prevalence of small-pox and measles in Porbandar town and the districts, Major Burke was good enough to depute the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination in February last to make a tour through the districts and report upon the general condition of the people. It was found that there was no cause for alarm.

(e) Veterinary.

153. The total number of animals treated at the State stables and paddock was 138 against 122 in the previous year, of which 128 were cured.

154. The expenditure on medicine and instruments amounted to Rs. 399-12-6 as against Rs. 374-9-0, in the previuos year.

155. One castration operation was performed by the Veterinary Officer as against 2 in the preceding year.

(f) Protection against Plague.

156. The arrangements introduced last year for the medical inspection of passengers arriving at the Port from Bombay and other infected ports were continued, but in spite of all precautions plague re-appeared in the Town in January last.

157. Precautions subsequently taken for preventing the spread of the disease into the districts have as already stated been successful.

Chapter VII.—Instruction.

(a) Education.

158. The number of State schools is 37 as against 38 in the previous year. A school for Kharva girls was opened on the 10th April 1899, but as the attendance of the girls for whom it was intended seriously fell off, it had to be closed on the 18th February 1900. So also

State Schools.

the Anglo-Vernacular School at Ranavao proved a failure and was closed on the 1st September. The night school at Chhaya was closed on the 12th April 1899 for the same reason. A class for girls at Madhavpur was opened on the 11th September. The attendance of girls in this class is 20 and bids fair to increase. The total number of scholars on the register of the State schools is 1,988 against 2,076 last year and of these only 200 are girls, which shows that female education is still in a very backward state. The average daily attendance at these schools was 1,448 against 1,563 in the previous year, and 1,704 in 1897-98. The falling off is entirely attributable to the prevalence of plague and famine. Seven schools had to be temporarily closed in the districts on account of famine. Two of these were subsequently re-opened The schools in Porbandar town were doing fairly well up to January in spite of the famine but the recrudescence of plague necessitated, subsequent to the end of the year, the temporary closing of the Anglo-Vernacular. the Main Vernacular and the girls' schools, the Kharva boys school having been similarly closed in February last. Next year's figures will therefore probably shew a greater falling off in attendance than has been the case in the year that is past.

Anglo Vernacular School.

159. The schools were examined in the cold weather by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Sorath Prant and the Head Master Main Vernacular school with generally favourable results. The register numbers at this school during the last two years are as follows:—

	St. VI	St. V	St. IV	St. III	St. II	St. I	Total
March 1899	10	8	20	35	16	35	124
March 1900	2	5	8	7	16	13	51

160. The falling off is, as stated before, due to plague which led to the temporary closing of the school at the suggestion of the Educational Inspector, Kathiawar, shortly after the close of the year and the employment of the Head Master and his assistants in the Administrator's office and on plague duty, where they have proved themselves extremely useful.

161. The Matriculation class could not for obvious reasons be opened during the year under report. I am doubtful whether the opening of such a class is desirable with the Rajkot High School so near at hand. The cricket club is in a thriving condition, but the music class had to be temporarily closed, as it was not found to be a success.

Main Vernacular School.

162. The register number at this school was 65 in March against 239 in March 1899. Owing to the temporary closing of the school on account of plague the Head Master has been employed with great

success as Poorhouse Superintendent and his assistants on plague and famine duties.

Girl's school.

163. The register number at this school is almost the same as it was last year *viz.* 181, but the attendance has fallen from 48 to 22 owing to the general depression attributable to famine & plague. An additional teacher, a native christian woman, who was teaching in the Kharwa girls' school, since closed, was appointed an additional assistant as a temporary measure in the girls' school on the 1st February and the usual prizes and scholarships have continued to be given.

Sanskrit Pathshala.

164. The number at this institution is 20, the same as last year which is also the case with the average daily attendance.

165. The total number of aided schools is 5 against 6 last year *viz.* the Victoria Jubilee Madressa, Devchand's, Jadav Bhara's, Bhagvandas' and Virji's schools. One school *viz.* Kalidas' Anglo-Vernacular school was taken off the list of aided schools at his own request, the numbers showing a great falling off. There was no room for two English-teaching schools in Porbandar town. The total number of pupils attending these schools is 652 against 483 in the previous year, and the average daily attendance is 516 against 350 in the previous year. These schools were not closed on account of plague.

166. The total number of pupils receiving education in the State is 2,635 against 2,559 and the attendance 2,092 against 1,917 last year. The persons receiving instruction represent 3 per cent. of the total population of the State.

Education of H. H. the Rana's kinsmen.

167. There is nothing new to report under this head. The poor kinsmen of His Highness the Rana have been given scholarships as usual as an incentive to their education. The Bhayats are extremely apathetic in the matter of the education of their children, but the past has been a bad year for arousing them to a proper sense of their responsibilities.

Expenditure & Receipts.

168. The amount spent on education was Rs. 19,890 against 16,540 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the fact that a sum of Rs. 1,800 in round numbers had to be paid as the State's contribution to the Inspection Fund for 1898-99 and 1899-1900, no such contribution having been made last year. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 1,968 as against Rs. 1,508 in the previous year.

169 The schoolhouses at Bhad and Garej were completed during the year and one room was added to the Khirasra schoolhouse. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 3,023.

Schoolhouses.

170. In accordance with the request made by this State on the 12th February 1899 for the transfer of unfettered control of its schools, Government were pleased to accord their sanction to such transfer with effect from the 1st May 1900. Arrangements by which the State can best act up to its fresh responsibilities in this direction, are being considered.

(b) State Library.

171. During the year, the library was permanently moved into the Victoria Commemoration Hall, where it is very happily placed on the ground floor of the building.

Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.

172. Owing to his time being fully taken up in dealing first with the prevailing scarcity and subsequently with the famine and plague combined, the Administrator did not find an opportunity of disposing of the 3 pending *Barkhali* cases. They will be taken in hand, when it is possible to do so.

173. Owing to the same cause, only a few *Mahajanao* cases were settled by the Administrator during the year. This was also the case with the *Chav Hak* cases, of which the Navibandar Mamlatdar has the disposal. Both these classes of cases will be taken up again, when opportunity allows of it.

174. The demarcation of the Nawanagar-Porbandar boundary in the Barda Hills has been completed and is awaiting final inspection by an Agency Officer, when a few disputes still pending settlement between the two States will be finally disposed of. On my taking over the administration, I found a long list of bitter disputes pending settlement between the States, but on local inquiry I found the greater number of them had been raised by this State surveyor without proper grounds.

Chapter IX.

Working of the Administration.

175. In conclusion, I cannot speak too highly of the zeal with which Mr. Benson the State Engineer has assisted the Administrotor in dealing with the Famine. I can safely say that without the able and prompt assistance I have received from him during these trying times, my own efforts to deal with the calamity would not have been so successful as they have been. I am the better able to appreciate the value of his services from the fact of my having been deprived of them, owing to his absence on leave, when I took charge of the Administration.

176. The Sarnyadhish, Rao Bahadur N. R. Muzmundar, was appointed Famine Commissioner by Colonel Snell. Although after my arrival I took over the Famine administration entirely into my own hands, Mr. Muzmundar's services were of considerable value in the town during my absence in the districts. His services as Chairman of the Plague Committee have also been valuable.

177. Khan Saheb Kaikhashru E. Doctor has carried on his duties as Treasury Officer with his usual zeal and ability. At the same time he was ready te give the Administrator a helping hand in any matter, in which his assistance was required. During the present outbreak of plague in the town he has had charge of the house disinfecting operations—a thankless task to which he devotes his best energies.

178. I have already drawn attention to the services rendered by Mr. Low, the Superintendent of Police in the matter connected with the segregation camps and the Poorhouse. I may add that the arrangements carried out by him in connection with the recent Mohurrum festival which is always the cause of some anxiety in the town of Porbandar left nothing to be desired.

179 Mr. Ratanji Adarji, the Chief Medical Officer, being a new arrival has naturally had many difficulties to contend against. He has, however, done what is always expected of a new broom and I am more than satisfied with the way in which he has performed his duties.

180. Mr. Narbheshankar J. Maru, Munsiff and First Class Magistrate, has, in addition to carrying on his duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, been of great assistance to me in connection with plague measures in the town.

181. Rao Saheb Jaikrishna Indarji, the Curator of Forests, was appointed Assistant Famine Commissioner by Colonel Snell on an additional salary, but with the new arrangements introduced by me, it was found possible to save the extra expenditure to the State by diverting Mr. Jaikrishna's services to another sphere of action where they could be of equal value to the State, without necessitating extra expense to the latter.

182. I have already noticed the good services rendered by Rao Saheb Gulabrai C. Oza, the Port Superintendent, to the Administrator in the latter's dealings with the Kharvas on the outbreak of plague in the town.

183. Owing to the prevailing scarcity much additional work has been thrown both upon his and the Preventive Officer, Mr. Adarji Dosabhai's shoulders at all hours of the day and night. It is to their credit that in spite of the

prevalence of plague in the immediate vicinity of the Bundar, such extra work was carried out in a thoroughly efficient manner.

184. I endorse the good opinion held by Colonel Snell regarding my Head Clerk, Mr. Ranchhordas N. Jivrajani's character and abilities. He has worked well throughout the year. Some two months ago his health broke down owing to too much sedentary employment, which necessitated his absence on six week's leave. He has since returned with renewed health to his work.

185. The Head Accountant Mr. Ganpatram N. Bhatt, and the Shirastedar, Mr. Mohanlal U. Pota, have also had much extra work to contend with owing to the Famine, which they have done most creditably. Mr. Ganpatram's task of checking the famine accounts has been of anything but an enviable nature.

Porbandar,
1st June 1900.

L. L. FENTON Lt. Colonel,
Administrator,
Porbandar State.

Appendix A.

Statement showing the number of Relief Workers, Adult dependants & Non-workig children &c. on the Relief works from 21st October 1899 to 31st March 1900.

Week ending the date.	No. of relief Workers.	No. of adult dependents & non-working children including those fed in kitchen.	Gratuitous relief in villages.	No. of persons fed in the poor-house.
21st October 1899.	6,578	3,914	294	
28th Do.	9,517	5,966	400	
4th November 1899.	9,655	6,005	723	
11th Do.	4,059	2,570	862	
18th Do.	8,218	4,220	803	
25th Do.	10,258	7,012	807	
2nd December 1899.	9,957	6,609	971	
9th Do.	8,633	6,229	1,352	
16th Do.	6,062	3,088	1,387	19
23rd Do.	7,295	3,092	1,341	45
30th Do.	7,641	3,202	1,200	57
6th January 1900.	5,785	2,159	1,115	78
13th Do.	5,912	2,289	359	260
20th Do.	3,711	1,678	16	189
27th Do	4,621	1,503	6	299
3rd February 1900.	4,352	1,285	2	323
10th Do.	5,847	2,147	21	339
17th Do.	5,729	1,020	26	359
24th Do.	6,049	2,116	28	357
3rd March 1900	6,883	2,100	30	355
10th Do.	6,702	2,804	39	368
17th Do.	5,363	804	38	381
24th Do.	5,956	2,633	44	394
31st Do.	6,186	2,904	7	436
Total...	1,60,969	77,349	11,871	4,259
Average per diem.	6,707	3,223	495	266

Porbandar,
1st June 1900.

L. L. FENTON Lt. Colonel,
Administrator.

Porbandar State.

Appendix B.

Statement showing the number of mares belonging to private individuals, served by the Porbandar State stallions from the 1st April 1899 to the 31st March 1900.

No.	Name of the owner of the animal.	Residence.	Name of stallion.	Date of service.	Result of service.	Date of foaling,	Produce.		Remarks.
							Foal.	Filly.	
			Porbandar.						
1	Kumar shri Bhavsinhji's Keshar.	Porbandar.	King.	2-10-99	Held				
			Adwana.						
2	Ganoobha Moorji...	Porbandar.	Rufus.	13-8-99	Held				
3	Premji Nanji...	Visawada.	Uniform.	18-11-99					
			Ranawao.						
4	Toja Punja...	Kerala.	Rufus.	17-8-99	Held				
5	Damodar Jeram...	Ranawao.	King.	17-12-99					

Porbandar,
1st June 1900.

L. L. FENTON Lt. Colonlel.,
Administrator,
Porbandar State.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the number of State mares served by the Porbandar State stallions from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900.

No.	Name of mare.	Name of stallion.	Date of service.	Result of service.	Date of foaling	Produce.		Remarks.
						Foal.	Filly.	
1	Sevanti.	King.	4-8-99	Held				
2	Maid Marian.	King.	15-8-99	Held				
3	Sahebi.	King.	30-8-99	Held				
4	Keshari	King.	24-1-00	Held				

Porbandar,
1st June 1900.

L. L. FENTON Lt. Colonel.
Administrator,
Porbandar State.

Index to the Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1902-3.

SUBJECT.	PARA.
Chapter I—Political...	1 to 7
Chapter II—Administration of the land:—	
Famine	8, 9
Land Revenue...	10 to 18
Chapter III—Protection:—	
Police	19 to 23
Criminal Justice	24 to 26
Civil Justice	27 to 31
Prisons	32
Municipality	33
Registration	34
Chapter IV—Production and Distribution:—	
Forests	35, 36
Customs	37 to 39
Abkari, Opium and Salt	40
Public works	41 to 44
Railway	45
Chapter V—Financial...	46, 47
Chapter VI—Vital Statistics and Medical Relief:—	
Vital Statistics	48 to 51
Medical Relief	52 to 58
Chapter VII—Instruction	59 to 66

Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the Year 1902-1903, A. D.

.....

CHAPTER I.—Political.

Area and Population.

1. The area of the State is 642¼ Square Miles and the Population by the census of 1901 A. D. 82,090.

Chief Political events of the year.

2. The chief Political event of the year has been the invitation of His Highness Rana Shree Bhavsingji by His Excellency the Viceroy to Delhi and his consequent visit to that place on the auspicious occasion of the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of India. His Highness and staff went to Delhi on 25th December 1902 and took part in all the rejoicings and festivities of the very joyous occasion. His Highness returned to Porbandar on 16th January 1903. His Highness also attended the opening ceremony of the Ahmedabad Industrial Exhibition which took place on the 15th December 1902 and made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to it.

Health of His Highness and Kumar Saheb.

3. His Highness' health has been good through-out the year and also that of the Kumar Saheb who completed his first year on 30th June 1902.

Kumar Vajesingji.

4. Kumar Vajesingji was placed in charge of the State during the absence of His Highness from Porbandar on a visit to Delhi. He remained in charge of the State affairs from 14th December 1902 to 16th January 1903. In commemoration of the celebration of the coronation at Delhi of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, 1st of January 1903 was observed as a public holiday and many rejoicings took place under the supervision of Kumar Vajesingji, the complete account of which was sent into the Agency by a separate report. It is therefore needless to recapitulate it here.

Political & other relations.

5. Political relations with neighbouring states have been fairly satisfactory. The long standing water dispute between Nawanagar and Porbandar, on the Raval-Miani boundary, yet remains to be settled but in the middle of October 1902, Mr. Davies Agency Engineer was deputed by H. O. Quin Esquire I. C. S. Agent to the Governor to make a thorough inspection of the locality and to submit a report. The matter is transferred for final disposal to two Political Agents, Sorath & Halar Prants. It is hoped the matter will be finally settled before the next rainy season.

Tribute.

6. The Porbandar State pays a tribute of Rs. 48,504 as under:—

Rs. 15,000 fixed in commutation of the allotted share in Sea Customs for Military aid.
Rs. 33,504 for Peshkashi.

General remarks.

7. Fortunately the rainy season of the year under report has been good and the State and its subjects are slowly regaining their lost economic status. It will take years, however, to restore the State to that prosperity which it had before the famine of Samwat 1956 A. D. 1899–1900.

CHAPTER II.—Administration of the land.

(A.) Famine.

8. The year 1901–02 was a famine year and its effects were felt till the first four months of the year under report *i. e.* April to July 1902. Two Poor Houses were kept open until the end of July, one on the Bandar and another at Bahucharaji for the Bhayats. The first fall of rain occurred in the month of June and registered 87 cents. In the month of July it rained profusely 18 inches in one day, but it was very opportune for the dry parched earth. Cultivators availed themselves cheerfully of the opportunity and began their sowing operations. The inmates of the Bhayat Poor House were also allowed to go home so that they might resort to cultivation. On their leaving the Poor House, they were given a sufficient amount to buy food for themselves and their families, for two months and a half. They were paid at the rate of Rs. 4 per adult male, Rs. 3 per adult female, and Rs. 2 per child.

Remissions.

9. Looking to the pitiable and destitute condition of the Bhayats, orders have been passed remitting ¼ part of the relief expenses incurred on their behalf by the State during the famine year.

(B.) Land Revenue.

Territorial Divisions.

10. The territorial divisions for Revenue administration continue to be the same as in previous years, viz. (1) Porbandar town (2) Adwana Mahal (3) Ranawao Mahal and (4) Navibandar Mahal, each part being in charge of a Mamlatdar. The Revenue Officer Mr. Ranchhordas Naranji who was at the head of these Mamlatdars having secured an appointment in the Agency, vacated his post. It has now been abolished and the revenue Administration is placed directly under the supervision of the Diwan. Under the Mamlatdar, there are Tajvijdars (Circle Inspectors,) and Tappeders and Patels. The System is practically the same as in the Zilla.

11. An Audit Office has been created and attached to the Huzur Office

under the Diwan to assist Diwan in examining and auditing accounts of the Mamlatdars, Talatis and other Officers.

Number of Villages in the State.

12. In this State there are 98 villages and 14 nesses, and one Pati called Chauta Pati which is situated in the Bantwa limits. Of the 98 villages, 27 are alienated *i. e.* 8 are Bhayati, 16 Mehr Passaita and 3 Dharmada. The Villages are divided into 24 Tappas or groups and each group is in charge of a Tappedar. There are five Tajvijdars over these Tappedars, one in the Navibandar Mahal and two each in the Ranawao and Adwana Mahals.

System of recovery of revenue.

13. In this State the rent-in-kind system chiefly prevails for recovering the State share of revenue, and besides the rent-in-Kind, the State recovers a small amount in cash which is called an Acre-Vero. But as regards the State land, in alienated villages, the Vighoti system prevails. The rate of levy of the rent is the same as reported in para 13 of the Administration Report for the year 1900–1901.

Prospects.

14. The average rainfall of the State is 20 inches. The actual rainfall in the Porbandar town and in the Mahals is as under during the year under report :—

	Inches.	Cents.
Porbandar town.	29	80
Ranawao Mahal.	24	34
Adwana Mahal.	27	42
Navibandar Mahal.	25	73

The average rainfall for the State during the year under report was 26 inches and 82 Cents against 3 inches and 47 cents last year (1901-02) and 39 inches and 98 cents in 1900-01. In the month of July it rained heavily, 18 inches in a day. It was cyclonic and fell over the whole of the west coast of Kathiawar, and though it fell heavily, it all went into the earth, the soil being ready to receive it to its full on account of continued drought. In the following months there were few showers but the first heavy rain's moisture stood well and the out-turn of crops, especially oily seeds & Bajro, were good. In fact the out-turn of Kharif crop and grass was abundant which state of things much improved the condition of the cultivating and labouring classes and cattle, and greatly mitigated the effects of the last famine. The crops were so plentiful that cultivators have been able to pay off arrears of State debts by 60 p. c. They were also able to pay off their private debts to Sowcars. The out-turn of Bajri, Jowar and Til was 16 annas and that of pulses 8 annas and of wheat and cotton 12 annas.

Area of land actually cultivated from occupied culturable land.

15. The following comparative statement will show the area of land cultivated during the year of report :—

Mahal.	Land under cultivation.		Increase or Decrease
	1901-02.	1902-03	
	acres.	acres.	Acres.
Ranawao.	49,285	56,760	7,475
Adwana.	42,747	97,040	54,293
Navibandar.	46,863	48,145	1,282
Porbandar.	238	230	—8
Total.	1,39,133	2,02,175	63,042

It is apparent that 63,042 acres of more land have been brought under cultivation this year due to the favourable monsoon. Encouragement was given to cultivators to bring as much land under plough as possible. Last year most of the dry crop land remained fallow for want of rain. With the fall of rain, advances were liberally given to the cultivators to buy seeds, food and bullocks &c. The total amount of Takavi advances given to cultivators is shewn in the annexed table.

Mahal.	Advances given for				Total. Rs.
	Seed Rs.	Food. Rs.	Bullocks. Rs.	Other sundry Rs.	
Ranawao Mahal.	8,800	0	1,680	1,000	11,480
Adwana Mahal.	7,800	8,500	1,836	1,000	19,136
Navibandar Mahal.	5,400	23,565	2,000	0	30,965
Total...	22,000	32,065	5,516	2,000	61,581

Condition of Agricultural Stock.

16. The condition of agricultural stock is better under the year of report than in the last year. No disease appeared among cattle and bullocks. Owing to serious mortality in famine years among bullocks, cultivators were given advances to purchase new ones and 150 of them were purchased. Reserved forests were thrown open for grazing purposes during the first four months of the year under report until the rains.

Condition of cultivating and labouring classes.

17. The condition of cultivating and labouring classes was pitiable for the first four months of the year under report. Before the setting in of the monsoon, advances had to be given to cultivators for food &c. For the labouring class, work was provided at the Khambhala tank and on roads. Their condition improved immensely after the rains.

18. The income from land revenue during the year under report was Rs. 4,21,331 as against Rs. 2,35,395 last year showing an increase of Rs. 1,85,936. The income from the state share of grains was Rs. 1,76,578 as against Rs. 76,875 last year showing an increase of Rs. 99,703.

Income from Land Revenue.

CHAPTER III.—Protection.

(*A.*) *Police.*

19. The strength of the Police at the end of the year under report was 1 Superintendent, 4 Chief Constables, 1 Drill Subedar Major, 1 Risaldar Major, 27 Mounted Police and 271 Foot Police including 11 temporary Police-men. The post of Inspector of Police has been abolished since the reversion of Mr. D. Lowe to British Service.

Strength of Police.

20. The expenditure on the maintenance of the force amounted to Rs. 51,943 as against Rs. 55,530, the previous year. The decrease is due to the abolition of the post of Inspector and to the reduction of the pay of the post of the Superintendent of Police since the reversion of Mr. D. Lowe to British Service. Again no dress has been supplied during the year under report.

Expenditure.

21. The number of offences reported to the Police was 291 during the year under report as against 500 last year and 628 the year before last. This is very satisfactory and is mainly due to the good rains of the last monsoons. The number of arrests was 253 as against 600 last year, that of the accused sent for trial 248 against 578. Of the 248 accused sent for trial 178 were convicted as against 375 the previous year, giving a conviction precentage to arrests of 70·35 as against 62.5 last year. This is satisfactory. The percentage of conviction to those sent for trial comes out at 71.77 as against 64.87 last year.

Working of Police.

22. The percentage of property recovered by the Police to property stolen is shown in the subjoined table :—

Recovery of stolen property.

Year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage.
1901–02.	9,725.	8,088.	83.
1902–03.	6,772.	5,269.	78.

The results are good and almost on a level with those of the previous year.

23. There have been 2 cases of murder and 3 of culpable homicide in 1902–03 as against 3 cases of murder and 1 case of culpable homicide the previous year, showing a decrease of 1 case of murder and increase of two cases of culpable homicide. There were also committed 4 robberies, 8 offences of

Working of Police in serious crimes,

grievous hurt and 177 thefts in the year of report as against 2 dacoities, 7 robberies, 7 offences of grievous hurt and 309 thefts last year. The figures for the year under report compare favourably with those of the previous year. The value of the property stolen in the four robberies amounted to Rs. 140 only. This year does not record a single offence of dacoity as was expected on account of the arrest and trial of a number of outlaws of Junagadh State who had extended their acts of out-lawry to this State also.

B. Criminal Justice.

Criminal Courts.

24. The constitution of the Criminal Courts continues the same in the year under report as it was in the previous year *viz.* 4 Second class Magistrate's Courts, 1 Third class Magistrate's Court, 1 First class Magistrate's Court, the Court of the Sirnyayadhish and the Huzur Court. The territorial jurisdiction of the last three courts is the whole State. There is a Second class Magistrate in each Mahal and in the Porbandar town.

Number of offences.

25. The total number of offences reported during the year was 914 as against 1,127 last year showing a decrease of 213 which is satisfactory. The total number of persons dealt with was 1,021 as against 1,301 last year, showing a decrease of 280. Of these 1,021, 354 were discharged without trial, 303 acquitted, 330 convicted, 1 died, 5 transferred and 28 remained for trial at the end of the year under report as agaist 49 last year. The number of cases remaining out-standing at the close of the year was 14 as against 17 last year.

Criminal appellate work.

26. The number of criminal appeals in the year of report was 44 against 75 last year. Out of these 44, 10 were rejected, sentences in 16 were confirmed, in 6 modified, in 11 reversed and in 1 proceedings were quashed. Thus there were no arrears at the end of the year.

C. Civil Justice.

Civil courts.

27. The constitution and working of the civil courts continue the same in the year under report as in the previous year *viz.* the Munsiff court, the Sirnyayadhish court and the Huzur court. The territorial jurisdiction of these courts is the whole State.

Number of original suits.

28. The number of original suits filed during the year was 972 as against 715 in the previous year which shows an increase of 257. The total number of cases for disposal during the year including the arrears of the last year amounted to 1,038. Of these, 953 were disposed of as against 706 last year. The number remaining at the close of the year was 85 as against 66 last year.

Value of civil cases.

29. The value of original civil cases decided by the Courts of the State is shown below :—

1901-02.		1902-03.	
Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.
706	80,784	953	1,32,902

Civil appeals.

30. The number of civil appeals filed during the year amounted to 34 as against 33 last year. These with 14 outstanding at the close of the last year made up a total of 48. Of these, 45 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 3 at the close of the year as against 14 last year which is satisfactory.

Execution of decrees.

31. The applications for the execution of decrees numbered 1,094 as against 457 last year. These with 207 remaining pending at the end of the previous year make up a total of 1,301 as against 742 last year. The total number of decrees executed during the year under report was 496 as against 535 last year, leaving a balance of 805 at the close of the year which is 598 in excess over the balance of the last year. The increase is due to the increase in the number of applications filed for execution, because in previous years the execution was stopped on account of famine, and there was a good harvest during the current year.

(D.) Prisons.

Jail & lock-ups.

32. There is one central jail in Porbandar town and three lock-ups, one in each of the three Mahals. There were 298 admissions of prisoners into the jail as against 424 last year. The number of prisoners remaining in the jail at the close of the previous year was 58, making up a total of 356 as against 480 last year. The number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year under report was 38 as against 58 last year. The daily average was 56.2 as against 62.03 last year. The total cost of the jail and lock-ups has been Rs. 3,939 as against Rs. 3,350 last year. The increase is due to the scale of rations having been raised according to the Agency Jail rules and to the high rates prevailing at the time of famine before the rains.

(E.) Municipality.

Municipality.

33. The only Municipality in the State is that of Porbandar. The receipts of the Municipality were Rs. 23,152 as against Rs. 27,467 and the expenditure Rs. 20,634 as against Rs. 24,017 last year. The decrease in the receipts is due to (1) less ghee having been imported into the town of Porbandar in the year under report than in the previous year. (2) on account of house-tax and fees on doors and windows having fallen short of expectations. The decrease in expenditure is due to a larger amount having been spent last year for erecting additional rooms in the municipal store, and this year nothing had to be paid

towards expenses in connection with plague measures.

(F.) Registration.

34. The fees realised from the registration of documents amounted to Rs. 1,162 as against Rs. 1,303 last year.

Registration of documents.

The revision of registration and stamp rules has been taken in hand and will, it is hoped, be finished soon.

CHAPTER IV.—Production and Distribution.

(A.) Forests.

The income derived from the Forests Department during the year under report was Rs. 10,100. This is exclusive of the price of grass stacked and not sold amounting to lbs. 28,11,090, and valued at Rs. 16,866. The total income from all sources has been Rs. 26,966 as against Rs. 17,638 last year. The increase is due to more having been realised from sale of grass and bamboos and wood.

Income.

36. There were 1,711 trees living at the beginning of the year under report. Of these 356 died and 601 were newly planted during the year under report. At the end of the year 1,956 road side trees were alive.

Road side trees.

B. Customs.

37. The condition of the Sea-borne trade of all the Ports of the Porbandar State during the year under report may be gathered from the following table of imports and exports.

Items.	1901-02 Rs.	1902-03 Rs.	Increase Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Import.	29,31,876	25,07,552	0	4,74,314
Export.	10,00,934	12,82,490	2,81,554	0

The decrease in the import is due to good rains and consequent good yield of crops which necessitated less import of grains. It was largely imported in past years on account of famine in Kathiawar. The quantity of grains imported during the year under report was 1,79,765 cwt. valued at Rs. 6,17,972 as against 3,29,246 cwt. valued at Rs. 10,84,982 respectively last year. The good rains, and the absence of famine conditions in Kathiawar are responsible for the heavy fall in the import of this commodity. The increase in export is due chiefly to the export of cotton, ghee and stone in larger quantity in the year under report than in the previous year as will be seen from the following table:—

Articles.	1901–02.		1902–03.	
	Quantity	Amount.	Quantity	Amount.
Cotton.	9,701	1,95,917	16,071	3,31,125
Stone.	5,98,837	1,49,709	6,53,730	1,63,432
Ghee.	3,459	1,77,578	5,382	2,22,166

38. The amount of duty realised at the Porbandar Sea Customs office on the imports and exports of the year under report as compared with the figures of the last year will be seen from the following table :

Duty realised.

Year.	Import duty Rs.	Export duty Rs.	Total Rs.
1901–02.	44,776	12,571	57,347
1902–03.	32,199	15,687	47,886

The total income of the Porbandar Bundar from all sources such as Port dues &c. was Rs. 58,083 as against Rs. 68,798 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,715. The decrease is due to the decrease in import duties owing to the grains having been imported in smaller quantity than last year.

39. The other ports in the State are (1) Navibandar (2) Madhavpur and (3) Miani. The following table will show the value of imports and exports at each of these ports.

Port.	Imports.		Exports.		Remarks.
	1901–02 Rs.	1902–03 Rs.	1901–02 Rs.	1902–03 Rs.	
1. Madhavpur.	47,716	26,659	29,697	37,583	
2. Navibandar.	15,330	17,735	25,260	28,694	
3. Miani.	0	0	0	0	

The decrease in import at Madhavpur is due to less grain and rice and cotton seeds having been imported than last year. The quantity of grain and rice imported was 2,883 cwt. as against 6,850 last year, that of cotton seeds 4,285 cwt. against 12,626 cwt. last year. The decrease in imports at Navibandar is also due to less grain having been imported in the year under report than last year. The export of grain from Navibandar in the year of report was larger, being 10,968 cwt. as against 6,524 last year, but the export of caster oil seeds was very insignificant as compared with the last year's figures, being only 293 cwt. as against 2,008 last year.

C. Abkari, Opium and Salt.

Income from Abkari, Opium and Salt.

40. The income from Abkari sources of revenue and from Opium and Salt has been as under during the year under report :—

	1901–1902.	1902–1903.
	Rs.	Rs.
Liquor farm	5,775.	1,925.
Ganja.	410.	240.
Opium.	4,625.	4,535.
Salt.	1,215.	1,321.

The liquor farm was sold at Rs. 20,000. The Kharwas of Porbandar are the chief consumers of liquor. But they have been persuaded and with effect to give up drink, and they have given it up for the last 9 months. The contractor has suffered heavily and under the circumstances has applied for remission which will be granted. The contractor has consequently been freed from his contract and the farm will be re-sold. The contractor has not paid in his first instalment of Rs. 10,000 which accounts for the fall in this income.

The income from Ganjo is less because of the heavy duty imposed by Government on hemp drugs. The farm of this drug. has been given for Rs. 275.

D. Public Works.

41. The expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 2,17,813 as against Rs. 2,61,043 last year. This is exclusive of advances given to the State Engineer for works and of works done by the Public Works Department for other Departments. The details are as under :—

No.	Name of work.	Cost Rs.	
		1901–02	1902–03
1.	Engineering Establishment charges	23,333	11,465
2.	LightHouses	1,033	1,082
3.	Original Works:—		
	(a) Civil Buildings	40,290	1,06,049
	(b) Roads	4,232	3,876
	(c) Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,51,416	57,113
4.	Repairs :—		
	(a) Civil Buildings	17,795	15,358
	(b) Roads	10,437	9,175
	(c) Miscellaneous Public Improvements	10,736	7,270
5.	Famine Relief works	1,084	4,362
6.	Railway Siding and Dock Estates	687	2,063
	Total Rs...	2,61,043	2,17,813

There is a reduction in the Establishment charges due to Mr. J. J. B. Benson, late State Engineer of the State having left this State service for taking up the appointment of Executive Engineer offered to him by British Government. He had been on leave without pay for one year from 1st April 1902. He has now severed his connection with this State and has been given a bonus of Rs. 3000. Mr. Fulchand D. Parekh acting for him, has now been confirmed as State Engineer in his place.

42. The expenditure on Original Works (a) Civil Buildings, in the year of report is Rs. 1,06,049 as against Rs. 40,290 last year. This large increase is due to the New Darya Mehel palace and its outhouses which alone cost about Rs. 88,763. The superstructure of the main building and outhouses is now complete. Only painting and decoration remain to be done. It will then be furnished with furniture and dead-stock suitable to the building for which tenders have been invited. The other buildings of importance are (1) the Entrance Gate to the Darbargadh which cost about Rs. 4,826 (2) the School at Mander & Ranawao with compound and quarters for the School Masters costing about Rs. 8,847 and (3) Utaras and Godowns at Madhavpur which are estimated to cost Rs. 2,530 of which about Rs. 900 only have been spent. Accommodation for a Girl School has also been made in the same building. These works are still in progress. The expenditure on Original Works (b) Roads is Rs. 3,876 as against Rs. 4,232 last year. Of these Rs. 2,350 have been spent on roads for town improvements. A telephone line has been put up in the Porbandar town between the Darya Mehel, Bhojeswar Bungalo, Public Offices, the Travada and Lal Bungalow. This affords much facility of communication and despatch of work, with a good deal of saving in time and trouble. Rs. 2,000 were provided in the Budget for this of which Rs. 1,500 have been spent during the year under report. Under Original Works (c) Miscellaneous Public Improvements Rs. 57,113 have been spent as against Rs. 1,51,414 last year. The reduction is due to a smaller amount being required this year for the Kambhala tank which was nearly finished last year. Only Rs. 30,000 have been required as against Rs 1,01,027 last year. The big Khambhala tank has now been completed. The Canal laid out for supplying water to the fields is finished. As there was good rain this year people have not taken full advantage of these irrigation works. Only three fields have been irrigated with the waters of this tank.

The earth work of the Ojhat river bund is finished, only iron work remains to be adjusted. This will be finished by the end of July.

43. The following miscellaneous works were also done under this head.

(1) Bund in the Miani Ghed.	Rs. 474.
(2) Raising the bund near the Karly Bridge.	„ 260.
(3) Removing rock from the Creek.	„ 350.

44. Under the head Repairs Rs. 15,358 have been spent upon buildings as against Rs. 17,795 last year, Rs. 9,175 as against Rs. 10,437 upon roads and Rs. 7,270 upon Miscellaneous Public Improvements against Rs. 10,736 last year. The Gosa Bara bund repair work is still going on. The Pitching

work is finished and the masonary work which is begun will, it is hoped, be finished by the end of July.

Railway.

45. The net earnings of the Railway as allotted to this State from the earnings of the B. G. J. P. Railway for each calendar year since its opening are shown in the following table :—

Earnings of Railway.

Year.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Rs.	46,473	35,460	16,437	76,651	52,797	75,356	84,391	80,304	49,660	81,474	80,150	65,838	52,940

This shows 2-8 p. c. interest on the Capital invested by the State. The decrease in the earnings is due to less traffic in grain owing to the favourable season every where.

CHAPTER V.—Financial.

46. The year under report opened with a balance of Rs. 6,77,414 made up as under :—

Financial review.

In	State Treasury.	Rs.	54,113.
,,	Bombay Bank.	,,	23,523.
,,	National Bank of India.	,,	99,778.
,,	Promissory Notes.	,,	5,00,000.
			6,77,414.

Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 2,50,000 were sold during the year of report at a considerable loss to the State to make advances to cultivators for seeds food, purchase of bullocks &c., and also for meeting the expenses of the Delhi Darbar.

47. The total revenue of the State during the year under report was Rs. 6,73,961 and the expenditure Rs. 8,69,658, Advances and Deposits excepted. About Rs. 51,560 have been invested in loans to private individuals on security of landed property. It gives a return of 6 to 9 p. c. per annum. The closing balance at the end of the year under report was Rs. 4,47,970 made up as follows:—

In	State Treasury.	Rs.	1,00,137.
,,	Bombay Bank.	,,	50,016.
,,	National Bank of India	,,	47,817.
,,	Promissory Notes.	,,	2,50,000.
			4,47,970.

The financial position of the State is so far satisfactory. The position would

have been difficult if the last monsoon had proved a failure like its predecessors. The season however proved prosperous which saved the State from apprehended pecuniary difficulties. It is hoped that the State will regain its former strength in respect to its finance if future years prove equally prosperous.

CHAPTER VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

(A.) Vital statistics.

Births and deaths throughout the year.

48. During the year under review 2,216 births and 3,744 deaths were registered as against 1,250 births and 2,721 deaths last year. The number of births and deaths in 1900-01 was 1,164 and 13,545 respectively.

49. The births and deaths registered in Porbandar town (population 23,916) during the year of report were 628 and 2,012 as against 562 and 175 respectively last year.

50 The figures for the three Mahals and Porbandar town for the year under report are as under :—

Mahals.	Births.		Deaths.	
	1901–02	1902–03	1901–02	1902–03
1. Ranawao.	218	631	942	704
2. Adwana.	290	656	534	640
3. Navibandar.	180	301	270	388
4. Porbandar.	262	628	975	2,012
Total.	1,250	2,216	2,721	3,744

General remarks on Vital Statistics.

51. The figures show that the health of the public was not so good. Plague was raging furiously when the year commenced and it died out in the month of July. Total cases 1,166 and deaths 891.

The proportion of births and deaths to the population (which is 82,090) was 26.9 and 44.4 per *mille* as against 15.2 and 41.4 respectively last year. The increased proportion of births is due to the improved condition of the public owing to the absence of famine. The mortality in Porbandar was higher than last year because of plague and fever.

(B) Medical Relief.

52. There is one Hospital in the Porbandar town in charge of the Chief

Establishment- Medical Officer who is a graduate of the Bombay University. Besides the Chief Medical Officer are two Hospital Assistants and a female Hospital Assistant. Of the two Hospital Assistants, one is entrusted with the duty of inspecting passengers and ships at the Bunder. Great want was felt for a lady Doctor for the treatment of females and consequently one Krishna Kamini Devi of Bengal who has got certificates as being one of the best female students passed out of the Campbell Medical School and Hospital of Calcutta has been appointed as Lady Doctor under the orders of the Chief Medical Officer.

53. It is resolved to extend the present buildings by adding two wings in which three more wards will be opened:—one midwifery ward, one eye ward and a ward for the middle class men. The female ward will be called after the name of Bai Vakhtuba the late Morvivala Rani Saheb of His Highness the Rana Saheb. Sanction has already been given for the construction of these wards and plans and estimates are under consideration and the work will be taken in hand as soon as the designs and estimates are ready and approved.

Indoor & Outdoor Patients at the Hospital.

54. The total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the Hospital during the year under report was 280 and 17,074 as against 291 and 15,404 respectively last year, which shows a slightly better public health than that of the last year. The average daily attendance of indoor patients was 20.97 as against 22.1 and that of the outdoor patients was 198.24 as against 202.01 last year. The prevailing diseases during the year under report were malerial fever, lung diseases, disorder of the stomach and intestines, skin and eye diseases. The number of major and minor operations performed was 10 and 520 during the year under report as against 13 and 370 respectively last year. The total expenditure of the Hospital was Rs. 10,044 as under :

(a) Establishment	Rs.	3,930.
(b) Medicines and Instruments	Rs.	4,165.
(c) Other Sundry expenses	Rs.	1,949.
		10,044.

Mahal Dispensaries.

55. There are three dispensaries in the Mahals. One at Ranawao, one at Bagwadar and one at Madhavpur.

The number of out-door patients treated at each of them was as under :—

Ranawao.		Madhavpur.		Bagwadar.	
1901-02	1902-03	1901-02	1902-03	1901-02	1902-03
3,059	3,874	3,823	6,669	765	1,662

The figures show that general health of the public in the Mahals was far from satisfactory. The average daily attendance at each of these dispensaries

was 40.2, 57.65 and 19.2 respectively in the year of report as against 39.2, 39.6 and 8.2 respectively last year. The cost of each of them has been Rs. 885, Rs. 1,068 and Rs. 679 respectively, total Rs. 2,632 as against Rs. 2,655 last year.

Vaccination.

56. During the year under report 1,579 persons were vaccinated and one was revaccinated as agsinst 1,271 and 30 respectively in the preceding year. There were no measles or smallpox during the year under report.

Veterinary

57. The total number of animals treated at the State stables and paddock was 309 as against 299 last year of which 301 were cured. Four castration operations were performed. The cost of medicines and instruments during the year under report was Rs. 472. There were 94 horses and mares at the end of the year under report as against 83 last year. 46 mares were covered during the year of report of which 12 were State mares and 34 of the Public. 7 out of the 12 mares foaled 2 colts and 5 fillies. There were 3 stallions and 18 brood mares in the paddock. There are in all 39 conveyances in the stables.

The Trâvda garden which was hitherto in the charge of the Curator of Forests and Gardens has been handed over to the Veterinary Officer.

Plague.

58. The measures adopted last year for stamping out plague were continued till it disappeared in the month of July. Medical inspection of passengers arriving at the port from Bombay and other infected ports still continues.

CHAPTER VII.—Instruction.

Number of State Schools.

59. The number of schools was 36 at the end of the year under report as against 31 in the preceding year. The increase is due (1) to the re-opening of the schools at Degam, Majiwana, Bordi and Miani which were closed last year on account of famine, and (2) to the opening of a new Girl School at Ranawao during the year under report. The total number of scholars on the register of the State schools was 2,537 in the year under report as against 2,583 in the preceding year. If the local English and Vernacular Schools at Porbandar had not to be closed for a long period on account of plague the number of scholars would have been larger.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

60. There is one middle school at Porbandar which teaches up to sixth standard. This School had to be closed in the beginning of the year under report as plague was raging and people had left Porbandar for other places. It was reopened in the middle of June last. The total number of the boys at the end of the year under report was 98 as against 75 last year, it has at this date increased to 150. This is satisfactory. A new drawing class was opened during the year under report, as drawing has been entered as one of the subjects of examination.

61. There were 3 grant-in-aid schools in Porbandar in the year of

Grant-in-aid Schools.

report as against 4 last year. The decrease is due to the school of Jadav Bhara having been closed he having left Porbandar and gone abroad. The total number of pupils attending these schools was 654 as against 515 last year. This is satisfactory.

Indigenous Schools.

62. The number of indigenous schools stands the same viz 2. They teach alphabets, numericals and simple rules of Arithmetic and the keeping of accounts according to the native fashions.

63. The total number of pupils receiving education in the State during the year under report was 3,191 as against 3,091 last year. The persons receiving instructions represent nearly 4 p. c. of the total population of the State.

Expenditure & receipts.

64. The amount spent on education was Rs. 19,659 as against Rs. 15,782 in the previous year. The increase in expenditure is due to the supply of books and materials required for the teaching according to the new revised standards and to the additional staff and promotions given in different schools. The receipts from fees amounted to Rs. 1,239 in the year under report as against Rs. 1,498 last year. The decrease in fee reeipts is due to the closing of schools during the time of plague and also to the reduction in the rate of fees in 5 chief schools *viz.* the Taluka School at Porbandar and the schools at Kandorna, Ranawao, Khambhodar and Madhawpur. Reduction is also due to the boys of cultivators and Waswayas having been exempted from paying fees.

School houses.

65. The school houses at Ranawao and Mander were newly built and completed during the year under report at a cost of about Rs. 13,000.

General remarks.

66. The grades of teachers in the State continue the same *viz.* (1) Senior (2) two years trained (3) One year trained and (4) untrained. Steps are taken to utilize the services of Trained Masters as far as possible by displacing the unexperienced and junior untrained staff. The Educational Inspector Mr. K. P. Upadhya was sent in June last to Bombay and other places to learn Kindergarten system taught there as required by the new standards sanctioned by Government for the Bombay Presidency. On his return to Porbandar all the School Masters were called to Porbandar and were given for full one month regular instructions in this art of Kindergarten by Mr. Upadhya and Mr. Jagjiwandas, School Master of Kandorna who was also sent with him. Mr. Jagjiwandas was also deputed to prepare the History and Geography of the Porbandar State which he has completed and will be published in due course of time. With a view to encourage teachers, system of giving capitation and proficiency allowances has been introduced and rewards also were given to some of the teachers for proficiency in teaching.

Porbandar.
26-5-1903.

MANILAL A.,
Diwan, Porbandar State.

No. 389 of 1904.

FROM

COLONEL W. P. KENNEDY,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár;

To

THE HONOURABLE MR. S. W. EDGERLEY, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

KA'THIA'WA'R POLITICAL AGENCY:
Rájkot, 23rd May 1904.

SIR,

In conformity with Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 6089 of the 19th August 1902, Appendix F, clause A, I have the honour to submit * the Annual Administration Report of Porbandar, a First Class State in Káthiáwár.

* By book post with 20 spare copies.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. P. KENNEDY, Colonel,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár.

Pol 705

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

PORBANDAR STATE,

FOR THE

YEAR 1903-04.

PORBANDAR.

PRINTED AT THE PORBANDAR STATE PRINTING PRESS.

1904.

Index to the Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1903-04.

SUBJECT.	PARA.
Chapter I—Political....	1 to 5
Chapter II—Administration of the Land.	6 to 18
Chapter III—Protection :—	
Legislation	19
Police	20 to 25
Criminal Justice	26 to 29
Civil Justice...	30 to 34
Prisons...	35
Municipality	36
Registration	37
Chapter IV—Production and Distribution :—	
Forests and Gardens	38 to 41
Trade-Customs	42 to 44
Abkari, Opium and Salt	45
Public Works...	46 to 50
Railway	51
Chapter V—Financial	52 to 53
Chapter VI—Vital Statistics and Medical Relief:—	
Vital Statistics	54 to 57
Medical Relief	58 to 64
Chapter VII—Instruction	65 to 73

Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the Year 1903-1904, A. D.

CHAPTER 1—Political.

Area and population.

1. The area of the State is 642¼ Square Miles and the Population by the census of 1901 A. D. 82,090.

Chief Political events of the year.

2. The long-standing dispute between Nawanagar and Porbandar, on the Rawal-Miani boundary is likely to be settled in a short time. The Political Agents Halar and Sorath Prants, sitting together, heard the case for about 9 days at Porbandar after paying a visit to the locality under dispute for local inspection. The decision of the commission will be out in a few days.

Health of His Highness and Kumar Saheb.

3. His Highness was attacked by strong fever last monsoon, otherwise his health has been good. The Kumar Saheb has kept good health during the year under report. He completed his second year on 30th June 1903.

Tribute.

4. The Porbandar State pays a tribute of Rs. 48,504 as under :—

Rs. 15,000 fixed in commutation of the allotted share in Sea-customs for Military aid.

Rs. 33,504 for Peshkashi.

General Remarks.

5. The rainy season of the year under report has been fairly good; and the agricultural population of the State is regaining its lost material status slowly. It will yet take some years of prosperity to restore the State to the economic status which it had before the Famine year Samwat 1956 (A. D. 1899-1900).

CHAPTER II—Administration of the Land.

Territorial Divisions.

6. The territorial divisions for Revenue Administration continue to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.* (1) Porbandar town, (2) Adwana Mahal, (3) Ranawav Mahal, and (4) Navibandar Mahal, each division being in charge of a Mamlatdar. The Mamlatdars are in direct subordination to me. Under

them, are Tajvijdars, Tappedars, and Patels.

Number of villages &c.

7. In this State there is one town (Porbandar), 98 villages, 14 Nesses, and one Pati in Chowta village. Of the 98 villages, 27 are alienated *i. e.* 8 are Bhayati, 16 Mehr Passaita and 3 Dharmada. The villages are divided into 24 Tappas or groups and each group has a Tappedar (Talati). There are five Tajvijdars over these Tappedars.

System of recovery of revenue.

8. The rent-in-kind system chiefly prevails in this State. The State also recovers a cash assessment per acre of occupied land in addition to the rent-in-kind. This varies in each village or group of villages according to the degree of fertility of the soil from 2½ annas to Re. 1-0-0 an acre.

Season & Rainfall, agricultural outlook. Damage by frost, locusts, cyclonic rain.

9. The average rain-fall for the State during the year under report was 22 Inches 97 Cents. In Porbandar it was 22 Inches 65 Cents, in Madhapur 18 Inches 63 Cents, in Ranawav 28 Inches 9 Cents and in Bagwadar 21 Inches 65 Cents. The rainy season began in June 1903 with slight showers. The total rainfall in June was only 43 Cents. This was absolutely insufficient for sowing operations. The amouut of rain sufficient for commencement of agricultural operations came in about the middle of July 1903, and continued for the whole of that month and during the first week of August 1903, thus retarding sowing business for a long time. The total rainfall in July 1903 was 12 Inches 3 Cents and on the 1st and 2nd August 1903, it was respectivly 2 Inches 56 Cents and 5 Inches 13 Cents. Since then there was no good rain but the slight showers which fell in August and September gave sufficient moisture to the soil to keep the young plants alive. On account, however, of the late beginning of the rain and want of break for a time after it began, the monsoon crops were poor, especially Bajro, Juwar, & Til crops. The out-turn of Bajro, Juwar & Til was about 25 to 40 per cent of the average *i. e.* 16 annas. Last year it was over 90°/₀ The locusts also contributed heavily to the paucity of out-turn. When the crops of Bajro and Juwar were just ripening, the locusts appeared, and the unfortunate cultivators had to reap the harvest before it was quite ripe, because of the fear that the locusts would do short work of them. This fact made the yield poor. Again the crops which were entirely raw and therefore not ready for harvesting under any circumstances, were kept in the fields and a portion thereof was eaten away by the locusts which also ate away young wheet offshoots and cotton leaves. Thus the monsoon crops failed to yield even about 33°/₀ of the last years' out-turn. The winter crops showed at the outset good signs of a bumper harvest. The rains being late and monsoon crops indifferent, pulses, wheet and cotton were sown in large quantities, but the people's fate was hard there too. Frost did immense damage to cotton in fields situated near rivers and streams in the Navibandar and Adwana Mahals. The villages of Sisli, Fatana, Singda, Adwana and others in the Adwana Mahal, and the villages grouped under

the Bhad and Garej tappa in the Novibandar Mahal, suffered very severely. I personally saw some frost-bitten cotton fields. The crops were blighted up entirely in some fields or groups of fields, in others about 25°/₀ of the cotton plants were blighted. The loss to the unfortunate farmers being heavy His Highness has been gracious enough to remit acre Vero and Vighoti for cotton fields where the damage has been over 25°/₀ of the crop in proportion to the amount of damage. This order was passed on 18th February 1904.

10. The following figures will show the estimated amount of mischief done by frost.

Damage by frost and locusts.

Navibandar Mahal :—Frost damaged the crops of cotton, castor seeds, Juwar and Dhànà ; and the amount of damage has been estimated at about Rs. 97,029. In the Adwana Mahal the damage to the cotton and other crops is estimated at Rs. 36,964. Of course these figures include the loss to the cultivators also.

The Ranawav Mahal escaped from the ravages of the extreme freezing cold, but locusts did not spare the Taluka from its destructive energy. The damage done by locusts to the State and the Ryots is estimated as follows:—

Mahals.	Estimated damage.
Ranawav.	Rs. 5,200.
Adwana.	Rs. 4,785.
Navibandar.	Rs. 5,888.

These locusts were red in colour and appeared to have wonderful longevity. Past experience pointed to the inference that with the setting in of the east and north east winds of the cold seasons, locusts dis-appeared. The insects first appeared in Kathiawad in the beginning of October, and in this State in the beginning of November 1903 and hovered about till the middle of February 1904. Swarms after swarms of them came and were drowned into the sea and yet there appeared to be no end of them. Some swarms returned repeatedly into the interior on the sight of the sea and were repeatedly driven back by the land gale. They are still lingering in the Konkan, and other parts of the Deccan. The locusts do not appear to have laid any eggs in this part of Kathiawad, and no new breed has been brought forth to my knowledge in this State.

11. The cyclonic rain which fell on Falgun Sud 15 and on Falgun Vad 1st (corresponding to the 2nd and 3rd March 1904) was also a curious phenomenon for this part of the Province. The month of Falgun generally does not get any cyclonic rain, and if it does, not in such a quantity, or for so many days as fell in the last Falgun. It was about 1 in. 60 c. on an average and continued for over a week from 26th February to 6th March 1904. This rain did no good to the winter or hot season standing crops but damaged hay-stacks and corn lying in grain

Cyclonic rain of 2nd and 3rd March 1904.

yards. The only benefit which this rain brought in its train was the softening of the soil by moisture which facilitated ploughing operations well and lessened to some degree the hard lot of plough bullocks.

Area of land cultivated.

12. The following comparative statement will show the area of land cultivated during the year of report as compared with the previous year :—

Mahal.	Land under cultivation.		Increase or Decrease.
	1902–03.	1903-04.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ranawav.	56,760	56,737	–23
Adwana.	97,040	98,000	+960
Navibandar.	48,145	49,559	+1,414
Porbandar.	230	230	,,
Total...	2,02,175	2,04,526	+2,351

Inspite of the adverse season there has been an increase of cultivated land by 2351 acres.

Advances to cultivators & assistance for wells.

13. The til crop especially of the year 1902-03 having improved the material condition of cultivators, they did not stand in much need of advances and yet they were given liberally by His Highness the Rana Saheb for bullocks and seed &c. in cases where it appeared that such a grant would enable a pauper cultivator to stand on his legs again. The following table will show the amounts advanced or paid in gift for new wells :—

Mahal.	Advances given for				Assistance given for	
	Seed, food and Kos.		Bullocks.		Wells.	
	1902–03. Rs.	1903–04. Rs.	1902–03 Rs.	1903–04. Rs.	1902–03. Rs.	1903–04 Rs.
Ranawav.	9,800	0	1,680	1,225	0	522
Navibandar.	28,965	6,163	2,000	1,460	0	100
Adwana.	17,300	209	1,836	690	0	350
Total...	56,065	6,372	5,516	3,375	0	972

The figures show a large falling off in 1903-04 due to the prosperous monsoon crops of the year 1902-03 which freed the farmers from the necessity for applying for loans.

14. His Highness gave, however, a concession to the cultivators on account of the previous famines to allow them to get lands sown through the

assistance of partners if they had no means of sowing themselves as per order No. 78 dated 14th September 1903. Penalty for keeping lands fallow was also remitted as per order No. 243 of 2nd May 1903.

Water supply.

15. The water supply has remained good throughout the year both for drinking and ablution purposes and for irrigation purposes. The Khambhala tank, the Bhadar weir, and the Sabli bundh supplied ample quantity of water for irrigation of crops. Wells also remained full with water supply. 17 pucca and 31 kucha wells were added during the year of report.

Revenue cases disposed of.

16. The number of penal cases tried and disposed of under the Revenue administration rules was 598. Of these, 553 persons in as many cases were convicted and sentenced, 40 persons in as many cases acquitted, and 8 cases were pending at the end of the year Suits for declaration of ownership on building sites and fields were disposed of as follows :—

Mahal.	Number of suits pending at the beginning of the year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number remaining to be disposed of.
Ranawav. (Chhaya)	350	346	4
Navibandar Mahal.	2,737	2,256	481

Three alienation cases remain to be disposed of regarding the villages of Singda and Roziwada, and the case of Iswaria Sindhis.

Fodder supply and cattle.

17. Fodder supply has been sufficient for agricultural stock and other animals. There has been no serious or fatal disease among cattle during the year under report.

General.

18. The Revenue Rules are at present scattered over a vast field. They require to be amended here and there and codified to facilitate reference. A Revenue Code has been drafted and is now being printed in the State press. It embodies the principles of Revenue Administration according to the rent-in-kind system and has also introduced certain rules of procedure and substantive revenue law from the British Revenue Code.

It must not be omitted to mention that His Highness has graciously remitted 25°/₀ of the relief work expenditure incurred by the State to maintain the Ryots of Bhayats during the severe famine of St. 1956 on account of the very poor condition of Bhayats. His Highness also gives liberal pecuniary assistance to them in marrying their daughters. The amount spent on this account during the year of report has been Rs. 475.

CHAPTER III—Protection.

(A) Legislation.

Publication of Acts.

19. The following Act was drafted and published in the State Gazette for the information of the Public, who have been invited to bring forward any suggestions they may deem necessary to make towards alteration and amendments in its provisions within four months after its publication in the Gazette, at the end of which if no suggestions are received it will operate as a law.

The Stamp Act.

The Registration and Court fee Stamp Acts for the State have been prepared and will be published shortly in the Gazette on the same lines.

(B) Military and Police force.

Militia and Sibandy.

20. There is no regular military force in this State, but there are 21 Arabs belonging to the Sibandy force whose chief duty it is to do guard duty at the palace. The Mehrs who hold their lands on Service tenure form the Militia and are liable to serve when required to such duty.

Strength of Police.

21. The strength of the Police at the end of the year under report was 42 mounted and 296 foot police. Of the 42 mounted police including 1 Risaldar Major, 13 form part of His Highness' Body guards, and two are camel sowars. In the 296 foot police are included 1 Superintendent, 4 Chief Constables and 31 temporary Police employed for plague and other duties.

Expenditure.

22. The total cost on account of the maintenance of the force was Rs. 55,904 as against Rs. 51,943 last year. The increase is due to the cost of temporary Police employed for the purposes mentioned in para. 21 above and to the enlistment of 2 camel sowars and Body guards for His Highness, during the year under report.

Working of Police.

23. The result of the working of the Police is fairly satisfactory, especially in its negative side, the prevention of offences. The number of offences is much reduced as compared with that of the previous two years. The total number of offences reported to the police was 148 as against 291 last year. The reduction is of course mainly due to the improved condition of the labouring class who got sufficient labour to maintain themselves on account of fairly good harvest during the last two years. The number of arrests was 159 as against 253 last year ; that of the accused sent for trial 150 as against 248. Out of these 150 sent for trial 98 were convicted. The percentage of conviction to arrests was therefore 61·63 as against 70·35 and to those sent for trial was 65·33 as against 71·77 last year. The percentage is not so satisfactory as that of last year. But

credit is due to the Chief Constables of the Adwana and Navibandar Mahals for their detective ability and energy. The percentage of conviction to arrests was more than 75 per cent in both these Mahals. The Ranawav Chief constable has cut a very bad figure, his result being only 40 per cent. The result of the city Chief Constable is also not so good.

Recovery of stolen property.

24. The percentage of property recovered by the Police to property stolen is shown in the following table:—

year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage.
1902–03	6,772	5,269	77·80
1903–04	3,415	1,548	45·30

Here also though the amount of the property stolen is less than that of last year, the proportion of property recovered is very low and very unsatisfactory, and far from creditable to the Police. Here again the Navibandar and Adwana Chief Costables come out better than their comrades. The percentage of Navibandar Chief Constable is 89 and that of the Adwana Chief Constable 72. Ranawav is not so bad in recovering property as in bringing out convictions. But the percentage of city Chief Constable is the lowest and discreditable to him.

Working of Police in serious offences.

25. There have been two cases of murder during the year under report, *i. e.* the same as last year, and 1 of culpable homicide as against 3 last year, and 1 case of an attempt to commit murder this year against nil last year, showing a decrease of 2 and of culpable homicide an increase of 1 of attempt to commit murder. Besides these there were 3 robberies, 2 offences of grievous hurt and 89 thefts during the year of report as against 4 robberies, 8 offences of grievous hurt and 177 thefts last year. There was no offence of dacoity committed during the year under report. The value of property stolen in the three robberies amounted to Rs. 100 only. These figures for the year of report compare favourably with those of the previous years.

(C) Criminal Justice.

Criminal Courts and their jurisdiction.

26. The constitution of the criminal Courts continued the same as last year *viz.* 1 third class Magistrate for the Porbandar town; and 2nd class Magistrates one for each of the three Mahals and one for Porbandar town, 1 first class Magistrate, the Court of the Sar Nyayadhish and the Huzur Court, the last three exercising their jurisdiction over the whole State. The Sir Nyayadhish, Mr. Majmudar, reverted to British service in April last and Mr. K. P. Dodia, Barister-at-law has been appointed as Sir Nyayadhish in his place.

27. There were 769 offences reported during the year under report as against 914 the preceeding year, showing a decrease of 145. The total number of persons brought to trial was 1,041 as against 1,021 last year, which shows an increase of 20 over last year's figures. Out of these 1,041, 431 were discharged without trial, 337 were acquitted, 205 were convicted, 2 died and 66 remained for trial at the end of the year under report as against 28 last year. The number of Criminal cases remaining undisposed of at the end of the year under report was 26 as against 14 last year.

Number of offences.

28. There are two Courts for Criminal appeals in the State, *viz.* the Sir Nyayadhish Court and the Huzur Court.

Number of appellate Courts.

29. The number of appellants during the year of report was 55 as against 44 last year. Out of these, sentences were confirmed in the cases of 34, modified in the casse of 6 and reversed in the cases of 15. Thus there were no arrears at the close of the year.

(D) Civil Justice.

30. One civil court was opened in the Navibandar Mahal of the State, at the request of the people of that Mahal who complained of great deal of trouble & inconvenience to them in having to come down to Porbandar from such distant place as Madhupur, 36 miles off, to file suits of small sums of money. Their complaint was found reasonable and with a view to removing the inconvenience a new Munsiff Court has been established at Navibandar since March last as an experimental measure. The incumbent of the new post, however, having had to go on privilege leave for a month, was not able to start the Court before the end of the year under report. This Court is empowered to hear regular suits up to Rs. 500, and small cause suits up to Rs. 50 and its territorial jurisdiction is the Navibandar Mahal. Mr. Kalyanji Hirachand Vora, Judicial Clerk of the Huzur Court who has passed the District pleader's examination has been appointed as Munsiff on this new post.

During the year under report the constitution of the Civil Courts therefore virtually remained the same as in the last year, *viz.* the Munsiff Court at Porbandar, the Sar Nyayadhish Court, and the Huzur Court, which exercised their jurisdiction over the whole State.

Civil Courts.

31. The total number of original suits instituted in all the Courts during the year under report was 1,273 as against 972 last year, showing an increase of 301, and with the 85 cases remaining standing at the close of the previous year the total number of cases for disposal during the year under report amounted to 1,358 as against 1,038 last year. Of these 1,358, 1,181 were disposed of during the year as against 953 last year, leaving 177 as arrears at the end of the year as against 85 last year.

Number of original suits.

32. The following table will show the value of original civil cases decided by the Courts of the State.

Value of Civil Cases.

1902-03		1903-04	
Cases.	Value.	Cases.	Value.
953	1,32,902	1,181	1,51,072

33. The number of Civil appeals filed during the year under report amounted to 36 as against 34 last year. The number of appeals outstanding at the end of the last year was 3. The total number of appeals thus amounted to 39 as against 48 last year. Out of these 48 only 16 were disposed of during the year under report as against 45 last year leaving 23 as pending at the close of the year as against 3 last year. The arrears mostly belong to the Sar Nyayadhish Court. The small number of disposal is due to the fact that the Sar Nyayadhish who was acting as Dewan during my absence on two months' privilege leave had to devote much of his time to the Dewan's duties, which resulted in the accumulation of arrears of his own work and subsequently after my return from leave had himself to go on leave for two months on account of serious illness. His health was so much pulled down that he was hardly able to do active work for some time on his return from leave.

Civil appeals.

34. There were 1,113 applications received during the year under report for the execution of decrees, and there were 805 remaining pending at the close of last year. The total amounted to 1,918 as against 1,301 last year. Out of these 1,918, 1,287 were executed during the year under report, leaving a balance of 631 at the close of the year, against 805 at the close of the last year. The decrease is satisfactory and is due to the fact that the work of execution was made easy on account of the improving condition of the judgment debtors due to fairly good harvest of cotton and the high price it commanded in the market during the year under report.

(E) Prisons.

35. There is one central Jail in Porbandar town and four lockups, one in each of the three Mahals and one in the Porbandar town, showing an increase of one lock-up in the Porbandar town during the year under report. 141 new prisoners were admitted into the Jail during the year under report, as against 298 last year. These with the 38 prisoners remaining in the Jail at the close of the last year make up a total of 179 as against 356 last year. The number of prisoners remaining in the Jail at the close of the year under report was 33 as against 38 last year. The daily average of prisoners was 29.8 as against 56.2 last year. The total cost of the Jail amounted to Rs. 3,139 as against Rs. 3,939 last year. The decrease in the number of prisoners account for this decrease in expenditure.

Jail and lock-ups.

(F) Municipality.

36. There is only one Municipality in this State and that is in the town of Porbandar. It has its own constitution and is governed by

a Board of General Committee under the general supervision of the Dewan as president and of His Highness. The general Committee consists of 15 members of whom, besides the Dewan as president and the Sar-Nyayadhish as Vice president, there are 4 official and 9 non-official members. The non-official members are selected by His Highness. The executive work is entrusted to a Managing Committee consisting of 1 official Member as chairman and 4 Non-official Members, all selected by turns from the members of the general Committee for every three months. A secretary who is a State servant is appointed to do executive work under the orders of the Managing Committee. The Municipality has by degrees greatly improved its resources and has now made itself a self supporting body. The receipts of the Municipality from all sources except Deposits and Advances amounted to Rs. 26,047 as against 23,152 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,853 as against 20,634 last year. The increase in the receipts is chiefly due (1) to more Ghee having been brought and consumed in the town and (2) to the fact that last year owing to plague the house tax could not be recovered and remained in arrear and it was collected this year. Besides this year the system of house tax collection is changed. The houses are re-valued and re-classified and this went to increase the amount of the tax to an appreciable extent. The reduction in expenditure is not such as to require explanation. On the whole the Municipality is doing good work. Satisfactory attention has been paid to improve the town roads and also to lighting and sanitation. There are Sanitary Committees at Ranawav and Madhupur composed of a few official and some non-official members. They derive their revenues from door and window fees, hide-tax, and rent from stalls and spend money after scavanging and sweeping the towns, clearing resources of water supply and other minor sanitary works.

(G) Registration.

37. The fees realised from registration of documents amounted to Rs. 1,932 as against Rs. 1,162 last year.

Registration of documents.

The work of revising the registration rules has been finished and the draft will be published in the State Gazette shortly for the information of the public who will be called upon to make suggestions if any.

CHAPTER. IV—Production and Distribution.

(A) Forests and Gardens.

38. There are 15 forest reserves, 9 gardens and 3 plantations in the State. The chief forest reserves which give an appreciable revenue to the State are those of Ranawav, Adityana, Godhana and Naliyadhar. The revenue derived from them is chiefly from grass and wood.

Forests Reserves & gardens.

Of the 9 gardens the principal and attractive are the Rajwadi and Darya Mahel gardens. Great improvement and extensions have been made in these two gardens during the year under report. Nearly the whole area

of these gardens has been covered with fruit trees, flower trees and shrubs and in the Rajwadi garden there is scarcely room for further plantation. The fountains built in them have added much to their beauty. The Rajwadi garden is a public garden and therefore more attractive to the people. A number of people go there in the evening to refresh themselves after the day's labour. The other is a private garden of His Highness attached to his magnificent palace called the Dariya Mahel. Trees and plants in the Darya Mahel garden do not thrive so much as in the Rajwadi garden on account of its vicinity to the sea and exposure to the *Oda* (salt sea breeze.) The Rajwadi garden being in the interior and protected the trees and plants sown there thrive more rapidly and yield better produce. Some few years back the income of the garden was hardly Rs. 1,000. Now it yields more than Rs. 3,000. Of course the cost has been increased in the same proportion. It is hoped it will yield still more revenue in coming years when the 1,500 mango plants and 1,000 other fruit trees planted recently will grow and bear fruits.

Plantations.

39. As there are very few mango trees in this State orders were given to plant mango seedlings in some gardens of the State, and it is expected that they will grow and thrive. On the Khambhala Tank also some 2,000 mangoes have been planted for a mango plantation as an experimental measure, and it is believed that the experiment will prove a great success there. A sugar cane plantation has also been made at this tank with the waters of the Tank. In the Kandorna Thansa also some 1,000 mango plants have been planted, and most of them are thriving. The Cocoanut plantation on the Chobari or Seashore is thriving well, but the Chhaya Ran and Bhojeswar plantations are not so successful.

40. The total revenue derived from the Forest Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 22,416, which is exclusive of the price of grass stacked but not sold. The quantity of grass stacked amounts to 20,80,620, lbs., which is valued at Rs. 10,923. The total income of the forest Department, therefore, inclusive of the price of grass stacked was Rs. 33,339 during the year under report as against Rs. 26,966 which is satisfactory. The increase is due to most having been realized from the sale of grass and fruits.

Road-side trees.

41. No new trees were planted on the road-side during the year under report. There were 2,690 trees living at the close of the last year, of which 42 died leaving 2,648 trees living at the end of the year under report. It is very difficult to grow trees in this State on account of the rocky soil and the blighting sea breezes.

(B) Trade—Customs.

42. The following table will show the condition of the Sea-borne trade of all the ports of this State during the year under report :—

Items.	1902–03	1903–04	Increase.	Decrease.
Import.	25,07,552	17,90,742	0	7,16,810
Export.	12,82,490	25,60,619	12,78,129	0

The decrease in imports is chiefly due to less imports of grain. Grain imported during the year under report was 32,651 cwt. as against 1,79,765 last year. This is because there was plenty of grain crop during the year under report in this province on account of good rains which obviated the necessity of importing it from outside. The plague also went to some degree to affect the import trade of the bandar. There was also a falling off in the import of dates because of scanty date crop in Basra from whence it is imported. Its price also was high which reduced its demand on this side. The rise in the rate of Kerosine oil also went to some extent to affect its import in this Bandar.

The increase in the export trade is mainly due to the export of cotton and grain to a large extent on account of their good yield during the year under report. The quantity of cotton exported during the year under report, was 67,304 cwts. valued at Rs. 15,36,150 as against 16,071 cwts. valued at Rs. 3,31,125 last year. The quantity of grain exported during the year of report was 75,922 cwts. valued at Rs. 3,41,281 as against 39,961 cwts. valued at Rs. 1,05,772 last year.

The export by sea of stone and ghee however was less because ghee for Bombay is exported *viz.* Bhawnagar Port in preference to this port and the stone trade was slack in Bombay up to very recent times. It is now brisk and there is a good demand for it at Bombay. Again when the season commenced there was plague in Porbandar which lasted from August to December. This also had some effect on the trade on ghee and stone.

Duty realised.

The following table will show the amount of duty realized at the Porbandar sea Custom's office on the import and exports of the year under report as compared with the figures of the last year :—

Year.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Total.
1902-03	32,199	15,687	47,866
1903-04	26,298	25,991	52,289

The total income of the Porbandar Port during the year under report from all sources was Rs. 62,759 as against Rs. 58,083 last year, which shows an increase of Rs. 4,676 over the last year's revenue. The increase is due to the increase in the export trade. It would have been more if the duty on cotton exported to Bombay according to the through-booking

system introduced during the year under report with the B. G. J. P. Railway which has been recovered by the Railway were paid in by them to the State but no account of the amount realised by them was received till the close of the year and hence this money has not been accounted for in this report.

42. The export and import trade of the other ports of Porbandar *viz.* Madhupur, Navibandar and Miani will be seen from the following table :—

Port.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
1. Madhavpur.	26,659	20,418	37,583	44,679
2. Navibandar.	17,735	9,628	28,694	38,391
3. Miani.	0	0	0	0

Cotton Press.

43. With a view to give an impetus to trade, concessions have been given to Messrs Kunwarlal and Prathuraj of Bombay to erect Cotton Press Machine in Porbandar and it is hoped that it will attract more cotton to Porbandar and thereby increase the export trade of cotton of the Porbandar bandar.

Steam Launch.

44. The Steam Launch which was out of order for some long time has been repaired and put in proper working order. It has much facilitated the working of the bandar.

(C) Abkari, Opium & Salt.

Income from abkari, opium & salt.

45. The income derived from Abkari, Opium and Salt has been as under during the year under report :—

Item.	1902-03	1903-04
Liquor.	1,925	4,000
Bhang and ganjo.	240	527
Opium,	4,535	4,915
Salt.	1,321	845

The liquor farm was resold for Rs. 14,000 under the circumstances narrated in para. 40 of the last year's report which fetched Rs. 6,000 less than at the first sale. The receipt appears small because the account of the last contractor was not settled before the end of the year under report on account of the remission which was granted to him as the Kharwas gave up drink absolutely for a time. Rs. 10,000 more have since been paid in by

the contractor and the remainder will be paid in by the end of the revenue year of the State.

The increase in the receipt of Bhang and Ganja is due to the fact that the *Ijara* was sold at Rs. 680. The amount is paid by fixed instalments and the amount received up to the end of the year under report has only been shown.

There are 27 brine wells from which salt is manufactured in this State. Of these, 20 are in use and sold at the usual annual rate of Rs. 50 per well and 7 are remaining unused because their owners have died and no other persons have asked for them. This explains for the reduction in the Salt revenue.

(*D*) *Public Works.*

Expenditure.

46. The expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 1,44,544 as against Rs. 2,17,813 last year. The details of expenditure are given in the following table as compared with the expenditure of last year :—

No.	Name of work.	Cost Rs.	
		1902–03	1903–04
1.	Engineering Establishment charges and sundris.....	11,465	10,687
2.	Light Houses.....	1,082	1,081
3.	Original works :—		
	(a) Civil Buildings.....	1,06,049	80,644
	(b) Roads.....	3,876	6,190
	(c) Miscellaneous Public Improvements.....	57,153	9,393
4.	Repairs :—		
	(a) Civil Buildings.....	15,358	10,601
	(b) Roads.....	9,175	13,263
	(c) Miscellaneous Public Improvements.....	7,270	11,592
5.	Famine Relief works.....	4,362	0
6.	Railway Sidings and Dock Estates.....	2,063	1,093
	Total Rs...	2,17,853	1,44,544

47. The expenditure on original works (a) Civil buildings in the year under report has been Rs. 80,644 as against Rs. 1,06,049 which shows a reduction of Rs. 25,405. The most important expenditure in this connection was incurred for the new Darya Mahel palace. Rs. 33,639 was paid for construction including out-houses and Rs. 25,049 was spent on furniture and decoration. A good deal of money will have yet to be spent before the palace is completed, on Compound wall, Decoration, furniture and Electric light for which tenders have been invited and sanctioned. On the east of the building and in the compound of the garden cages are provided for wild animals and birds &c. which serve the purposes of a Museum and

make the place very attractive. A sum of Rs. 7,062 was spent on School buildings. The Ranawao School was completed during the year under report at a total cost of Rs. 11,031. The girl School building at Madhupur is in progress and will be completed during the current year. Rs. 1,208 were paid towards building a store for the Public Works Department which is under construction. The out-houses built at the Bhojeshwar Bungalow for servants cost Rs. 3,000. Besides a sum of Rs. 4,581 was spent for purchasing a piece of land in Rajkot for building an Uttara thereon for the State as the State having no Uttara of its own at Rajkot, has often to engage one on hire or to obtain one on loan from other States. The plot purchased was found insufficient and another plot of ground measuring about 30 thousand sqr. yards has been purchased from the Rajkot State on the Gondal Rajkot road at the rate of 8 annas per yard. The land bought in the Civil Station will be sold off.

No other building of importance was built and the remaining sum was spent on miscellaneous small buildings.

48. The expenditure on original Works (b) Roads, was Rs. 6,190 as against Rs. 3,876 last year. The excess expenditure is due to the expenditure on account of the Telephone line put up in several parts of the town as stated in the last year's report. Telephone connection has been made with the following places, the Public Office building being the Head office of connection :—

(1) Huzur office
(2) Customs office.
(3) Lal Bungalow
(4) Navlakha building.
(5) State Engineer's office.
(6) Darya Mahel.
(7) Trawada.
(8) Bhojeshwar Bungalow.
(9) Darbar Gadh.

There is also a direct connection between (1) Darbar Gadh and Darya Mahel, (2) Darbar Gadh and Bhojeshwar Bungalow & (3) Darya Mahel and Bhojeshwar.

The work of putting up the line in the Districts will be taken in hand hereafter as funds permit.

49. The expenditure under original Works (c) Miscellaneous Public Improvements has been Rs. 9,393 only as against Rs. 57,153 last year. The reduction is due to smaller amounts having been required for the Khambhala irrigation tank, Bhadar work and the Ozat bund.

50. Under the head of Repairs Rs. 10,601 were spent as againt Rs. 15,358 on buildings; Rs. 13,263 as against Rs. 9,175, on Roads; and Rs. 11,592 as against Rs. 7,270 on Miscellaneous Public Improvements. More has been spent on roads under the year of report because the Roads required metalling badly.

Under Miscellaneous Public Works the excess is by Rs. 4,322 which is due to the partly re-building of the Gosa Bara Bund which was damaged to a large extent by a storm.

Railway.

51. The net earings of the State on account of Railway for each calendar year since its opening are shown in the following table :—

Year.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
Rs.	46,473	35,460	16,437	76,651	52,797	75,356	84,391	80,304	49,660	81,474	80,150	65,838	52,940	79,570

The revenue shows 4.07 P. C. interest on Capital outlay which is Rs. 19,55,000. The increase is due to the brisk traffic during the year under report.

CHAPTAR V.—Financial.

52. The year under report opened with a balance of Rs. 4,47,970 made up as under :—

In State Treasury.	Rs. 1,00,137.
„ Bombay Bank.	„ 50,016.
„ National Bank of India.	„ 47,817.
„ Promissory Notes.	„ 2,50,000.
	4,47,970.

Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 60,000 were bought at the beginning of the year under report but subsequently Notes of the value of Rs. 50,000 were sold on account of the Cash balance in the Treasury being not sufficient for monsoon expenses when no revenue can be received. The net investment therefore during the year under report was of Rs. 10,000 in Government paper.

53. The total receipts of the State during the year under report were Rs 9,74,734 and expenditure was Rs. 10,73,843 exclusive of Advances and Deposits. A very small investment was made in loans to private persons during the year on good security. It amounted to Rs. 7,458 only. The total amount of investment in loan to private individuals remaining outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 60,944. The closing balance at the end of the year under report was 2,82,854 made up as follows :—

In State Treasury.	Rs.	15,643.
„ Bombay Bank.	„	6,809.
„ National Bank.	„	402.
„ Government Paper.	„	2,60,000.
	Total...	2,82,854.

Of the amount invested in Government Security, 2 lacs and 50 thousand rupees worth Notes are in the custody of the Accountant General of Bombay being in the name of the Political Agent, Kathiawar and Notes of the value of Rs. 10,000 are in the State Treasury, being in the name of His

Highness. This money, Rs. 2,50,000, is a famine reserve fund and is not to be touched unless there is famine.

The financial condition of the State is so far good. It is hoped that it will continue to be satisfactory if there will be no failure of rains in future years. The reduction in the cash balance is due to the expenses relating to the Delhi Durbar and the new palace built on the sea by the side of the Darya Mahel.

CHAPTER VI—Vital Statistics and Medical relief.

(*A*). *Vital Statistics.*

54. During the year under review 1,720 births and 2,654 deaths were registered as against 2,216 births and 3,744 deaths last year. The number of births and deaths in the year 1901–02 was 1,250 and 3,744 respectively.

55. The number of births and deaths in the town of Porbandar (Population 23,916) during the year of report were 534 and 1,023 as against 628 and 2,012 respectively last year.

56. The following table will show in detail the figures for the whole State for the year under report:—

Mahals.	Births.		Deaths.	
	1902–03	1903–04	1902–03	1903–04
1. Ranawav.	631	231	704	535
2. Adwana.	656	633	640	578
3. Navibandar.	301	322	388	518
4. Porbandar.	628	534	2,012	1,023
Total.	2,216	1,720	3,744	2,654

General remarks on Vital Statistics.

57. The figure shows that the health of the public was better than in previous two years. Of the number of deaths 364 are due to plague, of which there were 710 cases during the year under report. The plague made its appearance about the end of July 1903 in the town of Porbandar and disappeared about the middle of December. Some cases are still occurring in the District.

The proportion of births and deaths to the Population which is 82,090 was 20.9 and 32.3 per mille as against 26,9 and 44.4 respectively last year. The number of births has decreased much but it is probably due more to defective registration than to an actual falling off. The falling off in death rate is satisfactory. There was no other disease but plague to take off people and it has raged in a comparatively mild form this year.

(B). Medical Relief.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

58. There is one hospital in the Porbandar town and three dispensaries one in each Mahal of the State. The Hospital is in charge of Dr. Tribhowandas L. Shah, L. M. & S. who has been appointed as Chief Medical Officer of the State in place of Dr. Popatlal Kamalsi Babrawala who died in September last. The State greatly deplores the premature death of Mr. Babrawala. He rendered himself very popular both to the Public and the State Officials. His affable manners and devotion to his patients and self-sacrifice endeared him to all. He rendered very useful service to His Highness when the latter had got his right elbow bone fractured by a fall. While at Ranawav with His Highness in September last he got an attack of pneumonia which proved fatal. His Highness appreciating his services which lasted only for about 3 years, has been gracious enough, with usual generosity, to grant a life-pension of Rs. 25 P. M. to the deceased's widow and minor son. There are two hospital assistants and a Lady Hospital assistant under the Chief Medical Officer at Porbandar to assist him in the Hospital work.

59. The total number of new admissions of indoor and outdoor patients in the Hospital during the year under report was 318 and 16,966 as against 280 and 17,074 respectively last year. The total number of indoor and out-door patients treated during the same period was 8,853 and 74,056 as against 7,655 and 72,358 respectively last year. The daily average attendance of indoor patients was 24·5 as against 20·97 and that of out-door patients 202·8 as against 198·24 respectively last year. This shows that the general health of the public was not so good as last year. The prevailing diseases during the year under report were malerial fever, lung diseases, disorder of the stomach and intestines and skin and eye diseases.

Major and Minor operations.

The number of major and minor oprations performed during the year under report was 12 and 416 as against 10 and 520 respectively last year. The total expenditure on account of the Hospital during the year under report was Rs. 10,626 as against 10,044 last year. The increase is slight and calls for no remark.

Mahal Dispensaries.

60. The total number of out patients treated at the three dispensaries, (1) Ranawav, (2) Madhupur and (3) Bagwadar, during the year under report as compared with the last year will be gathered from the following table :-

Ranawav.		Madhavpur.		Bagwadar.	
1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04	1902-03	1903-04
14,699	15,479	21,043	19,749	7,028	5,446

The figures show that the public health at Ranawav was not better off than in the last year; while at Madhupur and Bagwadar it was generally better than in the last year. The daily average of attendance at each of them was 42.40,54.10 and 14.9 as against 40.2, 57.65 and 19.2 respectively last year. The cost of each of them has been Rs. 871, 1,120 and 851 total Rs. 2,842 as against Rs. 885, 1,068 and 679 respectively total Rs. 2,632 last year.

Vaccination.

61. There were 1,731 persons vaccinated and 12 re-vaccinated during the year under report as against 1,579 and 1 respectively last year. There were no measles or small pox during the period of report.

Veterinary.

62. The total number of animals treated at the State Stables and Paddock during the year was 339 as against 309 last year, of which 331 were cured. The cost of Medicine and instruments was Rs. 579 as against Rs. 472 last year. There were 107 horses and mares in all in the State Paddock as against 94 last year.

Altogether 45 mares were covered during the year under report as against 46 last year. Of these 45, 17 were State mares and 28 belonged to the public. 6 Mares foaled 4 colts and 2 fillies. There were three stallions and 22 brood mares in the stable at the end of the year under report. 4 mares of this State were covered with Kathi stallions belonging to Junagadh where they were taken to be covered. There are in all 42 conveyances in the Travda Stables.

Plague.

63. The plague again made its appearance in Porbandar about the end of July 1903 and died out about the middle of December 1903. It is still lingering in the surrounding villages of the State. People having understood the advantages of evacuation themselves leave their houses and live in huts outside their village; the cultivators resorting to their fields where they build huts for the protection of their lives.

The total number of plague cases and deaths in the town of Porbandar and the districts is given in the table below :—

Porbandar.				Districts.			
Imported.		Indigenous.		Imported.		Indigenous.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
3	1	527	293	7	6	173	64

It will be seen from the table that there were altogether 710 plague cases in the State of which 364 proved fatal. Of the 710 cases 10 were imported and the rest were indegenous. There were 527 indigenous cases in Porbandar and 3 imported while in the district 173 were indigenous and

7 imported. The total number of deaths in Porbandar from plague was 294 and that in the district was 70.

64. The Medical inspection of passengers by sea and Railway still continues: and also that of out-going vessels departing for ports outside British India.

CHAPTER VII—Instruction.

Control and Inspection of Schools.

65. The Educational Department of the State is under the control of an Educational Inspector appointed by the State. Until very lately the Head master of the Anglo-varnacular School was doing the inspecting work in addition to his own duties. But this arrangement was not found satisfactory as in attending to the inspecting work Mr. Upadhyaya was not able to attend to the School. The higher standards appeared to suffer on account of his constant absence from the School. An independent officer as Educational Officer was therefore deemed necessary, and Mr. Hirjibhai Framji Marker B. A., a graduate of Bombay University of long standing and who has served in the Educational line for about 10 years and upwards, has been appointed Educational Inspector.

High School.

66. The status of the Anglo-Vernacular School has been raised and it is now converted into a High School. This has afforded and will afford facilities to the public who had to send their boys to Rajkot, Junagadh, or Bombay for higher Education for want of a High School in Porbandar. The opening of a High School will now save them from the inconvenience, anxiety and expense. Mr. Upadhyaya is appointed as Head Master with three new graduates under him as assistants in addition to the existing staff.

The status of the Anglo-Vernacular School having been raised, the building was found too small for the students who increased. His Highness has therefore kindly sanctioned an addition of two wings, which are under construction. The number of scholars on the register of this school at the end of the year was 175 as against 75 last year and 113 in 1901-02. This number will, it is hoped, still increase.

Number of Schools and students.

67. There were 38 schools in the State at the end of the year under report as against 39 last year. The Schools of Miyani and Bordi were closed and one at Bhad was opened. Of the 38 schools 1 is English School or High School and 37 vernacular schools including three grant-in-aid schools and the girl Schools. The total number of students who attended the School was 3,072 as against 3,191 last year, and that on the register of State Schools was 2,485 during the year under report as against 2,583 last year. The reduction in the number of scholars is due to plague

Girl schools.

68. There are three girl schools in this State, 1 at Porbandar, 1 at Ranawav and 1 at Madhupur. The total number of girls who attend the schools was 370 as against

405 last year. Here also plague is responsible for the decrease.

Grants-in-aid schools.

69. There are three Grants-in-aid schools in the town of Porbandar. The number of scholars in the schools at the end of the year was 587 as against 654 last year. Mr. Devchand, the manager of the Devchand Grant-in-aid school having died permission has been given to his widow to continue the school in her husband's name.

70. There is no indigenous school at present in Porbandar. This is due to the order recently issued by the State not to open a school without the permission of His Highness. This order was necessitated by the fact that the masters of such school having no qualifications no substantial education was given by them. Their object was to make money, not to impart instruction.

Fee receipts and expenditure.

71. The receipts from fees from State Schools amount to Rs. 1,427 during the year under report as against 1,239 last year. And the total amount spent on education was Rs. 20,505 as against Rs. 19,659 last year.

General remarks.

72. The grades of teachesrs in the State continue the same *viz.* (1) senior, (2) two years trained, (3) one year trained and (4) untrained. The services of trained masters are requisitioned and utilized as far as possible as occasion arises.

Library.

73. There is one Public Library in the town of Porbandar known as Zaversha and Nanji Gokaldas library. It is maintained by the State and from the fund specially provided for it by two respectable persons in whose name the institution is called. It is managed by a Committee of 28 Members I being the president. It is located in a spacious building known as thePublic hall.

Porbandar,
5th May 1904.

MANILAL A.,
Diwan, Porbandar State.

Index to the Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1904-05.

SUBJECT	PARA
Chapter I Political	1 to 9
Chapter II Administration of the Land	10 to 27
Chapter III Protection:—	
Legislation	28
Military and Police Force	29 to 34
Criminal Justice	35 to 38
Civil Justice	39 to 43
Prison	44
Municipality	45
Registration	46
Chapter IV Production and Distribution:—	
Forests and Gardens	47 to 53
Trade Customs	54 to 60
Abkari Opium and Salt...	61 to 62
Public Works...	63 to 68
Railway	69
Chapter V financial	70 to 71
Chapter VI Vital Statistics and Medical Relief:—	
Vital Statistics	72 to 73
Medical Relief	74 to 84
Chapter VII Instruction	85 to 95

Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the Year 1904-05 A. D.

Chapter I. Political.

Area and population.

1. The area of the state is 642¼ Square Miles and the population according to the census of 1901 A. D. 82,090.

Tribute.

2. This State pays a tribute of Rs. 48,504 as under:—

Rs. 15,000 fixed in commutation of the allotted share in sea-customs for military aid.

Rs. 33,504 for Peshkashi.

His Highness's visit to Poona.

3. His Highness visited Poona in the month of September 1904 and availed himself of the opportunity to visit and receive the return visit of His Excellency Lord Lamington.

His Excellency's visit to Rajkot.

4. One of the chief events of the year which deserves special notice is the visit by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Rajkot when along with his Brother Chiefs His Highness was present to accord His Excellency a hearty welcome to this ancient and historic Province. His Highness left here for Rajkot on 27th February and returned here on the 10th of March.

Recognition by Government of the good administration of His Highness.

5. The year under report was marked by another important event in the history of the Porbadar State *i. e.* the withdrawal of the restrictions imposed by Government upon this State at the time of His Highness's accession in 1900, and the express recognition by Government of the intelligent interest shown by His Highness in his Administration ever since.

Change in the personnel of the Diwan.

6. When His Highness was installed on the Gadi, Mr. Manilal Ajitrai B. A., a Government servant was appointed to be the Diwan of the State. During the latter part of the year under report he was required by Government to revert to his British service and he accordingly left the service of the State from 1st of December 1904.

Appreciation of Mr. Manilal's services.

His Highness nominated me to succeed Mr. Manilal and His Highness The Thakor Saheb of Morvi having lent my services to this State I assumed charge of the responsible office held by Mr. Manilal. Opportunity may here be taken to place on record the State's high appreciation of Mr. Manilal's services which were as efficient as they were straightforward. The record speaks so well for the work he has done for the interest of the State and its people.

7. The long standing dispute with Nawanagar referred to in para 2 of the last year's report was settled by a commission of the Political Agents of Sorath and Hallar in favour of this State. But Nawanagar has made an appeal against the decision which is being heard by the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor.

Dispute with Nawanagar.

8. There are certain cross claims between Junagadh and this State in regard to the waters of the rivers of the Ozat &c.. The claims are pending in the Prant Court and it is proposed if possible to settle them amicably by the Diwans of the two States meeting on the spot. It is hoped that the settlement will be arrived at.

Dispute with Junagadh.

9. The rainy season of the year under report has, it is to be regretted, practically failed. The rainfall being very slight and only nominal, the revenues will be only about 2 to 3 annas including irrigated crops, with the exception of a few villages in the Navibandar Mahal where owing to river-flood, the crops were about eight annas only. The year is really one approaching that of famine if not of famine itself. This is very unfortunate especially as the State has not yet been able to emerge from the effects of the last famine and subsequent bad years.

General remarks.

Chapter II. Administration of the Land.

10. For the purpose of Land Revenue Admiministration the State is divided into 4 parts *viz.* (1) Porbandar Town, (2) Ranawav Mahal, (3) Adwana Mahal, and (4) Navibandar Mahal, each in charge of a Mamlatdar. Under the Mamlatdars, are Tajvijdars, Tappadars, and Patels.

Territorial Division.

11. The Diwan exercises general control over the working of the Revenue Department. As at the head of the State, the Diwan has many multifarious duties to attend to, an assistant to assist him in the revenue branch of the State has been appointed with the powers of revenue officer, and Mr. Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhatta, who was Superintendent of the Hazur office has been appointed to that place, Superintendent's post having been abolished.

12. In this State there is one town (Porbandar), 98 villages, 14 nesses and one pati in Chowta village. Of the 98 villages, 27 are alienated *i. e.* 8 are Bhayati, 16 Meher Pasaita and 2 Dharmada. These villages are divided into 23 Tappas or groups and each group has a Tappadar (Talati). Over these Tappadars there are three Tajvijdars. Last year there were 24 Tappas and five Tajvijdars. The reduction in Tappa is due to the Khambhala Tappa, having been again amalgamated with the Bordi Tappa. One Tajvijdar from each of the two Mahals Ranawav and Adwana, has also been reduced and now there is one Tajvijdar for each Mahal.

Number of villages.

13. The system of revenue collection existing in the State is the rent-in-kind system. Besides this the State recovers a small amount in cash called the Acre-Vero which is a fixed rate charged per acre of occupied land. This rate varies from 2½ annas to R. 1 per acre in each village. The rate of kind-levy varies from one fourth to one seventh of the gross produce. For rainy season crops this rate varies from ¼ to ⅛ and for winter and summer crops it varies from 1/5 to 1/7. This variation is based on the fertility of the soil, the time when the crops are grown, and the labour by which they are raised.

System of recovery of revenue.

In regard to Jowar, vegetables, sugar cane and tobacco cash assessment is levied.

14. As regards Ravli (State) lands in the *Meher* villages and the two Bhayati villages of Morana and Pandhawadar the system of collection of State revenue was in cash instead of in kind. But it appeared that cash system did not agree with the said two Bhayati villages and much land was left unoccupied resulting in loss of revenue. As a tentative measure therefore rent-in-kind system has been introduced in these two villages during the year under report and out of 579 acres of land left waste or unoccupied in these two villages 336 acres of land have been taken up for cultivation.

15. The cash assessment on Jowar in the Adwana Mahal did not find favour with the riots. In some villages where the soil is inferior the rate was found too high. Jowar cultivation was consequently made in a small area with the result that the riots had to suffer for want of sufficient fodder from this crop. Consequently orders were issued to levy the rent-in-kind instead of in cash in this Mahal. In the other Mahals cash collection is made in regard to this crop.

16. As already stated, the rains have practically held off during the year under report, the average rainfall being only 5 inches 35 cents in the whole State as against 22 inches 97 cents last year. In Porbandar it was 4 inches 90 cents, in Ranawav 8 inches 10 cents, in Adwana 3 inches 14 cents and in Navibandar 5 inches and 27 cents. Thus there is a real drought this year, with the consequential failure of Agtar-monsoon crops except in a portion of the Navibandar Mahal where some crops were raised owing to the flood in the Bhadar and Ozut rivers. The people had only to fall back upon the winter crops but owing to paucity of water in the wells, irrigation was not so extensive as in ordinary years. Such as it was, it was damaged by frost in most of the villages. Thus the agricultural outlook in the year under report is very gloomy. In view thereof His Highness was pleased to remit ¼ of the Vighoti where there is Vighoti-Cash assessment-system; and where there is rent-in-kind system, the people were given the option of paying only a certain share in the actual produce in lieu of both Vaje and Vero. Takavi was freely given and orders were passed to suspend the recovery of past years' dues and Takavi.

Rainfall and agricultural out look.

17. The following table will show the amounts advanced for seed, kos and purchase of bullocks during the year under report in each Mahal.

Mahal.	Advances given for		Total.
	Seeds and Kos. Rs.	Bullocks. Rs.	Rs.
Ranawav.	7,390	230	7,620
Adwana.	4,089	332	4,421
Navibandar.	4,933	3,075	8,008
Total.	16,412	3,637	20,049

18. No Takavi for food had to-be given to cultivators as they had sufficient food stuff with them reserved from last year's crops and partly raised by irrigation this year. Some amounts were also paid in gift for digging new wells and reparing old ones. 45 new wells were added during the year under report of which 14 were pacca and 31 kacha. The amount advanced for wells during the year under report as compared with the last year will be seen from the table given below:—

Mahal.	1903–04.	1904–05.
Ranawav.	522	150
Adwana.	350	820
Navibandar.	100	0
Total.	972	970

19. Concession was also given to cultivators, who had no means of sowing their lands, to get them sown through the assistance of partners. Penalty for keeping lands fallow was also remitted. Even though the season was a bad one, 3,410 more acres of land were brought under plough during the year under report, as will be seen from the following statement of the area of land cultivated during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Mahal.	Land under cultivation in.		Increase. or Decrease
	1903-04.	1904-05.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ranawav.	56,737	58,603	1,866
Adwana.	98,000	1,00,146	2,146
Navibandar.	49,559	48,957	602
Porbandar.	230	230	0
Total.	2,04,526	2,07,936	3,410

No effort is spared and every means taken to bring more land under cultivation and a reference to previous 4 years' reports will show that there is a steady increase in the area of cultivated land.

Water supply.

20. The water supply was scanty during the year under report owing to the failure of rains. It was sufficient for drinking purposes but for the purpose of irrigation want of water was felt. No water could be had from the Khambhala tank for irrigation purposes. The experiment of Sugar cane plantation made at this tank on the expectation of getting water from it, consequently did not prove successful, and no water could be given to surrounding fields. The water of the river Bhadar also became salt in the later portion of the year as there was no flow of water in the river from above. Full use was however made of wells sunk in past years for raising crops by irrigation and Takavi advances as well as free assistance for digging new wells were liberally given according to rules.

Fodder supply and Cattle.

21. There was an entire failure of the grass produce during the year under report owing to the absence of rain. Some stock of grass was however reserved or stored by people as a safeguard against future contingencies on past years' experience. The raising of fodder by irrigation also went to some extent to relieve the people from this distress. The State also had lately to fall back on its past year's stock. Rabaris and Bharwads had however no sufficient fodder for their cattle. The State has therefore to throw open its reserved forests for cutting grass and grazing their cattle. However, it is feared that some difficulty in this direction will be experienced during this summer until the rains. The condition of agricultural stock and other animals has been so far good and satisfactory. There was no serious or fatal disease among the cattle.

Revenue cases disposed of.

22. The number of revenue cases tried and disposed of under the Revenue administration rules during the year under report was 627 as against 598 last year. Of these

801 persons were convicted, 74 were acquitted and 35 were pending at the end of the year. The increase in the revenue cases is due to the bad year.

23. The following table will show the number of suits for the declaration of ownership on building sites and fields in Ranawav and Navibandar Mahals.

Mahal.	Number of suits pending at end of last year.	Suits admitted during this year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number outstanding at end of the year
Ranawav Chhaya.	4	3	2	5
Navibandar	481	„	14	467

The arrears in the Navibandar Mahal are due to the absence of owners who mostly belong to Madhupur but live in Bombay.

24. There were three alienation cases pending for disposal at the end of the last year. Out of these three that of Roziwada village has been disposed of during the year under report, and two are still pending for disposal, because the claimants in those cases have asked for postponement which has been granted.

25. The Revenue Code which was in press at the end of the last year was completed and has now been put into force since 4th of December 1904.

General.

26. On the whole the condition of the cultivating and labouring classes has been tolerably good. Although there was no rain the prices of food stuff remained nearly stationary because of the good out-turn of crops abroad from which grain was largely imported. The labouring class could also get labour in the town of Porbandar on works as well as in the stone quarries of Adityana and Chhaya, and the State is not yet required to open any relief works as such for them during the year under report.

27. The income from land revenue during the year under report was 4,21,316 as against 2,94,168 last year. This shows an increase of Rs. 1,27,148 over last year's increase. It should be noted however that the increase is due to the winter and summer crops of the last year having been good owing to favourable monsoon last year and not to the result of any good rains during the year under report, which as already stated has practically failed so far as land receipts are concerned.

Chapter III. Protection.

(*A*) *Lagislation,*

28. The following acts were passed during the year udder report.

(1) Stamp Act.
(2) Court fee stamp Act.
(3) Registration Act.
(4) Revenue Code.
(5) Rules regarding hack carriages.

The stamp act has been found inoperative in practice, its phraseology being difficult to understand. It has therefore been found expedient to modify the Act so as to make it simple and suitable to local circumstances. With this view a committee has been appointed to redraft the act.

(B) Military and police force.

Militia and Sibandy.

29. There is no military force in this State. But there are 21 Arabs belonging to the Sibandhy force whose chief duty it is to do guard duty at the Palace. The Mehers who hold their lands on service tenure form the Militia and are liable to serve when required.

Strength of police.

30. The strength of the police force at the end of the year under report stood as under :–

41 Mounted Police.
297 Foot Police.

In the mounted police are included one Risaldar Major, 13 Swars including one Jamadar who form part of His Highness' Body-guards, and 2 camel Swars. In the foot police are included 1 Police Superintendent and 3 Chief Constables who are all mounted. The post of the City Chief Constable has been amalgamated with the Police Superintendent's Office and the whole Police Department has been put in charge of Mr. Dadbha, the Senadhipati.

Expenditure.

31. The expenditure on account of the maintenance of the force amounts to Rs. 54,381 as against Rs. 55,904 last year. The decrease is small and calls for no remarks.

Working of the Police.

32. The Police had rather harder work to perform during the year under report than the last year, on account of the failure of the monsoon which resulted in the increase of crimes. The total number of offences reported to Police during the year under report was 199 as against 148 last year. The number of arrests was 274 as against 159 and that of offences sent for trial was 229 as against 150 last year. Of the 229 offences sent for trial 116 were convicted as against 98 last year. The percentage of conviction to arrests was 42·33 as against 61·63, and to those sent for trials was 50·65 as against 65·33. This result may not be said to be as satisfactory as in the last year, but the difficulties of the bad times afford an explanation.

Recovery of stolen property,

33. The percentage of property recovered by the Police to property stolen will be seen from the following table.

Year.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage.
1903-04	3415	1548	45.30
1904-05	6465	4943	76.44

Though the amount of property stolen is larger than that of the last year the percentage of recovery is much better during the year under report, and this speaks greatly to the credit of the Police administration.

Working of Police in serious offences.

34. Against two cases of murder and one of culpable homicide last year, there has been no case of murder and two cases of culpable homicide during the year under report. There were also committed, 1 dacoity, 9 offences of grievous hurt and 121 thefts during the year of report as against 0 dacoity, 2 offences of grievous hurt and 89 thefts last year. No robbery was committed during the year under report. The value of property stolen in the one case of dacoity amounted to Rs. 65-7-3 only. The culprits were however acquitted as the offence was not brought home against them. On the whole the result is satisfactory when compared with that of the last year.

(C) Criminal Justice.

Criminal Courts and their Jurisdiction.

35. The number of Criminal Courts were 6 at the close of the year under report, *viz* 4 2nd Class Magistrates' Courts—1 for Porbandar town and 1 for each of the three Mahals, 1 first Class Magistrats Court, and the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish, the last two exercising jurisdiction over the whole State. The Court of the 3rd class Magistrate which was presided over by Kumar Shri Wijesinghji as an honorary Magistrate, being found unnecessary was abolished since 1st February 1905.

36. Until lately the Court of Sir Nyayadhish tried as sessions Court those cases only in which the offences were punishable with seven years' imprisonment, *i. e.* exercised the powers of an assistant Sessions Judge, and the full powers of the Sessions Judge were exercised by the Diwan. But it is now ordered that the Sir Nyayadhish will henceforth exercise the full powers of the Sessions Judge according to the Criminal procedure Code, with this limitation that in cases in which sentence of death is passed, confirmation of the Huzur Court is required. It has also been ordered that the enquiry in the Sessions cases, should be made with the assistance of three assessors to be selected by turn from a list to be prepared for the purpose. The Diwan will now exercise the powers of a High Court. In other respects the constitution of the Criminal Courts remains the same.

Number of offences.

37. The total number of offences reported during the year under report was 831 as against 769 last year, showing an increase of 62. The total number of persons brought to trial was 1273 as against 1041 the preceding year, which exceeds the last year's figures by 232. Of these 1273, 596 were discharged, 352 acquitted and 275 were convicted, and 50 remained for trial at the close of the year under

report as against 66 last year. The Number of Criminal cases outstanding at the close of the year under report was 17 as against 26 last year. The disposal seems satisfactory.

Criminal appellate Courts.

38. The Court of the Sir Nyayadhish and the Huzur Court constitute the Criminal Courts of appeal in this State. The total number of appellants during the year under report was 94 as against 55 in the preceding year. Out of these, sentences were confirmed in the cases of 54, modified in the cases of 12 and reversed in the cases of 28. This shows that no single appeal remained undisposed of at the end of the year though the number of appeals far exceeded that of the last year. This working of the appellate Courts is most satisfactory.

(*D*) *Civil Justice.*

Civil Courts and their jurisdiction.

39. There were three Courts of original civil juridiction *viz.* 2 Munsiff Courts—1 at Porbandar and 1 at Navibandar, and the Sir Nyayadhish Court. The jurisdiction of the Munsiff Court at Navibandar is confined to Navibandar Mahal only. It has power to hear regular suits up to Rs. 500 and small cause suits up to Rs. 50 only. The other Courts exercise jurisdiction over the whole State. The Munsiff Court at Porbandar has power to hear original regular suits up to Rs. 2,000 and small cause suits up to Rs. 50. All regular suits above Rs. 2,000 and small cause suits above Rs. 50 and upto Rs. 200 are heard by the Court of the Sir Nyayadhish.

Civil appeal Courts and their powers,

40. There are two Courts of Civil appeals, *viz.* the Sir Nyayadhish Court and the Huzur Court. The Sir Nyayadhish Court is the first Court of appeal over the decrees of the Munsiff Courts. and the Huzur Court hears all the appeals, first and second, over the decrees of the Sir Nyayadhish Court.

Number of original suits.

41. During the year under report 895 original suits in all were instituted in all the Courts of the State. This with the 177 remaining outstanding at the close of the last year totalled 1,072 for disposal as against 1,358 last year. Out of these 10,72, 939 valued at Rs. 1,20,046 were disposed of as against 1,181 valued at Rs. 1,51,072, and 133 remained outstanding for the next year.

Civil appeals.

42. The number of civil appeals filed in the Courts during the year of report amounted to 40 as against 36 last year. There were 23 appeals lying in arrears at the end of the last year. The total number of appeals for disposal, therefore, amounted to 63. Out of these 63, 44 were disposed of during the year under report as against 16 last year, and 19 remained as balance at the end of the year as against 23 last year. The arrears are all in the Sir Nyayadhish Court in which 34 appeals were filed during the year under report as against 22 last year, and with the 19 appeals remaining outstanding at the close of the last year, the number of appeals for disposal in the court amounted to 53 during the year of report. Out of these 53, 34 were dispos-

ed of as against 6 last year. The disposal therefore compares favourably with the last year and is satisfactory

Execution of decrees.

43. The applications for the execution of decrees received during the year numbered 798 as against 1,113 last year. This with 631 remaining pending at the end of the last year make up a total of 1429 as against 1918 last year. Of these 1,429, 1,232 were executed during the year of report as against 1,287 last year, leaving 197 as balance at the close of the year as against 631 last year which is satisfactory. The reduction in the applications for execution is accounted for by the fact that in the latter part of the year orders had to be issued to suspend execution of such applications against cultivators who suffered heavily for want of crops owing to the failure of the monsoon.

(E) Prisons.

Jail and lock-ups. Expenditure and receipts.

44. There is one jail in Porbandar town and four lock-ups one in each of the three Mahals and one in Porbandar town. The number of new prisoners admitted into the jail during the year of report was 167 as against 141 last year. The number of prisoners remaining in the jail at the close of the last year was 33, making up a total of 200 as against 179 last year. The number of prisoners remaining in the Jail at the end of the year was 22 as against 33 last year. The daily average was 27·53 as against 29·08 last year. The total cost of the Jail excluding the expenditure on account of Police on guard duty which is charged to Police, amounted to Rs. 2,935 during the year under report as against 3139 last year. The decrease is due to the decrease in the number of prisoners sent in Jail. The Veterinary officer of the Trawada Paddock which is situated just opposite the jail has been appointed as jail Superintennent. By this arrangement a saving in the conveyance allowanee has been effected. The old Jailor retired on pension. The jailor's duties are entrusted to the Jail Karkun under the personal supervision and orders of the Jail Superintendent. This also goes to account for the decrease in Jail expenditure. The receipts on account of Jail from workshop and garden amounted to 722 as against Rs. 554 last year. The increase is due to the receipts on account of garden proceeds, the garden cultivation having been extended during the year under report.

(F) Municipality.

45. There is only one municipality in this State and that is in the town of Porbandar. Unlike other State departments, it has altogether a separate constitution of its own. It is governed independently from its own funds and by a representative body which is called a Board of General Committee consisting of 15 members under the general Supervision of the Diwan and of His Highness. The Committee is headed by the Diwan as president and the Sir Nyayadhish as Vice President. Besides these there are 4 official and 9 non-official members all of whom are selected by His Highness. Under the General Committee there is a Managing Committee, which is doing the executive work. It is composed of 5 mem-

bers, one official member as Chairman and 4 non official members, all selected from the Board of General Committee, every three months by turn. To assist the committee in its executive work a secretary who is a state servant has been appointed to work under its orders. The Municipality has so improved its resources that it has now made itself a self supporting body without seeking any assistance from the State as it did some few years back during the British administration. The receipts of the Municipality amounted to Rs 26,797 and the expenditure to Rs. 28,383 during the year under report as against Rs. 26,047 and Rs. 21,853 respectively last year, which shows a net increase of Rs. 750 in receipt and Rs. 6,610 in expenditure. The increase in receipts is nominal and calls for no remarks. The increase of Rs. 6,610 in expenditure is due mainly,

(1) to the Garden expenditure being larger than in the previous year. Because during the year under report the Municipality has taken over possession of the Sultan bag which His Highness the Rana Saheb has been pleased to grant to the Municipality and which was hither-to maintained by the State. His Highness the Rana Saheb has also been pleased to hand over to the Municipality the vast open ground just opposite the new public offices and known as the old Kumbharvada, for the purpose of making a public park in which a marble bust of His Highness the late Rana Saheb Shri Vikmatji will be erected. A compound wall with an iron gate has already been built, which has added much to the expenditure.

(2) to the contribution paid by the Municipality to the State towards water supply expenditure.

(3) to lighting charges on account of the purchase of new lanterns and

(4) to the purchase of bullocks, carts, and dust bins.

Besides the Municipality in the Porbandar town, there are three Sanitary committees in the State, 1 at Ranawav, 1 at Madhavpur and 1 at Navibandar composed of a few official and non-official members. This committee looks after the scavengers sweeping the towns, clearing water supply and other minor Sanitary works. The sanitary committee of Ranawav is on a better footing than the other two. The Municipality has also during the year under report taken upon its head to pay the deficit of the expenses of the public library at Porbandar which the State hitherto paid from its treasury.

(G) Registration.

Registration of documents.

46. The fees realised from registration of documents amounted to Rs. 2,212 as against Rs. 1,932 last year. It is expected that the receipts on this account will still increase. As noted in the last year's report the new Registration Act was published in the State Gazette and brought into force from the 1st February 1905.

CHAPTER IV.—Production and Distribution.

(A) Forests and Gardens.

Forest Reserves.

47. There were 14 Forest Reserves in this State during the year under report as against 15 last year. The decrease is due to "The Virtu River Bank Reserve" having

been handed over to the Revenue Department for agricultural purposes. The most important Reserves are Ranawav, Adityana, Godhana, and Nalia dhar. Their principal products are grass and wood from which revenue is derived.

48. The grass crop was very meagre this year owing to the failure of monsoon, and what little the State conld get from its reserves for its animals was consumed away and the State has lately to fall upon its past years' reserved stock, preserved with a view to meet any future contingency. The people also felt the scarcity of fodder of late espacially the Rabaris. The State has therefore thrown open most of its reserves and Vidi to the public free of charge for grazing cattle and cutting grass. In others grazing and cutting was permitted on payment of a nominal fee fixed for each kind of cattle.

Gardens and plantations.

49. There were 8 gardens in the State during the year under report as against 9 last year. The number of plantations remained the same *i. e.* 3. The reduction in garden is due to the Sultanbag garden having been handed over to the Municipality by H. H. the Rana Saheb. The principal gardens are the Rajwadi and the Dariya Mahel Gardens where people are much attracted on account of their beauty and picturesqueness. A number of people resort to these places for the purpose of recreation after their day's labour. They are maintained at State expenses, but the revenue derived from them hardly cover the expenses and in some cases the expenses far exceed the receipts. It was therefore proposed to introduce the system of farming by auction sale on condition that the contractor or Ijardar should maintain them at his own expense and pay to the State the amount for which he might get the Ijaro and also that he should keep the garden in its existing condition at least and hand it over to the State at the expiretion of the term of his contract in the same state as it was when he got the contract. The following gardens and plantations are given on this farming system for the sums and terms mentioned against them.

No.	Name of garden or plantation.	Term for which Ijaro given.	Annual amount for which given.
1	Rajwadi garden.	3 Years.	Rs. 755/.
2	Ranawav Bag.	—Do—	Rs. 50.
3	Navo Bag.	10 years.	Rs. 50/.
4	Juri bag.	—Do—	Rs. 25/. with first three years free.
5	Chhaya Ran'plantation.	—Do—	—Do—
6	Part of Sea shore plantation.	—Do—	Rs. 61.
7	Bhojeshwar plantation.	3 years.	Rs. 105.

The other gardens are continued to be maintained by the State under the existing system as they are more for show and beauty than for revenue.

50. The mango plantations at the Kambhala tank and Kandorna Thansa have somewhat suffered for want of rain. Out of 2,000 seedlings planted at Kambhala last year, 1,166 are alive and are in a thriving state. So also the mango trees planted at Asyapat and Satvirda are flourishing very well and have grown to a man's height. The mango plantation at the Kandorna Thansa is not so successful as out of 1,100 planted only 327 survived. The sugar-cane plantation at the Khambhala tank has also suffered on account of the same reason.

51. The total income from all sources of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 24,067 during the year under report as against Rs. 33,339 last year. The decrease in revenue is attributable to the scanty yield of grass due to the failure of rains.

Road-side trees.

52. No new trees were planted on the roadside during the year under report. The number of trees living at the close of the last year was 2,281 and not 2,648 as stated in last year's report, which was a mistake. Of these 2,281, 205 died leaving 2,076 trees living at the close of the year under report.

53. The Forest department was in charge of a Curator of Forests and Gardens. But this office has now been abolished and the Department except local gardens has been put in charge of Mr. Ganpatram Nanabhai Bhatta who is now made Revenue Assistant to the Diwan, the Superintendent's post being abolished and the Curator Mr. Laxmidas Karamchand Gandhi has been appointed Treasury officer in place of Mr. Jaykrishna Indraji who retired on pension in December last. The local gardens in and around Porbandar town are still kept in charge of Mr. Gandhi.

(B) Trade customs.

Trade.

54. The conditions of sea-borne trade of all the ports of this State during the year under report may be gathered from the following table :—

Items.	1903–04.	1904–05.	Increase.	Decrease.
Import.	17,90,742.	24,97,639.	7,06,897	0
Export.	25,60,619.	15,53,294.	0	10,07,325.

The import shows an increase which is due mostly to the larger importation of grain, cotton-seeds, cloth, oil, and other miscellaneous articles and also of dates and timber. Failure of crops due to scanty rain-fall necessitated the importation of food stuff from outside. Cotton seeds were imported to a larger extent because of the scarcity of fodder and the low rates which prevailed in Bombay and on the Ghats. The reduction in customs duty and imposing of land duty on cloth which was hitherto imported by rail through Bhavnagar, where duty on cloth has been very low, turned the cloth merchants to bring their goods by sea instead of by rail through Bhavnagar

whereby cloth worth a lac of rupees more was brought by sea during the year under report than last year. The importation of oil was also more because of the scanty out-turn of Til crops during the year under report. The only note-worthy decrease is in the importation of molasses and sugar because their consumption was less on account of their heavy rates.

55. The export trade was much hampered by the failure of cotton and grain crops, due to the absence of rain. The quantity of cotton exported during the year under report was 44,462 cwt. valued at Rs. 6,99,000 and that of grain was 12,740 cwt. valued at Rs. 37,891 only during the year under report as against 67,304 cwt. of cotton valued at Rs. 15,36,150 and 75,922 cwt. of grain valued at Rs. 3, 41,281 last year. The quantity of Ghee, Stone and other miscellaneous articles exported during the year under report was however more than the last year.

56. The import and export duties realised at the Porbandar Sea customs office during the year under report will be seen from the following table :—

Year.	Import duty. Rs.	Export duty. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1903-04	26,298	25,991	52,289
1904-05	37,300	21,104	58,404

57. The total income of the Porbandar Port from all sources during the year under report was Rs. 75,325 as against Rs. 62,759 last year, which shows an increase of Rs. 12,566 over last year's income. The increase is due to the increase in the import trade.

Steamers going to Africa from Bombay now touch at Porbandar regularly for taking passengers and goods for Africa.

58. The other ports in the State are .Navibandar, Madhupur and Miyani. The trade of Navibandar has been much affected and reduced by the Porbandar Dhoraji and Veraval Jetalsar branches of the B. G. J. P. Railway. The Port of Miyani is also nominal.

The following table will show the import and export trade of these Ports during the year under report as compared with the last year.

Port.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.
1. Navibandar.	9,628	5,621	38,391	23,095
2. Madhupur.	20,418	23,153	44,679	47,748
3. Miyani.	0	0	0	0

59. The failure of cotton crops retarded the erection of Cotton Press Machine for which concessions were given to a firm of Bombay last year. As the press was not erected within the stipulated time the agreement has been revoked and a new agreement is made.

Cotton Press.

60. The Steam launch has been doing good work and has facilitated the working of the Bandar a great deal.

Steam launch.

(C) Abkari, Opium and Salt.

61. The following table will show the income derived from the Abkari source of revenue and from opium and salt during the year under report as compared with the previous year.

Income from Abkari, Opium and Salt.

Item.	1903–04.	1904–05.
Liquor.	4,000	17,617
Bhang and Ganja.	527	839
Opium.	4,915	4,915
Salt.	845	997

The liquor farm was sold for Rs. 14,200 for a period of 4 years commencing from 1st June 1903. Out of Rs. 17,617 recieved during the year under report Rs. 9500 represent receipts on account of last year's out standing, during which only Rs. 4,000 was received. The increase under Bhang and Ganja is due to the larger amount fetched from the sale of the Ijara. The contract for opium was given for Rs. 4,915 for a term of 3 years which expires on 31st July 1905, when it will be re-sold.

62. There are 27 Brine wells from which salt is manufactured in the State. All the wells were occupied during the year under report as against 20 last year. The usual fee levied is Rs. 50 per well. Rs. 997 have been recovered during the year under report and Rs. 353 have remained out-standing at the close of the year.

(D) Public Works.

63. The expenditure incurred on account of Public works amounted to Rs. 2,00,146 as against Rs, 1,44,544 last year. The details of expenditure are given below as compared with the last year :—

Expenditure.

No.	Name of work.	Cost Rs.	
		1903-04.	1004-05
1.	Establishment charges	10,687	12,255
2.	Light houses.	1,081	1,166
3.	Telephone Establishment.	0	259
4.	Original works :—		
	(a) Civil buildings.	80,644	1,52,336
	(b) Communication.	6,190	1,758
	(c) Miscellaneous public improvements.	9,393	6,997
5.	Repairs.		
	(a) Civil buildings.	10,601	12,329
	(b) Roads.	13,263	8,443
	(c) Miscellaneous public improvements.	11,592	4,378
6.	Dock Estate lines and quarry sidings.	1,093	225
	Total Rs...	1,44,544	2,00,146

Other establishment charges show an excess of Rs. 1,568 which is due to the cost of establishment and maintainance of electric light installation in the new Rajmahel.

64. The expenditure on original works civil buildings was Rs. 1,52,336 during the year under report as against Rs. 80,644 last year which is exceded by Rs. 71,692. Greater part of it was incurred in connection with the new Darya Mahel palace. The following items will show the nature of works done and the amount spent thereon.

(a)	Furniture and Decoration....	Rs. 13,740.
(b)	Compound wall....	,, 38,314.
(c)	Stable.	,, 14,232.
(d)	Electric light installation....	,, 15,847.
(e)	Clock for tower....	,, 1,715.
(f)	Cages for animals &....	,, 10,939.
(g)	Additions to the Darya Mahel...	,, 3,298.
(h)	Guard and waiting room....	,, 3,380.
(i)	Turkish bath.	,, 3,689.
	Total.....	1,05,353.

The compound wall at the Darya Mahel has been completed but still much remains to be done in the direction of furniture decoration and electric light.

65. The other principal buildings on which an appreciable amount was spent were as under.

(a) Two Police lines at Porbandar.... ... ...Rs. 16,328.
(b) Record room.... ... ... ,, 9,564.
(c) Adding two wings to the English School.... ,, 10,688.
(d) Storied rooms at the Bhojeswar Bunglow.... ,, 2,995.

Total.....39,575.

The remaining sum was spent on other small and minor buildings.

66. On roads a sum of Rs. 1,758 only was spent during the year under report as against Rs. 4,190 last year. No new roads were made during the year under report. The amount spent covers the expenses on account of Miscellaneous surveys (Rs. 535), improving town roads (Rs. 753), telephone lines (Rs. 320) and Bhimkot siding at the Adityana quarry (Rs. 50.)

The expenditure on account of original works—miscellaneous Public improvements was Rs. 6,997 during the year under report as against Rs. 9,393 last year. The important works of Bhadar irrigation and Khambhala tank having been long complete only a small sum was required for them.

67. Under the head Repairs Rs. 12,329 were spent on buildings, Rs. 8,443 on roads, and Rs. 4,378 on miscellaneous Public improvements during the year of report as against Rs. 60,601, Rs. 13,263, and Rs. 11,592, respectively last year. Less has been spent on roads because no rolling work conld be done for want of rain. The decrease under miscellaneous Public improvements is due to the fact that last year Rs. 7,344 were required specially for repairing the Gosa Bara Bundh.

68. As most of the urgent and important Public Works that could be carried out have been done and as very little now remains to be done in Public Works, reduction in the establishment charges is being made as occassion arises.

(E) Railway.

69. The net earnings of the State on account of Railway for each calender year since its opening are shown below :—

Year.	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1395	1896	1397	1898	1899	1900	1901	1002	1903	1904
Rs.	96,473	35,460	16,437	76,651	52,797	75,356	39,331	80,309	49,660	81,474	80,150	65838	52,940	79,570	1,06,641

This shows that the earnings during the year ending 1904 were the largest ever recorded since the opening of the section. The capital outlay charged to the State since the commencement of the Porbandar line amounted to Rs. 19,41,176. The percentage of interest on the capital outlay was therefore 5.49 as against Rs. 4.07 last year. The increase is due to the

brisk traffic and heavy import of grain due to the failure of crops during the year under report.

CHAPTER V.—Financial.

70. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 2,82,854 made up as under.

In	State Treasury.	Rs. 15,643.
„	Bombay Bank.	„ 6,809.
„	National Bank.	„ 402.
„	Promissory notes... ...	„ 2,60,000.
		Total Rs. 2,82,854.

Pomissory notes of the value of Rs. 1,10,000 were sold during the year under report to meet the current monsoon expenses of the State and for carrying out the Public Works in progress, revenues from land being very small on account of the failure of the crops. The financial condition of the State is very much crippled and the State is required to effect all possible reductions in expenses. The revenues from customs and railway and other sources together with the reduction in expenses have greatly helped in minimising the difficulty.

71. The total receipts of the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 7,99,584 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,55,068 exclusive of Advances and Deposits. Only a small amount of Rs. 2,760 was invested in loans to private persons during the year under report. The total amount of such investment outstanding at the end of the last year was Rs. 60,944. From the amount thus invested Rs. 16,676 were recovered and Rs. 47,028 remained outstanding at the close of the year under report. The closing balance at the end of the year under review was Rs. 2,29,787 made up as under:—

In the State Treasury	Rs. 59,300
„ National Bank.....	14,893
„ Bombay Bank	5,594
„ Government paper...	1,50,000
Total Rs...	2,29,787

The Promissory Notes were in the name of the Agent to the Governor and in the custody of the Accountant General Bombay, during the British Administration. They have now been transferred to the name of His Highness the Rana Saheb and are kept with the State.

The finances of the State are thus getting in embarrassed conditions and unless they are improved by favourable monsoon this year the position will be still more precarious and critical.

Chapter VI. Vital Statistics and medical relief.

(A) Vital Statistics.

72. During the year under review 2,134 births and 2,317 deaths were registered in the whole State as against 1,720 births and 2,654 deaths last

year. The number of births and deaths during the year 1902-1903 was 2,216 and 3,744 respectively.

The figures for the town of Porbandar (Population 23,916) and the three Mahals for the year under report are as under:—

Mahal.	Births.		Deaths.	
	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05
Porbandar town.	534	524	1,023	897
Ranawav Mahal.	231	555	535	421
Adwana Mahal.	633	700	578	435
Navibandar Mahal.	322	355	518	564
Total...	1,720	2,134	2,654	2,317

The figures show that the pnblic health was better than the preceding two years. Of the 2,317 deaths, 274 were due to plague.

73. The proportion of births and deaths to the population which is 82,090 was 25·98 and 28·22 per mile as against 20·9 and 32·3 respectively last year which is satisfactory.

(B) *Medical Relief.*

Hospital and Dispensaries.

74. There is one Hospital in the Porbandar town and three Dispensaries in the District. There are also two dispensaries in the Porbandar town carried on by private individuals.

Medical Staff.

75. The Hospital at Porbandar is in charge of a Chief Medical officer who is a graduate of the Bombay University. Under him there are two Hospital Assistants and a female Hospital Assistant to assist him in Hospital work. The Mahal Dispensaries are in charge of Hospital assistants under the General supervision of the Chief Medical Officer.

Patients treated.

76. The total number of new cases of in-door and out-door patients admitted in the Porbandar Hospital was 334 and 18,085 during the year under report as against 318 and 16,966 respectively last year. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated during the same period came to 7,431 and 80,168 as against 8,853 and 74,056 respectively last year. The daily average attendance of in-door patients was 20·4 and that of out-door patients was 219·2 as against 24·5 and 202·8 respectively last year. The prevailing diseases were malarial fever, lung diseases, disorder of the stomach and intestine, skin and eye diseases and small-pox.

77. The number of major and minor operations performed in the Hospital during the year under report was 39 and 649 as against 12 and 416 respectively last year, which is the largest during these five years. The principal major operations were Stone extraction, Fractures set, eataract extraction, Ampitation of legs and hand, Delivery by forceps, Croniotoney, Removal of tumours.

Operation.

78. The total expenditure of the Porbandar Hospital during the year under report was Rs. 10,912 as against Rs. 10,626 last year. The increase being small calls for no remarks.

Expenditure.

79. The following table will show the number of out-door patients treated in each of the Mahal Dispensaries *viz.* (1) Ranawav (2) Madhupur (3) Bagvádur, during the year under report as compared with the last year.

Mahal Dispensaries.

Name of Dispensary.	1903-04.	1904-05.
Ranawav.	15,479	14,725
Madhupur.	9,749	16,179
Bugwadar.	5,346	5,167

The number of new admissions at each of these dispensaries was 3,553, 4,565 and 995 respectively during the year under report as against 4,165, 6106 and 1172 respectively last year.

80. The average daily attendance of patients at each of them was 40.9 44.3 and 14.1 respectively as against 42.40, 54.10 and 14.9 respectively last year. The total cost has been Rs. 2,807 as against Rs. 2,632 last year.

The total number of persons Vaccinated and re-vaccinated during the year under report was 1925 and 31 as against 1,731 and 12 respectively last year. Small-pox appeared in Porbandar and Ranawav but it was in a mild form.

Vaccination.

81. The total number of animals treated at the State stables and paddock was 274 as against 339 in the previous year, of which 269 were cured. Two castration operations were performed by the Veterinary Officer with success. The cost of medicine and instruments was Rs. 474 as against 579 last year. There were 87 horses and mares and 3 males in all in the State Paddock as against 107 last year. Altogether 39 mares were covered during the year under report as against 45 last year. Of these 39, 9 were State mares and 30 belonged to private individuals. Of the 9 mares covered, two mares foaled 2 colts, 1 foaled 1 mule and the remaining six are in foal. There are two Arab Stallions in the State Paddock.

Veterinary.

82. There were 56 camels in all in the State at the close of the year. 7 camels were disposed of by public auction which fetched Rs. 293.

83. The receipts from State stables and paddock amounted to Rs. 3,391 of which Rs. 1,457 was on account of sale-proceeds of live-stock and Rs. 1,249 was on account of garden produce and the remainder on account of miscellaneous receipts such as conveyance fees and sale-proceeds of dead stock.

84. The plague made its appearance in Porbandar and portion of Navi-bandar Mahal about the middle of June 1904 and disappeared about end of January 1905. There were altogether 455 plague cases in the State of which 274 proved fatal. Of these 455, 182 were in the Porbandar town and the remainder 273 in the district. All these cases were indigenous. The mortality in Porbandar town from plague was 132 and in the District 142.

Plague.

Chapter VII Instruction.

85. The Educational Department was in the sole charge of Mr. Hirjibhai Framji Marker B. A. who was also given charge of the Bhavsingji High School, Mr. Upadhya, the Head Master being made Deputy Educational Inspector. Mr. Upadhya has since obtained an appointment in the Zilla and has gone on two years' leave without pay.

86. This year which is the first after the opening of the High School in Porbandar, 7 boys were sent up for the Matriculation Examination, out of whom 4 passed. This is no doubt creditable.

87. The two wings of the High School which were under construction last year were completed during the year under report.

88. There were 211 students on the register of the High School at the end of the year, as against 175 last year, the largest in the annals of the English School.

89. The number of Vernacular Schools in the State was 38, the same as last year, and the total number of Scholars was 3344 as against 3072 last year.

The Kharwa School in the Porbandar town was closed and instead a Branch School was opened in the centre of the town. The number of attendance in this School has nearly equalled that of the Taluka School. In the Bhojeshwar plot, a newly inhabited Suburb outside the Porbandar town, a new School was also opened to avoid the difficulty of boys of that locality who had to go to the Taluka School which is situated more than a mile from that place.

Opening of new School.

90. The School at Miyani was reopened but had again to be closed on account of in-sufficient number of boys. The Schools at Knchhdi and Majiwana had also to be closed for the same reason.

Closing of Schools.

91. There are three girls' Schools in the State, 1 at Porbandor, 1 at Ranawav, and 1 at Madhupur. The total number of girls who attended the School

was 270 as against 318 last year. A new private girl School for Mahomeden girls was also opened in Porbandar by the Memons of this place in connection with the Madressa which is an institution carried on by that community.

92. There is one Sanskrit School called Pathshala, in the Porbandar town. This School was established in the time of Mr. Lely, the first British Administrator of the State when the State was taken under British Administration. There were no regular Standards at first. Tuition was given at ran dom. A committee was therefore appointed for preparing Standards and tuition is now imparted according to the standards prepared by the com mittee. There were 22 pupils in it at the close of the year under report as against 25 last year.

93. The number of private Schools carried on by private enterprise was 3 including the two grant-in-aid schools. The total number of students in the two grant-in-aid schools was 193 as against 285 last year. The grant given to the Madresa has been withdrawn as there is more than enough fund with the Manager of the school so as not to be in need of State help.

Fee receipts and expenditure.

94. The receipts from fees from Schools amounted to Rs. 2,192 during the year under report as against Rs. 1,427 last year, and the total amount spent on education was Rs. 17,934 as against Rs. 20505 last year.

Library.

95. There is one public Library in the town of Porbandar known as Zaversha and Nanji Gokaldas Library. It was maintained by the State and from the funds set apart for it by the two gentlmen after whose name the institution is called. The municipality has now undertaken to pay the expenses hitherto paid by the State.

Porbandar,
7-7-~~May~~ 1905.

sd/ Morarji M. Pandya
Diwan.

No. 558 of 1905.

From

Colonel W. P. KENNEDY,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár;

To

The Honourable Mr. S. W. EDGERLEY, C.I.E.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Political Department.

Ka'thia'wa'r Political Agency:

Rájkot, 11th July 1905.

Sir,

In continuation of this office No. 540 of 6th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1904-1905 together with 20 copies* of the same.

* By book-post.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. P. KENNEDY, Colonel,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár.

Index to the Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1905-06.

SUBJECT	PARA
Chapter I—General and Political	1 to 12
Chapter II—Administration of Land	13 to 26
Chapter III—Protection :—	
Legislation...	27 to 28
Military Force	29
Police...	30 to 40
Village Police	41
Criminal Justice	42 to 46
Civil Justice	47 to 51
Extradition	52
Prisons	53 to 54
Registration	55 to 56
Municipal administration	57 to 59
Chapter IV—Production and Distribution :—	
Weather & Crops	60
Wages and labour and prices of cereal	61 to 62
Agriculture	63 to 64
Forests	65 to 70
Trade and Manufactures	71 to 79
Abkari Opium and Salt	80 to 82
Public Works	83 to 85
Railway	86
Post Offices	87
Mint	88
General condition of State and people	89 to 91
Chapter V—Revenue and Finance.	92 to 93
Chapter VI—Vital Statistics and Medical Relief :—	
Vital Statistics	94
Medical Relief	95 to 100
Vaccination...	...101
Sanitation	...102
Plague	103
Veterinary...	104
Chapter VII—Education	105 to 111
Chapter VIII— Miscellaneous.	112 to 113

Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the Year 1905-06 A. D.

Chapter I.

General & Political.

Area, population and gross revenue.

1. The area of the State is 642¼ square miles and the population according to the census of 1901 A. D. 82,090. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 6,00,000.

Tribute.

2. The tribute payable by this State to Government is Rs. 48,504 as under:—

Rs. 15,000	fixed in commutation of the allotted share in Sea Customs for military aid.
Rs. 33,504	for Peshkashi.
Rs. 48,504.	

Of Rs. 33,504 for Peshkashi Rs. 7,196 is paid to Gaekwar and Rs. 5,106 to Junagadh by the British Government direct, the remaining Rs. 21,202 being kept by Government as their own due.

Ruling Chief.

3. The State is a first class State and is governed by His Highness Maha Rana Shri Bhavsinhji Madhavsinhji who belongs to a well known Jethawa family of the Rajput tribe. His age is 38. He wields the full powers of a first Class State independently with the aid of a Dewan. He has an excellent physique and is an accurate observer of man's character. He is very fond of hunting and he killed a lion in the Gir and 3 panthers in the State's Barda Hills during the year under report.

Heir-apparent.

4. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Kaka Saheb is four years old and is the natural born son of His Highness by his Rani Ramba Saheb of Bhavnagar. He is not yet betrothed.

His Highness' visit to Bombay.

5. The most unique and memorable event during the year under report was His Highness' visit to Bombay in November last to attend the Imperial Darbar held there in honour of the recent visit of Their Royal High-

nesses Prince and Princess of Wales who had arrived in Bombay on their Indian tour when all the Ruling Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency were invited to accord a hearty welcome to Their Royal Highnesses and to show their loyalty to the British Crown. Visit and return visits were exchanged between His Highness and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Highness also attended the levy held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Highness returned to his capital on the 26th November 1905.

Celebration of birth day ceremony of His Highness.

6. 27th December 1905 was the day of great rejoicings as it witnessed the birth day ceremony of His Highness the Rana Saheb. This birth day was especially marked and attractive because of His Highness the Raj-Saheb of Dhrangadhra and Raj Saheb of Wankaner both of whom are intimate friends of His Highness the Rana Saheb since the time they were in the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot and also relatives, graced the occasion with their presence in the rejoicings and ceremonies performed on this auspicious day. Similar compliment was returned also by His Highness the Rana Saheb to these Chiefs on the occasion of their birth day which came just after. Thus the tie of friendship and relationship was further strengthened between them.

Visit of His Highness the Rao Saheb of Cutch and His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Morvi.

7. His Highness the Rao Saheb of Cutch also twice honoured the State with his visits for hunting in the Barda Hills. His first visit proved unsuccessful as no panther was found while in his second visit he succeeded in killing a panther a very big animal some 7 feet in length. He succeeded in getting other petty games also.

8. The other distinguished personage that visited Porbandar was His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Morvi who paid a flying visit to this place on the invitation of His Highness the Rana Saheb on his way to Junagadh.

Change in the personnel of Diwan.

9. His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Morvi having asked for the services of Mr. Morarji Mangalji Dewan the loan of whose services was given to this State by the Thakor Saheb, Mr. Morarji has been allowed to go on three months' leave without pay. He left charge on the 23rd of March 1906 and His Highness has appointed me as acting Dewan.

Water dispute with Navanagar.

10. The appeal preferred by Nawanagar against the decision of the Commission appointed by the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar to settle the Miani Ghed water dispute with Nawanagar was heard by the Judi-

cial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor long ago but no decision has been given by him as yet.

Dispute with Junagadh.

11. The cross claims between Junagadh and this State regarding the waters of the rivers Ozat and Bhadar are still pending in the Prant Office as the Dewans of both the States could not get time to meet on the spot to arrive at an amicable settlement as proposed in parā 8 of last year's report.

General Remarks.

12. It is again to be deplored that the rainy season of the year under report was no better than that of the preceding year. The total rainfall registered was 6 inches 68 cents only as against 5 inches 35 cents last year. Owing to the total failure of the monsoon during the last two years the State has been under famine conditions which have seriously affected the resources of the State and not less the poor cultivators. The Navibandar Mahal was however fortunate, notwithstanding the unfavourable monsoon, in escaping from the clutches of the famine, on account of the flood in the Bhadar river, helped by occasional showers, whereby the whole of the Ghed land in that Mahal was overflooded with waters which brought a bumper harvest in almost all the villages of that Mahal, with a few exceptions, where the flood water could not reach. This circumstance was very favourable in as much as it helped the people and the State to come to the rescue of the ryots and animals of other Mahals especially the Adwana Mahal where the pinch was heavy. The successive failure of the monsoon naturally affected also the supply of water the want of which has been seriously felt in the whole State. The Rabaris left their own houses and went in the Gir and to other places where the rain wss plentiful to save their cattle. The year was thus a trying one both for the people and the State alike.

Chapter II.

Administration of Land.

Territorial divisions.

13. The Land Revenue Administration of the State is based on the system in vogue in the zillah. For this purpose the State is divided into four parts or divisions called Mahals viz. (1) Porbandar town with its surrounding agricultural land (2) Adwana Mahal, (3) Ranawao Mahal and (4) Navibandar Mahal. Each Mahal consists of a certain number of villages under it and is headed by a a Mamlatdar, who is also invested with Magisterial powers of his division except the Mamlatdar of Navibandar.

14. There are in all 98 villages (Porbandar town excluded) and 14 nesses and 1 Pati in Chauta village during the year under report. Of these

27 are alienated *i. e.* 8 are Bhayati, 16 Mehr Pasaita and 3 Dharmada. These villages are divided into Tappas or groups of villages of which there were 21 at the close of the year as against 24 last year, one Tappa having been reduced from each of the three Mahals and its villages having been distributed and amalgamated with the other neighbouring Tappas.

15. Between the Tappadar and Mamlatdar there is one Tajvijdar in each Mahal. Over the Mamlatdars there is a Revenue Assistant to the Diwan who is attached to the Diwan's office. He exercises the powers of chief Revenue Officer of the State, and is working under the general supervision of the Diwan who is at the head of all.

System of revenue collection.

16. For the purpose of recovering the revenue dues of the State, the rent-in-kind system chiefly prevails in this State except as regards Ravli (State) land in the Mehr villages, where Vighoti or cash assessment system is applied instead of rent-in-kind system. Besides the rent-in-kind, the State also recovers a small amount in cash called the Acre-Vero. Acre-Vero is the term given to the rate fixed for each acre of occupied land. The rate of levy varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas to 5/4 rupee per acre in the case of acre vero in each village and in the case of Rajbhag or rent-in-kind the rate varies from 1/4 to $\frac{1}{6}$ for rainy season on Baret crops and from 1/5 to 1/7 in the case of winter or summer or irrigated crops. As regards the crops of jowar, vegetables, sugar cane and tobacco, cash assessment or vighoti is levied. The rule regarding the levy of Vighoti on jowar had to be altered in the case of the Adwana Mahal and the two villages of Ratia and Goganbet in the Navibandar Mahal where the soil is inferior and the rate was found too heavy to induce the cultivators to raise this crop in larger area. Orders had consequently to be issued as a tentative measure to levy the rent-in kind instead of cash at these places.

17. Orders have also been issued to levy vighoti instead of Rajbhag-rent-in-kind on the summer crop of paddy in the villages of Madhupur and Pata of the Navibandar Mahal.

Agricultural Outlook.

18. The rain again was only slighty better during the year under report than in the last year. The first fall was in the month of July; since then it practically disappeared though there were some showers but they were not able to keep the crops alive. The outlook of monsoon crop was therefore dispairing like the past year in the two Mahals of Adwana and Ranawav. In the Navibandar Mahal however the prospects were improved by the floods in the Bhadar

and Ozat rivers added by occasional showers of rain in the following months. The flood waters of these rivers had covered over almost the whole of the Ghed land on account of the natural closing of the entrance of the Navibandar creek by a sand bar and the flow of water being not strong enough to drive away the sand to enforce an opening. The people had, therefore, no other recourse but to apply themselves to irrigation for raising the winter crops for which the State had freely given them Takavi advances for food, seed, kos &c., for deepening and cleaning old wells and digging new ones.

19. On account of these untoward circumstances of the year in the two Mahals-Adwana and Ranawao-His Highness was pleased to remit the levy of (1) acre vero of all Baret land in the Ranawao Mahal, and (2) fixed vighoti on all the Baret land of those villages of the Ranawao and Adwana mahals where cash assessment system prevails, (3) vighoti on occupied land left uncultivated during the past year, (4) ¾ vighoti of jowar in Baret land in Ranawao and the full vighoti of same in Adwana as there was no grain in the ears and people were allowed to take away the stalks as fodder for their cattle. As regards levy of acre vero in the Adwana Mahal no such vero was to be collected this year, but orders were given to recover ⅓ to 1/4 share from the crop in lieu of vero and vaje (rent-in-kind). With regard to the levy of fixed vighoti of irrigated land the scale fixed for its levy was reduced. Orders were also given to suspend all the dues of past years, and in the case of certain coast-villages in the Adwana Mahal no dues were ordered to be collected from irrigated crops. Certain concessions were given also to the Mehrs and Bhayats with regard to the collection of vero and other dues recoverable from them.

Takavi advances.

20 The amount of Takavi paid to each Mahal during the year under report for food, seed, bullocks and kos and wells &c. is as under :—

Adwana	Rs. 14,175
Ranawao	Rs. 5,496
Navibandar	Rs. 2,075
Total Rs.	21,746

Some amount was also given in gift according to the rules for digging new wells which numbered 78. Of these 37 were pacca and 41 kacha. The total amount paid for them during the year under report was Rs. 2,289 as against Rs. 970 paid last year.

21. The following table will show the area of occupied cultivable land

during the year under report as compared with the last year's figures:—

Mahal.	Land taken up for cultivation.		Increase or Decrease.
	1904-05.	1905-06.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ranawav.	58,603	58,603	,,
Adwana.	1,00,146	1,01,231	+1,085
Navibandar.	48,957	49,419	+462
Porbandar.	230	230	,,
Total...	2,07,936	2,09,483	+1,547

It will be seen that about 1,547 acres more of waste land have been taken up for cultivation during the year under report.

Water supply.

22. The continued absence of rain during these two years resulted in a sort of water drought, as water in wells were dried up in some cases while in many cases they had gone deep and become brackish. In Porbandar town also its want was much felt, as the water of the Jubilee well from which water is supplied to the town by windmill, has become saltish and useless for drinking purposes. The peo ple have, therefore, to obtain water from wells in the Bhojeshwar plot, a suburb recently inhabited one mile off from Porbandar. There was no water in the irrigation tank at Khambhala also. Every assistance was, therefore, given for digging new wells and deepening and cleaning old ones, and orias and wells were built at State expense in the Adwana Mahal to give water facilities for the purpose of irrigation and drinking.

Revenue cases.

23. There were in all 554 revenue cases filed in the revenue courts of Mamlatdars during the year under report. 35 were pending at the close of last year. This makes up a total of 589 for disposal, of which 531 were disposed of as against 627 last year and 58 remained pending at the close of the year under report. The decrease in the number of cases shows better and close supervision on the part of revenue officers.

24. The number of suits for the declaration of ownership on building sites and fields in Ranawav and Navibandar Mahals during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

Mahal.	Number of suits pending at end of last year.	Suits admitted during this year.	Number disposed of during the year.	Number outstanding at end of the year
Ranawav & Chhaya.	5	0	0	5
Navibandar	67	,,	47	20

The arrears in Ranawao Mahal is due to the postponement given for producing evidence while as regards arrears in the Navibandar Mahal delay is caused on account of the absence of owners who mostly reside in Bombay though belonging to Porbandar.

25. The two alienated cases which remained pending at the close of the last year are still not disposed of as the claimants in those cases have asked for postponement which was granted.

Income.

26. The total income from land revenue during the year of report was Rs. 3,69,769 as against Rs. 4,21,316 last ye a *i. e.* Rs. 51,547 less than the preceding year. In this amount is included the sum of Rs. 67,994 derived from the sale of building sites and Rs. 67,681 on account of royalty on quarried stones, and about Rs. 86,900 for other miscellaneous receipts such as Mehr vero, graziers fee, sale proceeds of unoccupied land &c. The net income from State share of crops, fixed vighoti and other cash rents, therefore, amount to Rs. 1,47,194 nearly, as against Rs. 2,12000, last year. In good average years the income from the States share of grain only amounts to Rs. 1,500,00 and an equal amount from vero, vighoti and other rents. The figures, therefore, speak for themselves how the revenue of the State has been crippled by the adverse seasons during these two years.

Chapter III.

Protection.

(*A*) *Legislation.*

27. No new laws or acts were passed during the year under report. The Committee to whom the re-drafting of the Stamp Act of the State was entrusted have not completed their task and submitted their report as yet. It is hoped they will soon take up the work in hand and submit their proposals.

28. In its Judicial Courts the State generally follows the British laws in so far as they are applicable to this State except in those cases for which local laws and rules are framed.

(B) *Military force.*

29. There is no regular military force in this State. In former times, before the Administration, the Sibundy force only constituted the militia of the State. This force was disbanded during the time of Administration, the only remnant of which is 25 Arabs now in the service of the State, whose main duty is to do guard duty at the palace of His Highness. Besides these are Mehrs who hold lands on Service tenure and are liable to serve when called upon to do so.

(C) *Police.*

Organization of Police.

30. The Police Department is in charge of a Commanding Officer who is called Senadhipati assisted by a Superintendent of Police and 4 Police Foujdars or Chief Constables, one for the City and one for each of the three Mahals, Ranawav Adwana and Navibandar. Above the Chief Constables is the Superintendent and under them the Havaldars, Naiks and Constables.

31. There are two kinds of Police force in the State, (1) Foot Police (2) Mounted Police.

Strength of Police.

32. The strength of each of this force at the close of the year under report was as under:—

(a) Mounted Police	48
(b) Foot Police	297

In the mounted police are included 21 body guards of His Highness including Jamadar. They are all maintained at the expense of the State. The remaining 27 including the Risaldar Major are maintained according to Siledary system.

33. The Senadhipati, the Police Superintendent and the 4 Chief Constables who are all mounted, are over and above the force. The city Chief Constable's post was last year amalgamated with that of the Police Superintendent but its want was again felt and consequently the Subedar Major or Drill Jamadar has been provisionally made Chief Constable.

34. The foot police are armed with muzzle loading smooth bore guns and a few of them are armed with clubs only. The mounted police are armed with English straight swords and short guns and also with lances. The body-

guards of His Highness the Rana Saheb have English curved swords with them.

35. In the artillery there are 5 guns which are mostly used for firing salutes. They are in charge of the City Police Foujdar and the police employed on this duty is included in the foot police force.

Expenditure.

36. The total expenditure of the Police force amounted to Rs. 55,467 during the year under report as against Rs. 54,381 last year. The increase is due to the salary and travelling allowance of the Senadhipati having been charged under this head which was charged under Palace.

37. The ratio of Police to population and area is 1 to 219 souls and 1. 70 square miles respectively.

Working of the Police.

38. There have been more crimes during the year under report than last year due to the failure of rains during the last two years successively. The Police had, therefore, more arduous work to perform this year than before and still it is gratifying to note that they have acquitted themselves creditably in the discharge of their duties, as is seen from the results of the work done by them as compared with the last year (Appendix V). During the year under report 232 offences were reported to the police as against 199 last year. The number of arrests was 268 as against 274. Of the 268 accused persons arrested, 21 were discharged by the Police themselves and the remaining 247 were sent for trial as against 229 last year, and the result was that out of 247, conviction was brought home against 160 and 90 were either discharged or acquitted and 7 are awaiting trial. The percentage of conviction to arrests was 59.70 as against 42.33 last year, and same to those sent for trial was 64.78 as against 50.65 last year. This is satisfactory notwithstanding the difficulties of the successive bad years.

39. The work of the Police in regard to the recovery of stolen property is not satisfactory.

Recovery of stolen property

The value of property stolen during the year of report amounted to Rs. 6,097 as against Rs. 6,465 last year. Out of this, property valued at Rs. 1,615 only was recovered as against Rs. 4,943 last year. This reduces the percentage of recovery to 26· 49 from 76· 44 last year (Appendix VI). The reason of the low percentage during the year is due to the fact that there were two big thefts amounting to Rs. 4,160 committed in Porbandar. The offenders of

one of them were caught and punished but as they had disposed of the property it could not be found.

Working of Police in serious crimes.

40. As regards serious offences, there was 1 case of murder and 1 of an attempt to commit murder during the year under report, as against none of the same last year. Last year there were two cases of culpable homicide of which there is none during the year under report. Besides there were committed 5 cases of grievous hurt, 110 of theft and none of dacoity as against 9 of grievous hurt, 121 of theft and 1 of dacoity last year. Two cases of robbery amounting to Rs. 73 have been reported to the Police, but the culprits having not yet been found, the cases are still lying with the Police. The result on the whole compares favourably with that of the last year.

(D) Village Police.

41. The village police is in its crude form. At some places they are paid in cash while at others they are paid in grain, but the expense is borne by the villagers. In Mehr villages the expense is borne by the Mehrs who hold land on service tenure. In other Pasaita villages also their expense is borne by the Pasaitas who hold land on service tenure. The Mehrs and the Pasaitas of Bordi and Walotra are liable to recoup the loss in cases of thefts &c committed in their villages. There are altogether 138 people in service of this kind. They have to perform watch duty of the village and to do guard and escort duty when called upon and other similar duties also when required.

(E) Criminal Justice.

Criminal Courts.

42. The constitution and number of Criminal Courts remained the same as last year *viz.* 4 2nd class Majistrates' Courts—1 for Porbandar town and one for each of the three Mahals, 1 1st Class Magistrate's Court and 1 Sarnyayathish Court. The last two Courts exercise jurisdiction over the whole State.

43. The Court of the Sarnyayadhish exercises the powers of a Sessions Judge, but in cases of capital punishment confirmation of the Huzur Court is required. It also exercises the powers of a District Magistrate. The 1st and 2nd Class Magistrates exercise powers as prescribed in the British Criminal Procedure Code which is followed in the State.

Work done by Criminal Court.

44. The total number of offences reported during the year under report amounted to 826 as against 831 last year, and the total number of persons brought to trial amounted to 1,054 as against 1,273, including 50 remaining undisposed of at the end of the preceding year. Of the 1,004 presented for trial during the year under report, 247 were arrested by police, 597 were arrested upon

warrant, 124 on summons and 36 appeared voluntarily. Of this 1,054,391 were discharged, 354 acquitted, 256 including 9 who were committed to the sessions, were convicted and 53 remained undisposed of at the end of the year under report as against 50 last year. (Appendix VIII.)

Criminal Appellate Courts.

45. There were two Criminal Courts of appeal in the State *viz.* the Sarnyayadhish Court and the Huzur Court. The Sarnyayadhish Court hears appeals on the dicisions of Magistrates, and appeals against the decisions of the Sarnyayadhish Court are heard by the Huzur Court which is presided over by the Dewan.

Working of the Appellate Courts.

46. The total number of appeals presented during the year under report amounted to 57 as against 97 in the preceding year. Of these, applications in the cases of 4 were rejected, sentences in the cases of 35 were confirmed, in the cases of 12 modified, and in those of 5 reversed and an appeal in one case remained pending at the close of the year under report as against nil last year (appendix IX). This is satisfactory.

(*F*) *Civil Justice.*

Civil Courts and their jurisdiction.

47. There were three Courts of original civil jurisdiction viz. 2 Munsiff Courts–1 at Porbandar and 1 at Navibandar, and the Sarnyayadhish Court. The Munsiff Court at Porbandar and the Sarnyayadhish Court exercise jurisdiction over the whole state, and the Munsiff Court at Navibandar exercises the same over the Navibandar mahal only. The Munsiff Court at Porbandar hears original regular suits up to Rs. 2,000, that at Navibandar up to Rs. 500, and both the Courts hear small cause suits up to Rs. 50. All regular suits above Rs. 2,000 and small cause suits above Rs. 50 and up to Rs. 200 are heard by the Court of the Sarnyayadhish.

Civil Appellate Courts.

48. There were two Courts of civil appeals viz. the Sarnyayadhish Court and the Huzur Court. The Sarnyayadhish Court is the first court of appeal over the decrees of the munsiff courts, and the Huzur court hears all the appeals, first and second, over the decrees of the Sarnyayadhish court.

Civil original work.

49. The number of original suits filed during the year under report amounted to 583 as against 895 last year. 133 suits were remaining undisposed of at the end of the last year. This makes up a total of 716 for disposal during the year under report as against 1,072 the preceding year. Of the 583 suits filed

during the year under report 6 were relating to landed proporty, 543 were for money transactions, and 34 were for other rights. The aggregate value of these suits amounted to Rs. 1,60,936. Out of the total 716, 633 suits valued at Rs. 1,33,318 were disposed of during the year under report as against 939 valued at at Rs. 1,20,046 and 83 remained pending for disposal next year. Of the 633 suits dealt with 166 were disposed of ex-parte, 126 were admitted and compromised, 42 were struck off the file, and 292 were otherwise disposed of. The average period taken up for disposal for each suit by each court is given in Appendix X.

Execution of decrees.

50. The number of applications for the execution of decrees presented during the year under report amounted to 456 valued at Rs. 1,07,523 as against 798 last year. The number of applications remaining outstanding at the close of the last year was 197. This brought the total to 653 valued at Rs. 1,65,724 as against 1,429. Of this 653, 364 valued at Rs. 62,326 were executed during the year under report as against 1,232 last year, leaving a balance of 289 valued at Rs. 1,03,398 at the close of the year as against 197 valued at Rs. 58,201 last year. Of the applications pending for disposal at the close of the year under report 211 are below six months, 21 below 12 months, and 57 above 12 months (appendix XI). The decrease in the number of applications for execution is due to the fact that orders had to be renewed this year also for the suspension of execution of such applications against cultivators on account of the failure of the monsoon. The increase in the closing balance is accounted for by the fact that such applications were filed by the decree holders against cultivators through their ignorance of the order.

Civil appeal.

51. There were 51 Civil appeals filed during the year under report as against 40 last year and 19 were remaining pending for disposal at tho close of the preceding year. This brought the total to 70 as against 63 last year. Out of these 70, 42 were disposed of and 28 remained pending for disposal next year as against 44 disposed of and 19 pending last year. The value of appeals filed during the year of report amounted to Rs. 15,225 as against Rs. 17,074 last year. Out of the 42 appeals disposed of decision in the cases of 30 were confirmed, in the cases of 3 reversed, in the cases of 4 amended, 2 cases were remanded for trial and 3 were compromised and otherwise disposed of. The arrears are mostly in the Sarnyayadhish Court and are due to the fact that much of that Court's time was taken up by sessions cases which were more than last year and which left the Sarnyayadhish little time to attend to this work. Besides for some time he was absent on leave.

(G) Extradition.

52. There were 29 persons extradited in all during the year under report. Of these 15 were extradited from this State to other States and 14 were extradited from other States to this State. There was no difficulty in responding to the demand and the reciprocity was mutually respected by each party.

(H) Prisons.

53. There is one Central Jail and 4 lock-ups in the State. The Central Jail is in Porbandar town and is situated just opposite to the Travda about more than a mile outside the town. It is a strong building built of Adityana stone some five years back during the time of Administration on the plan approved by Government. The 4 lock-ups are, one in each of the three Mahals and one in Porbandar. 165 new prisoners were admitted into the jail during the year under report and with the 22 remaining in the jail at the close of the last year, they make up a total of 187 as against 200 last year. The number of prisoners remaining in the jail at the close of the year under report was 33 as against 22 last year. The daily average of prisoners comes to 24.15 as against 27. 53. The total cost of the jail on account of establishment, prisoners and sundries amounted to Rs. 1,937 as against 2,935 last year. This is exclusive of the charges on account of police on guard duty there, whose cost is charged to the Head Police. The reduction in expenditure is due to the savings effected in establishment charges on account of the retirement of the Jail Superintendent and the Jailor as explained in the last year's Administration Report, as well as to the vacancy created by the death of a warder. No new clothes were supplied to the convicts during the year under report. This and the savings in deadstocks also account for the reduction in jail expenditure. The total receipts on account of jail from workshop and garden produce amounted to Rs. 765 as against Rs. 722 last year.

54. The health of the prisoners was good. There was no complaint from the jail authorities as to the general conduct of the prisoners in their charge as well as from the prisoners about the treatment accorded to them by them. (Appendix XIII).

(I) Registration.

55. There were 4 Registration offices attached to the Mamlatdars' offices where documents are registered *viz.* 1 in Porbandar and one in each of the three Mahals. The Mamlatdars are ex-officio Registrars.

56. There were 234 documents presented for registration during the year under report. Of these 228 documents valued at Rs. 5,11,660 were re-

gistered, registry of 4 was refused and 2 are remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year. The registration fee realised during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,384 as against 1,291 last year. (Appendix XV)

(J) *Municipal Administration.*

57. The only Municipality which exists in the State is in the town of Porbandar. This institution has its own management and is governed independently by a Board of General Committee under the supervision of the Dewan and His Highness. The General Committee is composed of 15 members of whom 6 are official and 9 are non-official. The Dewan and the Sirnyayadhish are included in the official members and they work as President and Vice-President respectively. All these members are selected and appointed by His Highness. To assist the General Committee there is an executive body called the Managing Committee composed of 5 members, one official member acting as chairman, and the rest non-official, selected from the general body for every quarter by turn. Under the Managing Committee there is a Secretary appointed by the State to do Municipal work under its orders.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipality.

58. The receipts of the Municipality during the year under report amounted to Rs. 27,008 and the expenditure to Rs. 31,692 as against Rs. 26,797 and Rs. 28,383 respectively last year. This shows an increase of Rs. 211 in receipts and of Rs. 3,309 in expenditure as compared with the figures of last year. The increase in expenditure is attributed to (1) the expenditure incurred on water works for widening and deepening the Jubilee wells &c. (2) to miscellaneous charges including the expenditure on account of (a) putting up of a clock in the Jubilee Hall Clock Tower (b) Library and (c) compensation paid for houses removed for town improvement.

59. Besides this Municipality there are three Sanitary Committees in the towns of Ranawao, Madhavpur and Navibandar. Their main duty is to see that the towns are well swept and kept clean. The Ranawao Sanitary Committee is, as stated in last year's report, on a better footing than the other two.

Chapter IV.

Production and Distribution.

(A) *Weather and Crops*

60. The average rainfall required for crops in this State is 20 inches. Average rainfall in the whole State during the year under report was 6 inches 68 cents as against 5 inches 35 cents last year. The total rainfall in

Porbandar was 5 inches 72 cents, in Ranawao 7 inches 32 cents, in Adwana (Bagvadar) 5 inches 73 cents, and in Navibandar (Madhavpur) 8 inches 61 cents. (Appendix XVII) Rain came first in the month of July which was sufficient for sowing purposes in the whole State. Since then it had practically failed except in Navibandar Mahal. There were some showers afterwards but they were not sufficient even to keep the withering crops alive. The prospects of Agtar or monsoon crops were, therefore, no better than in the preceding year, except in the Navibandar Mahal where the outlook was promising on account of more rain and most of the land of that Mahal having been flooded over by the waters of the Bhadar and Ozat rivers. The effect of the absence of rain was felt most in the Adwana Mahal where the first fall was only 3 inches 44 cents in July and only 3 cents in August. In Ranawao, it was 5 inches 59 cents in July and some 20 cents in September and October. This withholding of rains resulted practically in the failure of the monsoon crops, though attempts were made to save the crops standing in garden land by means of irrigation. People had, therefore, to resort to irrigation for raising winter crops. Takavi advances for seed and kos &c were, therefore, freely given to cultivators for this purpose. Waters in wells had, however, either failed or gone deep owing to the absence of rain last year. Takavi was given, therefore, for deepening and clearing old wells and for digging new ones. Some wells and Orias were also built by the State at a large expenditure in the Adwana Mahal, to give irrigation facilities to the people of that Mahal. Some of the Khedus of this Mahal who had no hopes of improving their monsoon crops by irrigation, had gone with their cattle to Navibandar Mahal where the prospects were bright owing to better rains and flood in its rivers, and permission was given them to raise crops and fodder in unoccupied arable land. The people were thus able to raise grain and fodder sufficient to maintain themselves and their cattle for about 4 months. For summar crop, irrigation has been carried on an extensive scale, and it is hoped, that with further aid for food till crops are reaped, they will be able to tide over the difficulty. In Ranawao Mahal the pinch was not so severe. Advantage was taken by people of wells sunk in previous years to improve their monsoon crops and to raise winter crops by irrigation. Takavi advances were given where needed. The soil of this Mahal is superior in quality to the soil of the Advana Mahal. The rain was also a little bit more there. The outlook of crops was, therefore, some what better here than in the Advana Mahal. The total out-turn of crops in these two Mahals was, therefore, from 4 to 8 annas while in the Navibandar Mahal it was full 16 annas. In Navibandar Mahal jowari crop was raised extensively which yielded plenty of fodder for cattle and it was more than local requirements. People, there-

fore, after keeping sufficient fodder for their use, disposed of the surplus and made money out of it. This went greatly to relieving the people in the affected districts of the anxiety for fodder for their cattle.

(B) Wages & labour and prices of cereal.

Wages and labour.

61. The rate of skilled labour is generally 10 annas to one rupee per diem while for the unskilled labour the rate varies from 3 to 5 annas. There was no falling-off in the rates of wages, as notwithstanding the effect of famine the labouring class could get sufficient work for their maintenance. In the Adwana Mahal where the pinch of scarcity was heavier, relief works were opened for them. In the Ranawao Mahal some 1,000 to 1,500 men were employed daily on the stone quarries at Adityana and Chhaya, while in the Navibandar Mahal there was sufficient field labour for these prople on account of abundant harvest.

Prices of cereal.

62. As a result of the very unsatisfactory nature of the rain fall during the past year the prices of food stuffs had begun to rise in the latter part of that year. They continued to do so till June last. In the months of July and August there was a falling off in the prices of Jowar and Bajri on account of the fall of rain which gave hopes of good crops. But there being no rain in August and September prices of food stuffs again began to rise and between October and January they continued fluctuating. Prices again went high in the latter part of January till they became stationary since last month. (Appendix XVIII.)

(C) Agriculture.

63. During the year under report Rs. 21,746 were sanctioned as an advance to cultivators for seeds, food, kos, bullocks and for wells &c and Rs. 2,289 were paid for agricultural improvements according to State rules to persons for digging wells. The amount paid for each is given in para 20 above. With a view to relieve the cultivators of their present embarassed circumstances on account of the drought for failure of crop and to encourage cultivation by irrigation on a larger scale, the State spent a large sum in sinking and building wells and orias as relief works in the Adwana Mahal, details of which have been given in para 22 above.

Agricultural stock.

64. There were no deaths from any disease among the agricultural stock in the State during the year of report. But the untoward circumstances of the year have tended to weaken them physically. The foot and mouth disease appeared among cattle of the Navibandar Mahal, but timely assistance was given by sending

the Veterinary Officer there, to treat the suffering animals. The result was that all the animals were cured without any loss.

(D) Forests.

Forest reserves.

65. There were 13 Forest Reserves in the State during the year under report as against 14 last year. The decrease is due to the Kandorna Thansa Reserve having been left open for grazing purposes at the request of the people of Kandorna who constantly complained of insufficient pasturage. The principal reserves are Ranawao Naliadhar, Adityana and Godhana. They are reserved for the production of grass and wood which are the principal products which pay revenue to the State.

66. This year also the produce of grass was no better than the preceding year owing to scanty rainfall. The total quantity of grass which the State could collect from its reserves amounted to 15,56,400 lbs. a very insignificant quantity, quite insufficient even for the requirements of the State animals for whom at least 25 lac pounds of grass are required every year. In good times the grass produced in the Ranawao and Naliadhar reserves only is more than sufficient to meet this demand. But during these two years even all the State reserves have not been able to cope with the requirements. Last year the defficiency was met with from the reserved stock of grass purposely preserved with a view to meet any future contingency. During the year under report the State had no such reserved stock to fall upon and it had, therefore, to purchase about 15 lac pounds of grass from outside for its animals at a cost of about Rs. 15,000. In later part of the year the want of grass as well as water was felt most by the Rabaris living in the hills who thereupon left their houses and went away in the Gir to save their cattle. Some of the reserves and Vidis had consequently been thrown open to Rabaris for grazing their cattle free of charge while in others grazing and cutting the grass were allowed on a charge of nominal fee. Besides, fees on cutting wood from the jungle were also reduced by half with a view to helping them and other labouring classes for their maintenance. The growth of trees and bamboos also was much hampered during these two years for want of rain and there has been no revenue from the sale of bamboos during the same period.

Gardens and Plantations.

67. The number of gardens and plantations in the State remained the same during the year under report as last year, viz. 8 and 3 respectively. The Tilat Wadi at Ma-

dhavpur has been handed over to the Mamlatdar. It has been farmed to a contractor for 20 years on payment of Rs. 25 annually to the State, its maintenance charges being borne by him. The Rajwadi and the Darya Mehel gardens are the only two principal gardens in the State which are taken advantage of by the public generally for recreation after their days labour. The Rajwadi garden which has been given to a contractor on farming system has greatly suffered from want of rain and the water of its two wells having become saltish, notwithstanding the pains taken by the farmer to preserve the garden in its former state. Other gardens and plantations have fared the same fate more or less both for the failure of rain and carelessness of Ijardars. The Darya Mehel garden where His Highness resides, is maintained at State expenses. It has well kept up its name and is in a flourishing condition. Day by day it is increasing in beauty and picturesqueness. A number of wild animals and various kinds of birds and beasts are collected there and the garden has proved to be a sort of museum of these animals and people in numbers repair to it daily to see them. The mango plantation at Khambhala, though somewhat damaged for want of rain. is progressing well. The mango plantations at Satvirda and Asyapat are also in a flourishing condition.

Road side trees.

68. During the year under report 119 new trees were planted on road sides by the Municipality. The number of the trees living at the close of the last year was 2,076. 119 trees died during the year under report. The total number of trees that remained alive at the close of the year under review was therefore the same as last year.

69. The total income of the Forest Department from all sources during the year under report amounted to Rs. 19,234 as against Rs. 24,067 last year. The decrease is due to the fact that adjustment of the value of grass supplied for State animals was not fully made before the close of the year under report. The introduction of farming system in State gardens also goes to explain the reduction in revenue as well as in expenditure which is borne by the contractor, net amount only having been paid to the State.

70. The supervision of the Forests rested with the Revenue Assistant to the Dewan and that of the gardens with the Treasury officer, the Travda grass department and Paddock remaining with the Veterinary officer.

(*E*) *Trade and manufactures.*

71. The principal trading Port in the State is Porbandar port. The ports of Madhavpur, Navibandar and Miani are not of much significance and

the Port of Miani is only nominal.

72. The following table will show the condition of Sea-borne trade of the State during the year under report as compared with the last year.

Items.	1904-05 value Rs.	1905-06 value Rs.	Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
Import.	24,97,639.	28,41,616.	3,43,977.	,,
export.	15,53,294.	12,74,650.	,,	2,78,644

There is an increase in the import trade which is due mainly to the larger importation of grain and rice owing to famine conditions prevailing on this side of the Province on account of the successive failure of rains during the two years. The importation of metal, cocoanuts, dates, cotton seeds, and other miscellaneous articles also shows an increase due to the facilities afforded by the Port officers and Railway. There is, however, a decrease in the importation of molasses mostly due to the heavy rates of that commodity. On the other hand there is a falling off in the export trade, principally under cotton and grain the out-turn of which was very scanty, owing to the absence of rain. The imigration of Rabaris with their milching cattle for want of fodder produced serious effect on the export trade of Ghee also. The total quantity of cotton exported during the year under report was 20,297 cwt. valued at Rs. 4,69,900 as againts 44,462 cwt. valued at Rs. 6,99,000 last year, that of grain was7,979 cwt. valued at Rs. 28,421 as against 12,74o cwt valued at Rs. 37, 891 and that of Ghee was 4797 cwt. valued at Rs. 2,31,247 as against 5,271cwt. valued at Rs. 2,52,200 last year. The stone and wool were, however, exported in a larger quantity than in the preceding year. The Porbandar stone has a good reputation abroad, and its demand in Bombay and elsewhere is increasing day by day.

73. The import and export value of the trade at the petty Bandars of Madhavpur and Navibandar during the year under report will be seen from the following table as compared with the last year's figures :—

Year.	Export.	Import.
1904-5.	70,843.	28,774.
1905-6	35,083.	32,508.

The value of sea-borne trade at the port of Navibandar was practically nil owing to the natural closing of the port by a sand bar caused by there not having been a sufficiently strong flow of water in the Bhadar river to keep it open. The result was that a greater portion of cultivable land, which is mostly Ghed land, in Navi Mahal was flooded over by its waters which yielded bumper harvest than in the previous year.

74. The amount of duty realized on the imports and exports of the year as compared with the figures of the last year is shown below :—

year.	Import duty.	Export duty.
1904-05	37,300.	21,104.
1905-06	40,984.	15,972.

The total revenue of the Sea customs during the year under report amounted to Rs. 72,567 as against Rs. 76852 last year. The income of the Porbandar Port amounted to Rs. 71,009 as against Rs. 75,325 last year, and the duty realized on the imports and exports at the port was Rs. 40,984 and Rs. 15,972 respectively during the year under report as against Rs. 37,300 and Rs. 21,104 respectively last year.

Press.

75. The cotton press referred to in para 59 of the last year's report was completed during this year and was opened for working by His Highness at the request of the owning company in January last. Though the cotton crop was a failure in this part of the province, it attracted cotton from the interior for exportation from this port, on account of the reduction of duty on cotton imported in Porbandar by rail. The number of bails turned out in the press after its opening was 3,567 which is satisfactory under the circumstances.

Encouragement to native industry.

76. A movement was made during the year under report by certain enterprizing people of the State to start a manufacturing factory in Porbandar for the encouragement of native industry and especially the local hand loom industry for spinning and weaving cotton and woolen cloth. Some 21 hand looms of improved design have been ordered out at the cost of about Rs. 60 each and an expert in the art has also been called from Calcutta to train local men in this art. The woolen cloth known as Chhaya cloth is popu-

larising itself in outside country from which large demands for it are coming in but Dheds who manufacture this cloth being very few in number are not able to meet with the demand. It is expected that the organizers of the factory will try their best to employ and train men so as to turn out suffiicent quantity of this cloth corresponding to the demand. Sheth Narayandas Sunderji Premji, a Bhatia Merchant belonging to Porbandar, who has passed greater portion of his years in Bombay in mercantile line and Mill industry takes a keen interest in this enterprize, and every credit is due to him in raising funds by shares and putting the factory work in motion. A large plot of ground is purchased by him for the company on the east of the Railway compound near the Bhojeshwar plot and a building is being erected there for the purpose.

Ginning factories.

77. There are two ginning factories in the Porbandar town but they were not in working order during the year under report on account of the failure of cotton crop.

78. During the year under report application was received from some merchants of Bombay for certain concessions for erecting a spinning and weaving mill. This has been granted and it is hoped the movers will take the matter in hand in the early part of the next year.

Quarries.

79. Of the stone quarries in the State, stone of the Adityana quarries stands first and is largely exported outside Porbandar. The stone of other quarries is used for local purposes. There were 110 quarries in all in working order during the year under report, and the revenue obtained from the sale of occupancy rights of them amounted to Rs. 1,1000 and the royalty received by the State of stone quarried and exported amounted to Rs. 67,681 during the year under report.

Abkari, opium and salt.

80. The Abkari revenue of the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,974 as against Rs. 24,368 last year as will be seen from the following table.

Items.	1904-05.	1905-06
Liquor.	17,117	9,700.
Bhang and Ganja.	839.	876.
Opium.	4,915.	4,737
Salt.	997.	1,061.

The decrease in receipts on account of liquor is due to the amount of the liquor contract having not been paid in full by the contractor. The amount includes past year's dues also. The total amount due against the contractor at the end of this year is Rs. 7,100. There were altogether 12 shops of liquor in the State of which 9 were in Porbandar and 3 were in the districts. No new shops are opened except with the permission of the State.

81. The contract for opium expired on 31st July 1905. It has been resold for two years for Rs. 5,000 as against Rs. 4,915 for which it was sold last time. The figure in the above table shows the actual amount received. Rs. 263 remained to be recovered at the end of the year under report.

82. The number of brine wells from which salt is manufactured was 27 the same as last year. Rs. 50 per well is the usual fee levied from the manufacturer. The amount collected includes Rs. 126 belonging to past years' arrears of which Rs. 515 still remain to be recovered.

(*f*) *Public Works*

83. On public works a sum of Rs. 1,03,688 was spent during the year under report as against Rs. 2,00,146 last year. Of the total amount spent Rs. 8,317 was on account of office establishment charges as against Rs. 12,255 last year. The decrease is due to the reduction in office staff. The establishment charges on account of electric light installation and telephone lines are not included in this. These charges amounted to Rs. 4,634. The expenditure on account of light house amounted to Rs. 644 as against Rs. 1,166 last year. The decrease is due to the savings in the cost of oil during the year under report as there was a balance in the stock purchased last year which could be used this year. The total expenditure incurred on original works amounted to Rs. 76,744 and on repair works to Rs. 15,348 during the year of report as against Rs. 1,61,315 and Rs. 25,150 respectively the preceding year. Of this Rs. 69,388 was on buildings, Rs. 4,686 was on communication roads and Rs, 2,670 was on miscellaneous public improvements as against Rs. 1,52,336, Rs. 1,983 and Rs. 6,997 respectively last year. (appendix XIX). No new roads were made during the year under report but a new siding known as Bhimkot siding was laid in extension of the existing siding at Adityana stone quarries and Rs. 4,455 were spent on it during the year under report. The amount of Rs. 2,670 spent on miscellaneous public improvements was chiefly in reference to the water supply arrangements in the district of Navibandar.

84. As regards repair works Rs. 7,590 was spent on Buildings, Rs. 5,266 on roads, and Rs, 2.492 on miscellaneous public improvements during

the year under report as against Rs, 12,329, 8,443 and Rs, 4,378 respectively last year. The total expenditure thus amounted to Rs, 15,348 as against Rs, 25,150 last year.

85. It may be noted that much of the expenditure on Public Works had to be curtailed to meet other necessary expenses necessitated owing to the famine circumstances of this year. Expenditure was incurred only on those works which could not be put off.

(g) Railway.

86. The net earnings of the State on account of Railway during the calender year 1905 amounted to Rs. 97,869 as against Rs, 1,06,641 in the preceding year. The capital outlay charged to this state since the commencement of the Porbandar Section of the line amounted to Rs. 19,35,905. The percentage of interest on the capital outlay was therefore 5.05 as against 5.49 last year.

(H) Post offices.

87. There are seven post offices in this State, one in Porbandar town and six in the Districts, all managed by Government. In Porbandar and Ranawao there are separate buildings with separate post masters, while in others they are attached to schools. School masters for doing the postal work receive additional remuneration from the Government postal Department.

(I) Mint.

88. The State Mint that existed in His Highness the late Rana Saheb's regime was closed during the time the State was under British management. In this mint coins known as Ranasai koris were struck. This coin has been discontinued since the closing of the mint and is not considered a legal tender. British coin is introduced in this State which is the only legal tender accepted by the State.

(J) General condition of the State and people.

89. The general condition of the people was on the whole good though the absence of rains during the past and the present year was not without its effect. The hardship of drought was much mitigated by import of grains from abroad which retarded the rise in the prices of food stuffs. To the labouring class labour was also sufficient on works in Porbandar as well as on the stone quarries of Adityana and Chhaya. Relief works were opened for them where relief was needed. Public health was also generally good owing to the absence of any serious epidemic though there were some deaths from plague but the attack was very mild and not alarming.

90. The State has suffered greatly in its land revenue on account of the two successive bad years, and it is feared unless present conditions are not improved by favourable monsoon it will have a hard fate to meet with.

91. Except that some of the graziers living in the hills had gone in the Gir for want of water and fooder for their cattle there has been no emigration from this State during the year under report. On the first fall of rains, however, these people will come back here.

Chapter V.

Revenue and Finance.

92. The year commenced with a balance of Rs. 2,29,787 made up as under:—

In the State Treasury	Rs.	59,300
„ National Bank	„	14,893
„ Bombay Bank	„	5,594
„ Government paper	„	1,50,000
Total	Rs.	2,29,787

Promissory notes of the value of Rs. 75,000 had to be sold during the year under report to meet the expenses of the State as the revenue from land was quite inadequate on account of failure of monsoon crops due to scanty rainfall. The successive failure of rains during these two years told heavily upon the productive resources of the State. The expenditure of the State had consequently to be curtailed or postponed where possible, and the revenue from sale-proceeds of land, quarries, customs, and railway went to a great extent to help the State out of the difficulty.

93. The total receipts of the State from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,37,485 as against Rs 7,99,584 last year, and the expenditure to Rs. 7,35,131 as against Rs. 8,55,068, exclusive of advances and deposits. Rs. 68,090 was advanced to private individuals as a loan of which Rs. 47,028 was outstanding at the close of the last year. This makes up a total of Rs. 53,918 from which Rs. 4,990 were recovered during the year under report leaving a balance of Rs. 48,928 as outstanding at the close of current year. The closing balance at the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,18,800 which is made up as under:—

In State Treasury	Rs.	23,576
„ National Bank	„	18,924

„ Bombay Bank „ 1,300
„ Government paper „ 75,000

Total Rs. 1,18,800

This shows that the State's financial circumstances are getting straightened year by year on account of successive failure of rains during the last two years.

Chapter VI.

Vital statistics and medical relief.

(a) *Vital statistics.*

94. There were 2,115 births and 1,941 deaths registered in the whole State during the year under report as against 2,134 births and 2,317 deaths last year (appendix XXIV) which shows better health than last year, The proportion of births and deaths to the population which is 82,090 was 25·7 and 23·7 per mile as against 25·98 and 28·22 respectively last year which is satisfactory. Strict orders are in force whereby people are required to report every birth and death to the State authorities i. e. in Porbandar town the report to be made to the municipality and in villages to Patels who are furnished with a printed book for the purpose which is examined by district officers while on tour.

(b) *Medical Relief.*

Hospital and Dispensaries.

95. There is one Hospital in the Porbandar town and three dispensaries, one in each Mahal. There are also four dispensaries in Porbandar town carried on by private individuals.

Medical staff.

96. A Chief medical officer who is a graduate is in charge of the Hospital. He has got two Hospital Assistants and a female Hospital Assistant under him. The dispensaries in the Mahals are in charge of Hospital Assistants under the general control and supervision of the Chief medical officer.

Patients treated.

97. The number of new cases of indoor and outdoor patients treated in the Hospital at Porbandar during the year under report was 321 and 19,180 as against 334 and 18085 respectively last year. Out of this 321 new admissions 290 were discharged cured, 8 died, and 23 were remaining under treatment at the close of the year. The total number of patients treated during the same period amounted to 7,375 indoor and 95,178 outdoor, as against 7,431 and 80,168 respectively last year. The daily average attendance of indoor patients was 20·2 as against 20·04 last year and that of outdoor patients was 233·3 as ag-

ainst 219·2 last year. The prevailing diseases were Malarial fevers, lung diseases, disorder of the stomach and intestines, dysentary, and diarahœa, skin and eye diseases.

Operations.

98. The number of operations performed during the year under report was 570 in all of which 49 were major and 521 minor operations as against 39 major and 649 minor last year.

Expenditure.

99. The total expenditure of the Porbandar Hospital during the year under report was Rs. 9,705 as against Rs. 10,912 last year. The reduction is due to less having been spent on sundry charges.

Mahal Dispensaries.

100. The total number of outdoor patients treated in the Mahal dispensaries viz. Ranawao, Madhavpur and Bagvadar during the year under report as compared with the last year's figures will be seen from the following table.

Name of dispensary.	1904-05.	1905-06.
Ranawao.	14,725.	13,142.
Madhavpur.	16,179.	20,532.
Bagvadar.	5,167.	5,040.

The number of new admissions at each place during the year under report was 3,242, 4,168, and 1,701, respectively as against 3,553, 4,565 and 995 respectively last year. No indoor patients are kept in these dispensaries. The average daily attendance of patients at each ef these dispensaries was 36·0, 56·2, and 13·8 respectively as against 40·9, 44·3 and 14·1 respectively last year. The total cost of all has been Rs, 2,854 as against Rs. 2,807 last year.

(c) *Vaccination.*

Vaccination.

101. During the year under report 2,238 persons were vaccinated and 36 persons were revaccinated as against 1,925 and 31 respectively last year. There have been a few cases ef smallpox in Porbandar and the districts but they were of a mild type.

(D) *Sanitation.*

102. Sanitary committees at Porbandar and in the Districts are doing good work, and the general health of the people both in and outside Porbandar has been satisfactory.

(E) plague.

103. Plague again appeared in Porbandar during the year under report in the beginnig of May, and disappeared about the end of October. The total number of plague cases in this State amounted to 333 as against 455 last year. Of these 333, 106 proved fatal as against 274 last year. This shows that the epidemic was in a milder form this year than last year. The percentage of mortality to plague cases was 31.83 as against 60.22 last year.

(F) Veterinary.

Veterinary

104. In the Veterinary Hospital 409 animals were treated during the year under report as against 274 last year of which 393 were cured. The cost of medicines and instruments amounted to Rs. 398 as against Rs. 474 last year. There was foot and mouth disease among animals in Navibandar and Ranawao Mahals and about 300 animals were treated and cured without any loss by the Veterinary officer. There were altogether 105 horses, large and small, including 3 mules as against 107 last year. The number of mares coverd by State stallions during the year was 63 as against 39 last year. Of these 63, 11 belonged to the State padock and the remaining 52 to private individuals. Of the 11 State mares covered 9 are in foal. 3 mares covered last year foeled two fillies and one coalt during this year. There were 3 stalions and 12 brood mares in the State paddock. The total receipts from State paddock amounted to Rs. 957 as against Rs. 3,391 last year. The large diffierence in receipts is due to more having been received last year from the following :—

(1) Sale proceeds of live stock Rs. 1.400. none was sold this year.

(2) Sale proceeds of green grass lucern, nothing being sold to other departments, stock being not sufficient for want of rain.

(3) Sale proceeds of old dead stock.

Chapter VII.

Education.

105. This State has got an independent control over its Educational Department which is in charge of an Educational Inspector who is a graduate. The Educational inspector is also Head Master of the local High School. The Inspection work has been carried on by the Educational Inspector assisted by the 1st Assistant of the High Sceool and the Taluka School Master.

106. The total number of Schools in the State during the year under report was 41 as against 38 last year. This number includes, 1 High School, 35 Vernacular schools for boys, 3 girls' schools which are wholly maintained by the State, also 2 grant.in-aid schools, 2 private institutions, maintained from charitable funds. The total number of scholars who attended the schools was 3,342 as against 3,344.

Number and description of School.

107. The receipts from fees from schools amounted to Rs. 2,271 during the year under report as against Rs. 2,192 last year. The total costs of schools maintained by the State amounted to Rs. 16,294 as against Rs. 17,934 exclusive of building charges. The expenditure on account of High School was Rs. 2,951 and that on account of primary schools amounted to Rs. 13334. There are no separate secondary schools, the High school being the only institution from the lowest to the highest standard.

108. During the year under report 6 boys were sent up for the matriculation examination, and it is gratifying to note that all have come out successful. Though the High School is in its infancy, this being its second year only, it has produced results far beyond expectations, and the result and attendance of the school shows that the institution is making good progress and is getting popularity as evinced from the increasiug number of boys taking advantage of it.

Working of the HighSchool.

109. The result of Vernacular boys' and girls' schools was also satisfactory. Kuchhdi, Majiwana, and Miani schools which had to be closed last year were reopened during the year under report. There were 4 private schools of which 2 are grant-in:aid schools and the other two–1 boy and 1 girl schools–are carried on from private charitable fund. The total number of students in the two grant-in-aid schools was 171 as against 193 last year. This is due to the fact that 1 of the grant-in-aid schools, Devchand's school is losing its status owing to bad management. The other two private institutions have also suffered in attendence owing to the change of hands in the school.

110. The three girls' schools in the State, one at Porbandar, one at Madhavpnr and one at Ranawao are doing good work. There were in all 271 girls who attended the school during the year under report as against 277 last year.

111. In the sanskrit Pathshala there were 26 students during the year under report as against 22 last year.

Chapter VIII.

Miscellaneons.

112. There is only one Printing Press in this State which is conducted at State expense. It is mainly intended for doing State work. The only periodical which is printed and pnblished in this press is the State Gazette which is published every month by the authority of the State. In very rare cases private work is done in it with the permission of the State.

Printing Press.

113. There are two libraries in this State in the town of Porbandar. One is Public Library which is known as Desai Nanji Gokalji and Sheth Jhavershaw Harjivan Library. It is maintained from the funds set apart for it by the two gentlemen after whose names the institution is called. Some pecuniary assistance is also given to it by the Porbandar Municipality for the purchase of books and the expenses ef the staff as was hitherto done by the State when the institution was under State management. The total receipts of the Library from all sources during the year under report amounted to Rs. 509 and the expenditure to Rs. 210. The other Library is recently opened in Porbandar and it is attached with the Madressa and conducted by the managers of the Madressa from the Madressa charitable fund.

Library.

Porbandar
13-5-1906.

Ag. Dewan, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Porbandar State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1905—06.

	Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks,
			From.	To	
1.	Mr. Morarji Mangalji.	Diwan.	29-11-04	23-3-06	on 3 months' leave
	„ Narbheshanker Jivanram Maru	Acting Diwan.	14-10-91	31-3-06	
2.	„ K. P. Dodia.	Sarnyayadhish.	10-5—03	31-3-06	
3.	„ Dadbha Muluji.	Senadhipati.	15-8—03	31-3-06	
4.	„ Narbheshanker J. Maru.	Munsiff & F.C. Magistrate.	14-10-91	22-3-06	
	„ Gopaldas Virpal.	acting Ditto.	1—6-03	31-3-06	
5.	„ Gulabrai Chhaganlal.	Port Superintendent.	31—8-85	31-3-06	
6.	„ Fulchand D, Parekh	State Engineer.	1—7-95	31-3-06	
7.	„ Ganpatram N. Bhatt.	Revenue assistant.	10—4-81	31-3-06	

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Pordandar State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British India Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Civil Proceedure Code.	Yes	No law is in introduced during year under report.	
Criminal Pro. Code.	,,		
Penal Code.	,,		
Contract Act.	,,		
Evidence Act.	,,		
Oaths Act.	,,		
Majority Act.	,,		
Whipping Act.	,,		
Specific relief Act.	,,		
Guardian and wards Act.	,,		
Succession certificate Act.	,,		
Administration of Estates	,,		
Regulation.	,,		
Grambling Act.	,,		
District Police Act.	,,		
Caste question Act.	,,		
Trust Act.	,,		
Agency Limitation Act.	No		
Court fee Act.	,,		
Stamp Act.	,,		
Registration Act.	,,		
Revenue Code.	,,		

Ag. Dewan

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military force in Porbandar State during the year 1905-06.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force-including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry (Mounted Police and Body Guards.)	41	8	0	0	1	48	0	0	0	2	6	0	13,472-0-0	Risala Swars 27=9,964 Body Guards 21=3,508 Total cost 13,472
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Infantry (Police).	298	29	6	6	12	303	0	0	0	7	34	262	42,287-0-0	
Imperial Service troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
													55,759-0-0	

Ag. Diwan

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1905-06.

Discription of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished Judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Senadhipati.	1	250	250	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Superintendent.	1	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chief constables 1st grade	2	50	100	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Chief constables 2nd grade	2	35	70	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Jamadar.	1	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
1st class Havaldars.	2	25	50	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
2nd Do. Do.	10	15	150	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	
1st Do. Naiks.	8	12	96	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	
2nd Do. Do.	15	10	150	0	1	0	0	0	14	0	
1st Do. Sepoys.	22	9	198	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	
2nd Do. Do.	213	8	1704	12	9	2	0	0	46	0	
3rd Do. Do.	16	7	112	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	
Recruits.	10	4	40	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	
Total...	303	560	3055×12 36660	12	10	3	0	0	113	0	

Ag. Diwan.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Porbandar State during the year 1905-06.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions. (columns 4&5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Porbandar	199	232	274	268	229	247	116 (a)	160 (b)	111	80	42·33	59·70	50·65	64·78	(a) 2 awaiting trial. (b) 7 „ Ditto „

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Porbandar State during the year 1905-06

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Porbandar.	6,465-2-2	6,097-0-0	4,942-11-3	1,615-0-0	76·44	26·49	

Ag. Diwan.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Porbandar State during the year 1905-06.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
Chapter VIII. Offence against public tranquility	0	4	4	0	3	18	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
Chapter X. Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	0	7	7	8	4	8	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
Chapter X. False evidence and offences against public justice...	0	3	3	0	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XIII. Offences relating to weights and measures..	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XIV. Offences affecting the public health, safety convenience &c.	0	5	5	6	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XVI. Offences affecting the human body, murder....	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Attempt to murder....	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Attempt to commit suicide. ...	0	4	4	0	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Exposure of a child under 12 years...	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Voluntarily Causing hurt... ...	7	196	203	125	116	276	32	0	1	0	0	31	0	32	235	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	9				
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt...	0	7	7	6	5	10	6	0	2	0	4	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	3			
Wrongful confinement	0	9	9	9	3	17	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3			
Assault	1	51	52	20	28	70	8	0	1	0	1	6	0	8	61	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Kidnapping	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Rape	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0					
Unnatural offence	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Chapter XVII. Theft.	1	77	78	70	72	119	95	0	42	0	3	43	7	95	23	0	0	31	8	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1				
Theft in a building &c.	1	23	24	27	33	38	15	0	11	0	0	2	2	15	22	0	0	4	0	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1				
Extortion....	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Dishonest misapropriation of moveable property	1	2	3	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Criminal breach of trust.	0	14	14	14	13	20	9	0	5	0	0	0	4	9	9	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2				
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	0	10	10	5	6	15	7	0	2	0	1	3	1	7	8	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Cheating	0	4	4	12	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Mischief	3	33	36	38	17	37	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5				

Criminal trespass	1	29	30	20	21	36	8	0	2	0	0	6	0	8	28	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XX. enticing or taking away with criminal intent a married woman.	0	16	16	9	14	23	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Chapter XXI. Defamation	4	11	15	13	11	71	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Chapter XXII. Criminal intimidation insult and annoyance.	8	281	289	143	133	260	23	0	1	0	0	22	0	23	229	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
Criminal Procedure Code Sec. 514	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	27	799	826	534	508	1054	256	1	73	0	9	157	16	256	745	0	0	40	11	7	15	4	0	2	0	4	0	0	26	53

Ag. Diwan.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Porbandar State during the year.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought into trial in					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First class Magistrate.	111	130	29	93	122	2	0	0	252	246	107	51	73	9	0	6	9 Committed to Sessions court were all convicted having been found guilty.
S. C. Magistrate Porbandar	330	415	15	47	357	39	11	0	393	469	133	234	66	0	0	36	
Third class Magistrate.	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Adwana S. C. Magistrate.	114	64	2	61	13	28	0	0	202	104	4	37	59	0	0	4	
Ranawao S. C. Magistrate.	165	136	4	29	53	32	13	0	282	131	57	31	38	0	0	5	
Navibandar S. C. Magistrate	76	81	0	17	52	23	12	0	101	104	90	1	11	0	0	2	
Total...	831	826	50	247	597	124	36	0	1,273	1,054	391	354	247	9	0	53	

Ag. Diwan.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Pordandar State during the year 1905-06.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Huzur Court.	12	4	4	2	2	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Sarnyayadhish Conrt.	45	0	0	33	33	8	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	57	4	4	35	35	12	12	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1905-06.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on Remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.										Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re. landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.					
																										y. m. d.				
Sirnyayadhish Court.																														
Reg.	8	16	17	14	25	30	9	10	16	20	1,08,476-10-10	0	11	3	0	2	0	9	3	1	2	1	6	83,786-10-4	1-0-15					
S. C.	33	12	84	63	117	15	105	68	12	7	5,790-1-8	0	63	0	41	42	0	0	0	18	16	7	27	6,393-4-8	0-4-22					

Total.	41	28	101	77	142	105	114	78	28	27	1,14,266-12- 6	0	74	3	41	24	0	9	3	19	18	8	33	90,182-15- 0	
Munsiff Court Porbandar.																									
Reg.	91	49	111	93	202	142	153	99	49	43	33,619-15- 6	6	60	27	26	48	11	8	0	8	17	2	72	27,922- 1- 3	0-8-29
S. C.	45	16	399	231	444	247	428	239	16	8	4,668- 7-10	0	231	0	231	0	0	0	0	63	49	15	112	4,792-15- 0	0-2-12
Total.	136	65	510	324	646	389	581	338	65	51	38,288- 7- 4	6	291	27	257	48	11	8	0	71	66	17	184	32,715- 0- 3	
Navibandar Munsiff Court.																									
Reg.	0	20	100	53	100	73	80	70	20	3	58,09-13-1	0	49	4	32	21	0	0	0	23	13	2	32	7,452- 2- 0	0-3-13
S. C.	0	20	184	129	184	149	164	147	20	2	2,570- 8- 6	0	129	0	129	0	0	0	0	53	29	15	50	2,967- 8- 0	0-1-26
Total.	0	40	284	182	284	222	244	217	40	5	8,380- 5- 7	0	178	4	161	21	0	0	0	76	42	17	82	10,419-10- 0	

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XI

Civil work–Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1905–06.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 moths.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sirnyayadhish Court Reg.	11	10	28821-1-4	5	11	44602-10-7	16	21	73423-11-11	6	8	21948-13-7	10	13	51474-14-4	5	2	6	
Do :— S. C.	101	35	2652-10-9	139	45	2904-10-1	240	80	5527- 4-10	205	46	3011- 9-3	35	34	2515-11-7	18	2	14	
Total ...	112	45	31443-12-1	144	56	47507- 4-8	256	101	78951- 0-9	211	54	24960- 6-10	45	47	53990- 9-11	23	4	20	
Munsiff Court Porbandar Reg.	163	69	23032-14-4	164	104	47705- 0-3	327	173	70737-14-7	258	82	28624-14-4	69	91	42113- 0-3	54	12	25	
Do :— S. C.	356	53	1594- 7-9	444	160	4274- 3-7	800	213	5868-11-4	747	139	3754-10-7	53	74	2114- 0-9	65	4	5	
Total ...	519	122	24627- 6-1	608	264	51979- 3-10	1127	386	76606- 9-11	1005	221	32379- 8-11	122	165	44227- 1-0	119	16	30	

Navibandar Munsiff Court Reg.	0	11	1627- 7-6	16	48	5717-10-10	16	59	7345- 2-4	5	27	3391-13-1	11	32	3953- 5-3	28	1	3
Do :— S. C.	0	19	502- 3-5	30	88	2319- 4-3	30	107	2821- 7-8	11	62	1594- 1-2	19	45	1227- 6-6	41	0	4
Total ...	0	30	2129-10-11	46	136	8036-15-1	46	166	10166-10-0	16	89	4985-14-3	30	77	5180-11-9	69	1	7
Grand Total ...	631	197	58200-13-1	798	456	107523- 7-7	1429	653	165724-4-8	1232	364	62325-14-0	197	289	103398-6-8	211	21	57

Ag. Diwan.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work. Number and results of appeals in civil suits in 1905-06.

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decision confirmed		Decision reversed		Decision amended		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y.m.d.	y.m.d.
Huzur Court.	4	0	6	16	10	16	10	13	0	3	9771-10-6	2207-10-9	4	8	1	0	1	3	2	1	2	1	1-2-15	0-8-26
Sirnyayadhish Court	19	19	34	35	53	54	34	29	19	25	7302-2-8	13018-11-6	24	22	8	3	2	1	0	1	0	2	1-1-9	0-9-14
Total....	23	19	40	51	63	70	44	42	19	28	17073-13-2	15226-6-3	28	30	9	3	3	4	2	2	2	3		

Ag. Diwan

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the Number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Porbandar State during the year 1905-06

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Porbandar	1	22	165	200	187	27·53	24·15	33	Rs. 1937-3-2	Days. 17·6	

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Porbandar State.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Porbandar.	179	133	75	65	98	63	3	1	0	4	3	0	179	132	275373-13-3	482687-5-3	0	0	0	1	
Ranawao.	20	26	7	10	13	15	0	0	0	1	0	0	20	26	11182-7-5	15758-12-7	0	0	0	0	
Navidandar.	0	7	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	0	2163	0	0	0	1	
Bagvadar.	126	68	126	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	64	15996-9-9	11051-1-3	0	4	0	0	
	325	234	208	146	111	79	3	1	0	5	3	3	325	228	302552-14-5	511660-3-1	0	4	0	2	

Ag. Diwan.

APPENDIX XV

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration

Description.	Past year			Present year			Remarks.
	Number of deeds	Value of property	fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
Mortgages	208	177763-6-0	615-8-0	142	68132-3-1	618-15-0	
Saledeeds	111	124781-8-5	594-0-6	79	442978	307-10-6	
Wills	3	0	16	1	0	4	
Moneybonds	0	0	0	5	0	34-9-9	
Miscellaneous	3	0	16	3	550	1359-2-1	
Total.	325	302552-14-5	1291-8-6	230	511660-3-1	2384-5-4	No extra estab[illegible] is engaged and [illegible] pare[illegible] accou[illegible]
Deduct expenditure.	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
Net profit	325	302552-14-5	1291-8-6	230	[illegible]-3-1	2384-5-4	

[illegible]

Ag. Diwan.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Porbandar State during the year 1905—06.

Name	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipt during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past	Present.		
Porbandar.	₹ 7377	₹	₹	₹				

Diwan.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Portsmouth State during the year 1802—03.

Name of Portsmouth.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipt during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Taxes.	Interest.		Taxes.	Interest.		
Portsmouth.								

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Porbandar State.

State.	April 1905.	May 1905.	June 1905.	July 1905.	August 1905.	September 1905.	October 1905.	November 1905.	December 1905.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Porbandar.	„	„	„	in ce 4-64	ce. 31	ce. 2	0	„	„	0	in ce 0-75	„	in ce 5-72	4-90	in ce 21-59	
Ranawao.	„	„	„	5-59	0	23	0-20	„	„	0	1-30	„	7-32	8-10	20-91	
Bagwadar.	„	„	„	3-44	3	0	0	„	„	0	1-60	„	5—7	3-14	18-60	
Madhavpnr.	„	„	„	4-13	13	53	1-80	„	„	0-18	1-84	„	8-61	5-27	16-98	

Ag. Dewan

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in 1905-06.

Article	During March (past year)		During March (present year)		Remarks.
	Maunds	Seers	maunds	Seers	
Wheat.	0	25	0	20	
Bajri.	0	29	0	23	
Juwar.	0	32	0	30	
Gram.	0	30	0	20	
Rice (Bhimdi)	0	14	0	16	
,, (Bengali)	0	20	0	12	
Tur Dal.	0	10	0	10	

Ag. Dewan,

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on pnblic works, during the year 1905–06.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Buildings.	69387-13-1	7589-10-4	76977–7–5	0	0	0	76977-7-5
Communication (roads)	4686-15-9	5265-11-3	9952-11-0	0	0	0	9952-11-0
Miscellaneous public improvements.	2660–9–2	2492–9–9	5162-2-11	0	0	0	5162-2-11

Ag. Diwan,

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Porebandar State during the year 1905–06.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Porbandar.	[illegible]	269	436	19	259	159	27	22	218	283	44	0	50	33	
Adwana.	[illegible]	6353	3·37	119	1662	118	158	52	153 C	17662	2683	.	-	1301	
Ranawao.		5358	3531	2775	409	73	76	28	262	22268	1902	.	11	1145	
Navibandar.		2254	3505	331	275	50	150	47	18[illegible]	17358	2303	0	0	1042	
Total.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]							

[illegible]

Diwan.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Porbandar State during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja,		Turi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	
Pobandar.	10	13000	12	5501	5	1601	0	0	27	20102	

Administrator.

APPENDIX

Statement of recipts and disbursements of the Porbandar State for the

	Recipts Items	Amount.		
	Opening Balance....	1,40,164	5	2
I.	Land Revenue.	5,52,039	1	2
II.	Taxes on non-agriculturists.	5,157	1	3
III.	Sayer.	1,65,622	1	11
IV.	Law and Justice.	9,129	9	5
V.	Gardens, Forests and Stables.	43,262	5	7
VI.	Education.	2,296	6	6
VII.	Printing Press.	538	10	6
VIII.	Miscellaneous.	6,005	14	10
IX.	Interest.	9,972	2	4
X.	Diposits.	37,622	15	0
XI.	Recovery of Advances and Takavi.	1,36,030	7	11
XII.	Railway.	1,56,263	12	3
XIII.	Police.	2,253	12	5
XIV.	Jail.	567	8	11
	Total.	11,26,761	14	0
	Grand Total with Balance Rs.	12,66,926	3	2

year 1907-08.

Disbursements Items.		Amount.		
I.	General Administration.	21,607	9	2
II.	Revenue Establishment.	37,890	6	7
III.	Sea Customs.	9,435	8	2
IV.	Stamps, Salt, and Opium	771	5	5
V.	Law and Justice.	12,975	1	11
VI.	Jail	2,748	13	3
VII.	Police.	57,892	0	2
VIII.	Political.	58,316	10	6
IX.	Bardashi.	12,063	14	1
X.	Education.	18,501	3	9
XI.	Printing Press.	2,546	8	3
XII.	Gardens, Forests and Stables.	97,781	2	11
XIII.	Agriculture.	865	7	7
XIV	Public Works.	60,297	8	1
XV.	Palace.	2,32.246	5	2
XVI.	Ceremonial charges.	20,586	14	8
XVII.	Allowances.	12,131	3	2
XVIII.	Public Library.	0	0	0
XIX.	Travellers' Bungalows, utaras & Dharmashalas.	2,510	0	11
XX.	Municipality.	3	14	6
XXI.	Medical Department.	14,933	14	2
XXII.	Survey.	1,822	3	0
XXIII.	Miscellaneous.	5,947	9	5
XXIII(A)	Famine Relief.	278	0	7
XXIV.	Debts, Refunds and Write-off.	1,247	12	3
XXV.	Advances, Takavi and Loans.	2,19,418	10	11
XXVI.	Repayment of Deposits.	29 764	4	4
XXVII.	Railway.	32,432	3	6
	Total.	9,67,016	4	5
	Balance on 31st July 1908.	2,99,909	14	9
	Grand Total with Balance Rs.	12,66,926	3	2

I agree with the
A. Administrator.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Porbandar State during the year 1905–06.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of indoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.		Remarks.
	Out-door.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		In-door	Out-door.	
							Rs. A. P.			
Porbandar Hospital	85178	7375	290	0	8	23	9705- 7 -9	20·04	233·36	×Indoor patients are not kept in these dispensaries.
×Madhavpur Dispensary.	20532	0	0	0	0	0	1009-15- 1	0	56·2	
×Ranawao Do.	13142	0	0	0	0	0	968-10-10	0	36·0	
×Bugvader Do.	5040	0	0	0	0	0	875-10- 7	0	13·8	
Total.	123892	7375	290	0	8	23	12559-12- 3	20·04	338·46	

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Porbandar State for the year 1905-06.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
Porbandar.	~~24620~~ 82·90	~~524~~ 2734	569 2115	~~45~~	~~0~~ 19	~~897~~	866	0	~~31~~ 31	~~22·5~~	23·1	36·4	~~35·1~~ 27	

Ag. Diwan.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Porbandar State for the year 1905-06.

Number of Schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	High School	211	251	144-56	174-2	2951-9-2	0	0	
30	33	* Primary schools for boys	2080+13 Girls	2083+12 Girls	1597-44	1662-38	0	0		
3	3	Do. for girls	277	291	170-31	163-6	0	0	13342-9-9	
0	1	Devchand's aided primary school for boys	*	89	*	78-9	0	0		
Total. 34	×38		2581	2726	1912-31	2079-08	2951-9-2	0	13342-9-9	

* This does not include Virji Kamdar's school which does not conform to department's mental standards and which has on roll 82 pupils.

× Besides these there are 2 purely private institutions viz. the Mahomedan Madressa and the Islam Girl's School with 330 boys and 154 girls respectively.

C. N. Kamdar

Ag. Diwan,

Index to the Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1906—07.

SUBJECT.	PARAS.
CHAPTER I—General and Political	1 to 9
CHAPTER II—Administration of Land	10 to 19
CHAPTER III—Protection :—	
Legislation	20
Military Force...	21
Police	22 to 29
Village Police...	30
Criminal Justice	31 to 34
Civil Justice	35 to 39
Extradition	40
Prisons	41
Registration	42
Municipal Administration	43 to 45
CHAPTER IV—Production & Distribution :—	
Weather & crops	46 to 47
Wages and labour and prices of cereal...	48 to 49
Forests	50 to 55
Trade and Manufactures...	56 to 61
Abkari, Opium, and Salt...	62
Public Works...	63 to 64
Railway	65
Post Offices	66
Mint...	67
General condition of State and people...	68
CHAPTER V—Revenue and Finance.	69 to 70
CHAPTER VI—Vital Statistics and Medical Relief :—	
Vital Statistics	71
Medical Relief...	72 to 77
Vaccination	78
Plague	79
Veterinary	80
CHAPTER VII—Education	81 to 87
CHAPTER VIII—Miscellaneous	88 to 90

Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1906--07 A. D.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Area, population and gross revenue.

1. The area of the State is 642¼ square miles and the population is 82,090 according to the sensus of 1901 A. D. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 6,00,000.

Tribute.

2. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 48,504 to government as under:—

Rs. 15,000	fixed in commutation of the allotted share in sea customs for military aid.
Rs. 33,504	for Peshkashi.
Rs. 48,504	

Out of the sum of Rs. 33,504, Rs. 7,196, and Rs. 5,106 are paid to Gaikwar and Junagadh respectively by the British Government.

Ruling Chief

3. The State is a first class State and stands fourth in rank among the States of Kathiawar. It is governed by His Highness Rana Shri Bhavsinhji Madhavsinghji who belongs to a well known Jethwa family of the Rajput tribe. His Highness has full civil and criminal Jurisdiction in his territories and is assisted in the discharge of his multifarious duties by the Dewan appointed by himself. He is 39 years of age.

Heir-apparent

4. His Highness has only one male issue by Her Highness Ramba Saheb of Bhavnagar. The heir-apparent is five years old. He is not yet bethroed.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's visit.

5. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay honoured the State with his presence early in January. His Excellency had been on a pleasure trip to Junagadh to enjoy the Christmas holidays. His Excellency first went to Navibandar under this State on a hunting excursion and stayed there for a couple of days. Before leaving Kathiawar he was kind enough

to pay a flying visit to Porbandar. He stayed here for about six hours. During his short sojourn he went with His Highness to the Ranawao stone quarries. After returning from Ranawao, His Excellency was taken to the Royal palace where he took his luncheon with His Highness. Before leaving Porbandar for Bombay by sea His Excellency visited the Porbandar Hospital, and expressed satisfaction at it.

Agent to the Governor's visit.

6. A few days after His Excellency's departure the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar and staff came over to Porbandar and stayed here for about a month and a half. He left this place for Nawanagar on the 9th of March by a special train to perform the installation ceremony of His Highness Jam Saheb Ranjitsinghji.

His Highness' visit to Bombay.

7. His Highness the Rana Saheb kept bad health in the middle of the year under report and in order to consult able and experienced medical men and to get himself physically examined he went to Bombay in November last. He stayed there for about a month and since his return he has been keeping good health.

His Highness' visit to Nawanagar

8. His Highness visited Nawanagar on the auspicious occasion of the installation of His Highness Jamsaheb Ranjitsinghji in token of sincere friendship which exists between them since long. He stayed there for about 10 days and returned to Porbandar on the 21st of March.

Political and other Relations.

9. Political relations with neighbouring States were fairly satisfactory. The cross claims between Junagadh and Porbandar regarding the waters of the Ozat and Bhadar rivers are still pending in the Prant office as the Dewans of both the States could not get time to meet on the spot to effect an amicable settlement. It was settled to meet in the month of December 1906 but the date had to be postponed from time to time owing to His Excellency's visit to Junagadh and Porbandar and the Agent to the Governor's visit to Porbandar. Finally it was settled to have the interview in the end of March but the idea had to be given up as the Karbharis Meeting was proposed to be held on the 30th of March at the Agent's camp. The Karbhari Meeting was subsequently put off but the intimation was received too late and it was found impossible to meet in March. No other date is fixed as yet but it is hoped the meeting will take place in the month of May and the disputed points finally and amicably settled.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of Land.

Territorial divisions.

10. The territorial divisions of the State for Revenue administration continue to be the same as in previous years viz. (1) Porbandar town. (2) Adwana Mahal, (3) Ranawao Mahal and (4) Navibandar Mahal. Each division is in charge of a Mamlatdar. All the Mamlatdars except that of the Navibandar Mahal are invested with Magisterial powers in addition to their executive duties. In the Navibandar Mahal all the Judicial work is done by the Munsiff.

11. In this State there are 98 villages, 14 Nesses and one Pati called Chauta Pati which is situated in the village of Chauta under Bantwa. Out of 98 villages, 27 are alienated viz. 8 are Bhayati, 16 Mehr pasaita and 3 Dharmada. The Villages are divided into groups or Tappas, each Tappa being in charge of a Tappedar. There are at present 24 Tappas. The three Tappas which were reduced last year were re-opened during the year under report. There are 3 Tajvijdars in this State to supervise the work of the Tappadars. Over the Tajvijdars are the Mamlatdars who are again subordinate to the Revenue Assistant to the Dewan who wields the powers of Chief Revenue Officer of the State.

System of revenue collection.

12. For recovering the State share of revenue the Rent-in-kind System chiefly prevails in this State. The State also recovers a cash assessment per acre of occupied land which is called Acre Vero in addition to the Rent-in-kind. This cash assessment varies from Rs. 0-2-6 to Rs. 1-4-0 per acre according to the quality of the soil. The Rajbhag or Rent-in-kind varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ in the case of Baret (Rainy season) crops and from 1/5 to 1/7 in the case of irrigated crops. Vighoti or Rent-in-cash is levied in the case of Jowar, Vejetables, Sugar-cane, and Tobacco in the whole State except in two villages under Navibandar Mahal. In the Adwana Mahal the Rent-in-cash System has been again introduced during the year under report as regards the above-mentioned crops. To the State (Ravli) land in alienated villages the Vighoti or Rent-in-cash System is applied except in the case of two alienated villages Morana and Pandhavadar. The orders issued last year to levy Vighoti instead of Rajbhag on the summer crop of paddy in the villages of Madhavpur and Pata of the Navibandar Mahal are still in force.

Agricultural out-look.

13. The collection of Land Revenue depends to a great extent on the annual rainfall and fortunately the conditions were favourable in 1906-07 and far better than in the previous year. The average rainfall for the State during the year under report was 25 in. 62 ce. In Porbandar it was 26 in. 33ce., in Ranawao 21in. 56ce., in Bagwadar 28in. 48ce, and in Madhavpur 26in. 12ce. The rainy season commenced in the month of June and the amount of rain was sufficient for sowing operations. Since then the rains were not quite seasonable and the out-turn of crops fell a little short of expectations. In Adwana and Ranawao Mahals the condition of Agtar (monsoon) crops Bajro, Juwar, pulses and Til was good. The out-look of winter crops however was not very encouraging there owing to insufficient rainfall in the later part of the season. With the Navibandar Mahal, however, the case was different. The soil of the Mahal being mostly alluvial could not be utilized for Agtar (monsoon) crops as it was too wet for sowing purposes. The cultivators therefore had no other alternative but to raize winter crops. Wheat and Cotton were sown in large quantities by them but their fate was hard there too. The crops were eaten away by small insects and by locusts when they were entirely raw and therefore not ready for harvesting. The yield of Ardi (castor seeds) however which was subsequently sown was abundant and greatly improved the condition of the cultivating classes. On the whole the out-turn of crops in the State was from 12 to 13 annas. The yield of Til crop in Ranawao and Adwana Mahals and that of Ardi (caster seeds) in the Navibandar Mahal enabled the cultivators to pay off the state dues for the current year and most of the past arrears. They were also able to dicharge their private debts. No general rules were framed for the remission and suspension of revenue demands as in the last year, because it was deemed unnecessary. Unrealized arrears were however suspended or remitted altogether in a few individual cases after careful enquiry.

Tagavi advances.

14. The amount of Tagavi paid to each Mahal during the year under report was as under:—

Adwana	Rs. 16,639
Ranawao	Rs. 3,856
Navibandar	Rs. 759
	Rs. 21,254

As the last two years were more or less of scarcity some of the cultivators stood in need of advances in the shape of seeds, bullocks, &c. These were

liberally given by His Highness the Ranasaheb. The amount of Tagavi given in the Navibandar Mahal is very small as it did not share the same fate as the other two Mahals in the two previous years. The cultivators with this help which His Highness was kind enough to render them raised summer crops and the out turn was sufficient to maintain themselves and their cattle through-out the rainy season. Only a few were in need of food and those who were actually found to be so were supplied with food also. 11 Pacca and 17 Kachha new wells were sunk in the State during the year under report. The State gave pecuniary assistance in the construction of these wells according to the rules which are in force in this State.

15. The following comparative statement will show the area of land cultivated during the year of report as compared with the previous year.

Mahal.	Land under cultivation.		Increase or Decrease.
	1905-06	1906-07	
	acres.	acres.	
Ranawav.	58,603	59,767	+1,164
Adwana.	1,01,231	1,02,328	+1,097
Navibandar.	44,919	45,127	+208
Porbandar.	230	299	+69
Total.	2,04,983	2,07,521	+2,538

It is apparent that 2,538 acres of more waste land was brought under cultivation owing to favourable monsoon.

Water supply.

16. The water supply remained sufficient throughout the major portion of the year under report for drinking, ablution and irrigation purposes. Some want was felt in the beginning of the current year *i. e.* before the commencement of the rainy season, but its effects were greatly mitigated by the timely assistance given by the State for the purpose of deepening the old wells and sinking new ones. Since the setting in of the rains the supply was good throughout the State. In all 28 new wells were sunk during the year under report although the number of wells in this State is comparatively great.

Revenue cases.

17. The total number of revenue cases filed during the year under report was 524. 58 remained undisposed of at the commencement of the current year. This made up a total of 582. Out of these 504 cases were disposed of and 78 remained in arrears at the close of the year.

18. The two alienation cases referred to in para 25 of last year's report are still pending. It is hoped they will be disposed of before the end of the current year.

Income.

19. The income from Land Revenue during the year under report was Rs. 5,24,469 as against Rs. 3,69,769 last year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,54,700. The income from the State share of grains was Rs. 1,74,510. Rs. 82,328 were derived from the Sale of building sites as against Rs. 67,994 last year and Rs. 67458 on account of royalty on quarried stones as against Rs. 67681 last year. The remaining sum was received from cash assessment and other miscellaneous sources such as Mehr Vero, Graziers' fee &c.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(A) Legislation.

20. The list of laws which are in force in this State is given in Appendix II. Most of them are adaptations of laws enacted in British India with slight modifications which the peculiar circumstances of the State demanded. During the year under report the following three acts were introduced.

(1) The Boiler Inspection Act.
(2) The Post Office Act.
(3) Indian Companies Act.

The first of these was framed locally, while the other two were adapted from British India Acts.

(B) Military Force.

21. There is no regular Military Force in the State, but there are 25 Arabs belonging to the Sibundy force whose chief function is to do guard duty at the palace. Besides these the Mehrs who hold lands on service tenure are liable to be called out if required.

(C) Police.

Organisation of Police.

22. The Senadhipati is at the head of the Police Department of the State. He is assisted in his work by one Superintendant of Police and 4 Chief Constables, one for the town, and the other three for each of the three Mahals, Ranawao Adwana and Navibandar. Under the Chief Constables are the Havaldars, Naiks, and constables.

23. Mr. Joseph Chhaganlal the Police Superintendant of the State

Change in the personnel.

died during the year under report and was succeeded by the present incumbent Mr. Zaveridas Khodidas.

Strength and equipment of the Police.

24. The total strength of the Police during the year under report was as under:—

(a) Foot Police 296.
(b) Mounted Police 46.

Most of the Foot Police are armed with muzzle loading smooth bore guns and the rest with clubs only. In the mounted Police are included the body-guards of His Highness who are 19 in number. The mounted police are armed with swords, short guns and lances.

25. There are 5 guns in the State artillery which are used for saluting purposes. The city Fouzdar is in charge of them.

Expenditure.

26. The total expenditure of the Police Department amounted to Rs. 54,905 as against Rs. 55,759 last year. The decrease is small and calls for no remarks.

Working of the police.

27. 201 offences were reported to the police during the year under report as against 232 last year. The decrease is due to good rains in the last monsoons. The number of arrests was 322 as against 268 last year. Out of the number arrested 297 were sent for trial as against 247 last year. Out of 297 156 were convicted, 136 were acquitted or discharged and 5 are awaiting trial. The percentage of conviction to arrest was 48.45 as against 59.70 last year and to those sent for trial it was 52.52 as against 64.78 last year. This is not satisfactory. (Appendix V.)

Recovery of Stolen property.

28. The value of property stolen during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,723 as against 6,097 last year. Out of this amount property valued at Rs. 1,240 only was recovered as against 1,615 last year. The percentage of recovery was 26.25. as against 26.49 last year. (Appendix VI.)

Working of the police as regards serious offences.

29. During the year under report there were 3 cases of murder, 12 of grievous hurt, 6 of robbery and 94 of theft as against 1, 5, 2, and 110 respectively last year. In addition to these there were 3 cases of kid-napping and 1 of culpable homicide during the year under report. There was no case of attempt to commit murder. Last year the value of property stolen in the 2 cases of robbery amounted to Rs. 73 while it amounted to Rs. 807 during the year under report. The increase in the amount is due

to one case of robbery which was committed in Ranawao Mahal and in which property valued at Rs. 384 was stolen. Enquiries are being made by the police authorities to find out the offenders implicated in the offence and it is hoped their efforts will meet with success. The villages of Ranawao Mahal are adjacent to those of the States of Jamnagar, Junagadh and Gondal which are mostly inhabited by Sindhis The Sindhis generally lead the lives of thieves and robbers and after committing crimes in the territories of this State resort to their own villages. The State finds it very difficult to punish such offenders and accordingly they do not care to abstain.

(*D*) *Village Police*

30. Besides the Police force there are in all 139 men who constitute the village police of this State. Their main duty is to watch their respective villages. Some of them are paid in cash while the rest in grain. The expense of the up-keep of these Chokiats is not borne by the State but by the villagers themselves.

(*E*) *Criminal Justice.*

Criminal Courts.

31. The number and constitution of the Criminal Courts remain unchanged. The number of 2nd class Magistrates' Courts is 4, one for the town and the other three for each of the three Mahals. There are, besides, 1 First class Magistrate court, the Sirnyayadhish Court and the Huzur Court, these three exercising Jurisdiction over the whole State.

Work done by Criminal Courts.

32. The number of offences reported during the year under report was 770 as against 799 last year. The number of persons apprehended was 1158 as against 1054 last year. Out of this number 398 were discharged without trial, 475 (including 6 who were acquitted by the Sessions Court) were acquitted, 250 (including 13 who were convicted by the sessions Court) were convicted, and 35 (including 3 of the Sessions Court) remained undisposed of at the end of the year, as against 391, 354, 256 and 53 respectively last year. This shows the Criminal Courts have worked satisfactorily. (Appendix VIII)

Criminal appellate Courts.

33. There are two appellate Courts in the State, the Sirnyayadhish Court, and the Huzur Court. Tne former Court hears appeals against the decissions of Magistrates and the latter against those of the Sirnyayadhish Court. The Huzur Court is presided over by the Dewan.

34. The number of appeals during the year under report was 50 as against 57 last year. Out of this number sentences were confirmed in 28 cases, modified in 14 cases, and reversed in 6 cases. In 2 cases reference was made to the Huzur Court as exercising the powers of a High Court. No appeal remained pending disposal at the close of the year. (Appendix IX)

Work done by Criminal appellate Courts,

(F) Civil Justice.

35. The number and constitution of the Civil Courts continue the same as last year. The Munsiff Court at Porbandar and the Sirnyayadhish Court exercise jurisdiction over the whole state while the Munsiff Court at Navibandar exercises jurisdiction over the Navibandar Mahal only. The Munsiff Courts at Porbandar and Navibandar hear regular suits upto Rs 2000 and Rs. 500 respectively and small cause suits upto Rs. 50. All other suits regular as well as small cause are heard by the Sirnyayadhish.

Civil Courts and their jurisdiction.

36. 83 original civil suits remained to be disposed of at the end of the last year and these together with 1452 original suits filed during the year under report made up a total of 1535 Out of these, 1463 were disposed of during the year under report and the closing balance was 72. The number of original suits filed during the year under report exceeded that of the last year by 869 as the year was favourable. Not-withstanding the fact only 72 remained in arreas and that speaks favourably of the work done by the Civil Courts of the State. The value of the original suits disposed of during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,40,761 as against Rs. 1,33,318 last year. (Apdendix X.)

Civil original work.

37. There are two civil appellate Courts in this State viz the Sirnyayadhish Court and the Huzur Court. The Sirnyayadhish Court is the first Court of appeal over the decrees of the Munsiff Courts, and the Huzur Court hears all the appeals first and second over the decrees of the Sirnyayadhish Court.

Civil appellate Courts.

38. The number of civil appeals filed during the year under report was 45 as against 51 last year. 28 appeals remained to be disposed of at the end of the last year and hence there were 73 appeals awaiting disposal at the commencement of the current year. 52 out of the total number were disposed of and the closing balance was 21. The results compare favourably with those of the last year. (Appendix XII.)

Work of the civil appellate Courts.

Execution of decres.

39. During the year under report 1789 applications were presented for the execution of decrees as against 456 last year. 289 remained outstanding at the end of the last year, and these together with 1,789 newly presented brought the total to 2,078. Out of these 835 were disposed of during the year under report as against 364 last year, and the closing balance was 1,243. The increase in the number of applications pending disposal at the end of the year is due to the promulgation of an order by His Highness extending the period of execution of decrees to 30th June 1907. The total value of applications received during the year under report was Rs. 1,73,594 as against 1,07523 last year. Out of the applications pending disposal at the end of the year under review 969 are below 6 months, 221 below 12 months, and 53 above 12 months. (Appendix XI.)

(G) Extradition.

40. 29 persons were extradited in all during the year under report. Of these 15 were extradited from this State to other States and 14 were extradited to this State from other States. Reciprocity was equally respected by both parties.

(H) Prisons.

41. There is one Central jail in Porbandar town and 4 lock-ups one in each of the three Mahals and one in Porbandar town. 159 new prisoners were admitted into the jail during the year under report as against 165 last year. The total number of prisoners confined in the jail during the year under report was 192 as against 187 last year. Only 24 prisoners remained in the jail at the end of the year under report as against 33 last year. The daily average of prisoners comes to 31.84 as against 24.15 last year. The total ~~cast~~ cost of jail and prisoners amounted to Rs. 2155-5-0 as against Rs. 1937-3-2 last year. The increase is due to the supply of new clothes to the prisoners during the year under report. The total receipts from workshop and gardens amounted to Rs. 875 as against 765 last year. (Appendix XIII)

(I) Registration.

42. Fees realised from the registration of documents during the year under report amounted to Rs. 707-14-3 as against Rs. 2384-5-4 last year. In all 156 documents were presented for registration during the year under report as against 234 last year. The value of documents registered amounted to Rs. 143026-15-0 as against 511660-3-1 last year. (Appendix XIV and XV).

(J) Municipal Administration.

43. There is only one Municipality in the State in the town of Porbandar. It is a self-governing body and is managed by a Board of General Committee under the supervision of the Dewan and His Highness. The General Committee consists of 6 official and 9 non-official members. All these members are nominated by His Highness. The Dewan and the Sir-nyayadhish are included in the official members and act as President and Vice-President respectively. An executive body called the Managing Committee is selected from the General Committee every three months to assist the latter in its work. The Managing Committee consists of five members 1 official and 4 non-official. The official member acts as Chairman of the Managing Committee. To execute the orders of the Managing Committee one secretary is appointed by the State who has to work under the supervision of the executive body.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality.

44. The receipts of the Municipality during the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,175-0-2 as against Rs. 27008 last year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 21,651-2-8 as against 31692 last year. The large reduction in expenditure is due to (1) less amount having been spent after the water-works, this year than last year. Nothing remained to be done by way of improving the wells this year. Only the maintenance charges had to be defrayed. (2) most of the expenditure incurred after road-repairs and gardens remaining to be billed for and (3) a small sum having been spent after miscellaneous charges. (Appendix XVI)

45. Besides this Municipality there are three Sanitary committees in the towns of Ranawao, Madhavpur and Navibandar. Their duty is to look after the sanitary arrangements of their respective places.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(A) Weather and Crops and condition of agricultural stock.

46. Fotunately the rainy season during the year under report was good and the material condition of the cultivators was greatly improved. Although the average rainfall was more than the requirements of the State the out-turn of crops was from 12 to 13 annas as the rains were not quite seasonable. The rainy season set in, in the month of June and the amount of rainfall was sufficient to enable the cultivators of Ranawao and Advana Mahals to carry on agricultural operations. Tagavi advances were given to

them very liberally for seeds, bullocks &c as they required them before the commencement of the monsoon.. The yield of the Agtar (monsoon) crops in these two Mahals was good. The winter crops however did not yield much. On the whole the Agtar crops and the Til crop especially greatly ameliorated the condition of the cultivators and the State found no difficulty in realising its dues from them. The cultivators of the Navibandar Mahal were better off from an economic point of view as in the two previous years they fortunately escaped the evil fate which fell to the lot of those of the other two Mahals. During the current year also, the winter crops and the Ardi (castor seeds) crop especially yielded them an abundant out-turn.

Agricultural stock.

47. The condition of agricultural stock was better during the year under report than in the last year. During the first four months forests were thrown open for grazing purposes until the rains. The foot and mouth disease appeared among cattle in Ranawao and Advana Mahals but only a very few cases proved fatal. The Veterinary officer of the State was immediately sent to treat the suffering animals. The supply of fodder was sufficient for all the animals.

(B) Wages and labour and prices of cereal.

Wages and labour.

48. The condition of the labouring class was satisfactory. As the harvest was abundant there was sufficient labour for them in the fields. Many were employed in the forests for cutting grass. Besides, the stone quarries at Adityana and Chhaya afforded employment to many labourers. The rate of skilled labour is generally 10 annas to 1 rupee for diem and that of unskilled labour varies from 3 to 5 annas per diem.

Prices of cereal.

49. The Statement as to prices of staple food grains for two years is given in Appendix XVIII of the Report. All grains especially Bajri and Jowar which are the staple food of the mass of the people were cheaper in 1906-07 than in 1905-06.

(C) Forests.

Forest reserves.

50. Ranawao, Naliadhar, Adityana and Godhana are the chief forest reserves which pay an appreciable revenue to the State. The revenue is chiefly derived from the production of grass & wood

51. The year being favourable the tolal quantity of grass the State could collect from its reserves amounted to 47,77,660 lbs as against 15,56,400 lbs last year. From 25 lac to 30 lac pounds of grass is required annually for State purposes. The quantity produced during the year under report was nearly double the requirements. The surplus has been stacked in the State paddock to meet future contingencies.

Gardens & Plantations.

52. There were in all 7 gardens & 3 plantations during the year under report as against 8 & 3 respectively last year. The Nava Bag ~~wich~~ Talao is adjacent to the Railway Station being unproductive was sold off and hence the decrease in the number of gardens. Of the 7 gardens the principal and attractive are the Rajwadi and Daria Mahel gardens. The Rajwadi garden as stated last year is farmed out to a contractor. The other is maintained by the state and is in a flourishing condition. Great improvements and extensions were made in it during the year under report.

Road-side trees.

53. There were 2,076 trees living atthe beginning of the current year. 5 were newly planted during the year under report, Of these 81 died. Therefore at the end of the year 2000 road-side trees were alive.

54. The total income derived from the Forest Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 36889 as against 19234 last year. The increase is due to the fact that adjustment of the value of grass supplied to the State animals during the last year was made during the year under report.

55. The Forest Department is in charge of the Revenue Assistant to the Diwan, and the State gardens are under the supervision of the Treasury Officer.

(D) Trade and Manufactures.

56. The condition of the Sea-borne trade of all the ports of the Porbandar State during the year under report as compared with the last year will be gathered from the following table.

Items.	1905-06 Rs.	1906-07 Rs.	Increase.	Decrease.
Import.	28,41,616	22,82,204	0	5,59412
Export.	12,74,650	23,94,863	11,20,213	0

The decrease in imports is chiefly due to less import of grains. Owing to good rains the out-turn of grain crop was plenty which obviated the necessity of its import from out-side. The quantity of grains imported during the year under report was 72655 cwts. valued at Rs. 2,48,787 as against 1,66,721 cwts valued at Rs. 6,86,717 last year. There is a great falling off in the import of cotton-seeds which is due to the heavy rate of that commodity owing to its great demand in Europe. The import of dates also was much less than in the previous year as the date crop in Basra was scanty. However there is an increase in the imports of cloth, Sugar and Molasses and it is due to favourble monsoon. The increase in the export trade is due to large exports of cotton, grains and ghee. The total quantity of cotton exported during the year under report was 37045 cwts valued at Rs. 863720 as against 20297 cwts valued at Rs. 469900 last year, that of grain was 131369 cwts valued at Rs 835512 as against 7979 cwts valued at Rs. 28421 last year, and that of ghee was 5637 cwts valued at Rs. 323468 as against 4797 cwts valued at Rs. 231247 last year. The quantity of stone exported is nearly the same as in the previous year.

57. The import and export values of commodities at the petty Bandars of Madhavpur and Navibandar will be seen from the following table, as compared with last year's figures.

Year.	Import.	Export.
1905—1906	32,508	35,083
1906—1907	33,469	66,962

58. The following table will show the amount of duty realised at the Porbandar Sea Customs Office on the imports and exports of the year under report as compared with the figures of the last year.

Year.	Import duty.	Export duty.
1905—1906	40,984	15,972
1906—1907	32,896	28,193

The total income of the Porbandar port from all sources was Rs. 77512

as against 72567 last year. The increase is due to more having been realized by way of export duty than in the previous year.

Press.

59. The cotton press referred to in para 75 of last year's report is working satisfactorily. The out-turn of cotton crop was fairly good and nearly 8600 bales were turned out in the press as against 3567 last year.

60. The construction of the spinning and weaving mill referred to in para 78 of last year's report will be taken in hand shortly. An agreement between the merchants & the State has been entered into as to the terms on which the work should be undertaken and it is hoped the former will commence the work without further delay.

Quarries.

61. The stone of the Adityana stone quarries is largely exported out-side Porbandar and is used for building purposes, as it is beautiful in appearance. The stone from other quarries is mostly utilised for local purposes. The revenue derived from royalty of stone exported amounted to Rs. 67458, nearly the same as last year.

Abkari, Opium and Salt.

62. The income from Abkari sources of Revenue and from Opium and Salt was as under during the year under report as compared with the last year.

Items.	1905-06	1906-07
Liquor.	9,700	9,100
Bhang & Ganja	876	972
Opium.	4,737	5,234
Salt.	1,061	1,393

The decrease in receipts from liquor is due to less having been realised from the contractor than the amount of the contract. The figure shows the actual amount received. The increase in the receipt of opium is due to the fact that past year's arrears were paid off by the Contractor. The Ijara of Bhang and Ganja yielded 96 Rupees more to the State during the current year.

There are 27 brine wells in the State from which salt is manufactured. They are sold at the usual annual rate of Rs. 50 per well. The amount collected includes Rs. 237 received in part payment of past year's arrears.

(E) Public Works.

63. During the year under report Rs. 1285 44 were spent on public works as against Rs. 1,03,688 last year. Out of the total amount Rs. 6499 were spent after the office establishment charges and Rs. 9029 after the establishment and maintenance charges of the Telephone line, the Electric installation at the palace, and the light houses at Porbandar and Navibandar. After original works Rupees 94295 were spent during the year under report as against Rs. 76744 last year. Out of this sum Rs. 92366 were spent after Buildings, Rs. 93 after Communication Roads and Rs. 1835 after miscellaneous public improvements.

64. As regards repair works the total amount spent after them was Rs. 18,721 as against 15,348 last year. Out of this amount Rupees 4,707 were after buildings, Rs 12,088 after communication roads and Rs. 1,925 after miscellaneous public improvements (Appendix XIX).

(F) Railway.

65. The net earnings on account of Railway during the Calender year 1906 amounted to Rs. 1,20,952 as against 97,869 last year. The Capital outlay charged to this State since the commencement of the Porbandar section of the line is Rs. 19,22,621. Rs. 29,055, for hire charges on Porbandar wagons run between Porbandar and Ranawao, since the commencement of the quarry line to the end of June 1906 were received during the year under review, and hence the increase in the income.

(G) Post Offices.

66. There are eight Post offices in the State, one in Porbandar town and seven in the districts. In Porbandar and Ranawao special post-masters are appointed to carry on the postal work, while in other villages the work is done by the school masters in addition to their own duties. For this additional work they get allowance from the Government Postal Department. One post office was opened at Bakharla during the under report, and hence the increase in the number of post offices in the State. All the post offices are under Government Control

(H) Mint.

67. As stated in last year's report there is no mint in the State. British coin is introduced and is accepted as the only legal tender.

(I) General condition of the State & people.

68. The rainy season during the year under report was good and the State and its subjects are slowly regaining their lost economic Status. As remarked before, the condition of the labouring ~~class~~ class was satisfactory. The trading class was also better off. The condition of this class mainly depends on that of the cultivators and when the ~~latters~~ latter are in a better state the former must participate in their lot.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue & Finance.

69. The year under report opened with a balance of Rs. 1,18,800 made up as under :—

Financial review.

In	State Treasury	Rs. 23,576
,,	National Bank	,, 18,924
,,	Bombay Bank	,, 1,300
,,	Government Paper	,, 75,000
		Total Rs. 1,18,800

Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 20,000 were first sold to meet current monsoon expenses when no revenue can be received. As the monsoons however proved favourable promissory notes of the value of Rs. 35,000 were subsequently purchased. At the close of the year under review the State had in its possession notes of the value of Rs. 90,000.

70. The total receipts of the State from all sources amounted to Rs. 8,91,370 as against 6,37,485 last year, and the total expenditure to Rs. 7,84,495 as against 7,35,131 last year, Advances and Deposits excepted. About Rs. 2,080 were invested in loans to private individuals on good security. The total amount of investment in loan to private individuals remaining outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 46,672. The closing balance at the end of the year under review was Rs. 1,33,675 made up as under :—

In	State Treasury	Rs. 26,578
,,	National Bank	,, 16,577
,,	Bombay Bank	,, 520
,,	Promissory Notes	,, 90,000
		Total...Rs. 1,33,675

The financial position of the State is so for satisfactory. If the last monsoon had proved a failure like its predecessors the position would have been very difficult. Fortunately however it proved favourable and saved the State from apprehended pecuniary embarassments. It is hoped future years will prove equally good and enable the State to regain its prosperity.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Relief.

(a) *Vital Statistics.*

71. The numbers of births and deaths registered in the Porbandar State during the year under review were 1963 and 2139 as against 2115 and 1941 respectively last year. The ratios of births and deaths to the population which is 82090 were 23.9 and 26.05 as against 25.7 and 23.7 respectively last year. In the Porbandar Town the people are required to report every birth and death to the municipal authorities, while in the districts the information is to the communicated to the Patels who are ordered to keep a separate register for the purpose.

(b) *Medical Relief.*

Hospital and Dispensaries.

72. There is one Hospital in the Porbandar town and three dispensaries one in each Mahal. Besides these, there are four dispensaries in the Porbandar Town which are maintained by private individuals.

Medical staff.

73. Mr. T. L. Shah who was Chief Medical officer of the State resigned his appointment and left charge on the 28th February 1907. The State is in search of a qualified Medical officer to fill up the vacancy. At present one of the Hospital assistants is in charge of Medical Department of the State. There are two male Hospital assistants and one female Hospital assistant in the Porbandar Hospital. The Dispensaries in the Mahals are in charge of Hospital assistants who are under the control of the Chief Medical Officer.

Patients treated.

74. 280 new cases of indoor and 17796 of outdoor patients were treated in the Porbandar Hospital during the year under report as against 321 and 19180 respectively last year. Out of these 280 new admissions, 251 were discharged cured, 13 died, and 16 remained under treatment, at the close of the year. The total number of indoor patients treated during the year under report was 6195 as against 7375 last year. The decrease in the number is due to the out-break of plague in Porbandar which compelled many of its inhabitants to leave the city. The total number of out-door patients treated was 82960 as against 85178 last year. The daily average attendance of in-door patients was 16.9 as against 20.2 last year and that of out door patients was 227-28 as against 233.36 last year. The prevailing diseases during the year under report were malarial fevers, lung diseases, disorder of the stomach and intestines, and skin and eye diseases.

75. The number of major operations performed during the year under review was 11 as against 49 last year and that of minor operations was 445 as against 521 last year.

Operations.

76. The total expenditure of the Porbandar Hospital during the year under report was Rs. 9419-11-8 as against Rs. 9705-7-9 the previous year.

Expenditure.

77. The total number of out-door patients treated in the Mahal dispensaries viz. Ranawao, Madhavpur and Bagvadar during the year under report as compared with last year's figures will be seen from the following table.

Name of dispensary.	1905-06	1906-07
Ranawao.	13,142	19,295
Madhavpur.	20,532	20,695
Bagvadar.	5,040	7,919

During the prevalence of plague in Porbandar proper many people went to Ranawao and hence the increase in the number of out-door patients in the Ranawao dispensary. The number of new admissions at each place during the year under report was 4244, 4305, and 2331 respectively as against 3242, 4168 and 1701 respectively last year. In the Mahal dispensaries no in-door patients are kept. The average daily attendance of patients at each of the three dispensaries was 52. 8, 56.5 and 21.6 respectively as against 36.0 56.2 and 13.8 respectively last year. The total cost of all the Mahal dispensaries has been Rs. 2628 as against 2854 last year.

(C) Vaccination.

78. 2,217 persons were Vaccinated and 15 were revaccinated during the year under review as against 2,238 and 36 respectively last year.

(D) Plague.

79. The plague made its appearance in Porbandar in the middle of April and disappeared at the end of December. Some villages in the districts too were affected. There were in all 608 attacks in the State during the year under report as against 333 last year. Out of these 608 cases 210 proved fatal. The percentage of mortality to plague cases was 30.52 as against 31.83 last year.

(E) Veterinary.

80. The Veterinary Department of the State is in charge of a qualified veterinary officer. In the State paddock there were in all 110 animals including 4 mules as against 105 animals last year. 467 animals were treated in the Veterinary Hospital during the current year as against 409 last year. In Ranawao and Adwana mahals the foot and mouth disease prevailed among animals in its full force Nearly 1000 animals were treated by the veterinary officer and steps were taken by him to check the further spread of the disease. The number of mares covered by State Stallions was 89 as against 63 last year. Of these 89, 11 belonged to the State paddock and the rest 78 to private individuals. Of the eleven mares of the State paddock covered nine are in foal. 8 mares covered last year foaled 3 fillies and 5 coalts during the year under report. The cost of medicine and instruments amounted to Rs. 514 as against 398 last year.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

81. The Educational Department of the State is in charge of the Educational Inspector who is a graduate of the Bombay University. In addition to his own duties he works also as Head Master of the Bhavsinghji High School. Owing to the absence of the Deputy Educational Inspector who has gone on two years' leave without pay the 1st Assistant of the Bhavsinghji High School, and the Taluka School Master assist the Educational Inspector in examining the State schools.

Number and description of schools.

82. The total number of schools during the year under report was 41 the same as last year. This number includes 1 High school, 33 Vernacular Schools for boys 3 girls' Schools, three private institutions and one partly aided Virji Kamdar's School. The total number of scholars who attended the schools was 3096 as against 3342 last year.

83. The total receipts from fees from schools amounted to Rs. 2368 as against 2271 last year. The total cost of schools maintained by the state amounted to Rs. 16330 as against 16294 last year.

Working of the High school

84. The Bhavsingji High school has on the roll 276 pupils this year as against 251 last year. 5 students were sent up for the Matriculation examination during the year under report, 4 out of whom came out successful. The result is satisfactory. Of the 4 successful students one stood highest amongst all of the Sorath Prant and was fortunate enough to get the "Herbert and Latush" Scholarship.

85. There were 4 private schools during the year under report. Three of them were purely private institutions carried on from charitable funds set apart for the purpose. The Devchand's grant-in-aid school was closed during the current year. One new private school viz. the Keshav Gujrati School was opened however and the number of private institutions remained the same as last year. As education is given free in the Keshav School the institution is in a flourishing condition It has on its roll 201 pupils.

86. There are three girls' schools in the State, one at Porbandar, one at Ranawao and one at Madhavpur. The number of girls in the schools was 295 as against 291 last year.

87. 8 Students were examined in the first grade drawing examination during the year under report. None of them however came out succesful. It is hoped the new drawing master who has been specially coached up in the subject at State expense will take pains to produce better results next year.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Printing press.

88. There is only one printing press in the State. It is mainly intended for doing State work. One monthly State periodical, the Porbandar State gazette is published in the press. Private work is allowed to be done in very rare cases with the permission of the State.

Libraries.

89. There are two libraries in this State. Both of them are in the town of Porbandar. One is public library which goes by the name of Desai Nanji Gokelji and Sheth Jhavershah Harjivan library. The Porbandar municipality renders the institution some pecuniary assistance but it is chiefly maintained from funds set apart for the purpose by the above-named two gentlemen after whom the institution is called. The other library is attached to the Victoria Jubilee Madressa and is conducted by the managers of the Madressa from the Madressa Charitable fund.

Conclusion.

90. The present satisfactory report which it has been possible to present is mainly due to the good and conscientious work of all the State officials in the administration of their respective departments and opportunity may here be taken to thank them all for their hearty cooperation in the management of State affairs.

Porbandar,
April 1907.

Narbheshanker J.
Ag. Dewan, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Porbandar State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1906—07

	Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To	
1	Mr. Narbheshanker Jivanram Maru.	Acting Diwan.	23-3-06	31-3-07	
2	„ K. P. Dodia.	Sirnyayadhish.	10-5-03	31-3-07	
3	„ Dadbha Muluji.	Senadhipati.	15-8-03	31-3-07	
4	„ Gulabrai Chhaganlal.	Port Superintendant.	31-8-85	31-3-07	
5	„ Fulchand Dayabhai.	State Engineer.	1-7-95	31-3-07	
6	„ Ganpatram Nanabhai.	Revenue Assistant to the Diwan.	10-4-81	31-3-07	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Porbandar State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British India Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Civil Proceedure Code.	Yes.	No.	The last three acts are introduced during year under report. In the 'Indian Companies' Act' a slight modification is made in the rates charged for registering companies.
Criminal Pro. Code.	,,	,,	
Penal Code.	,,	,,	
Contract Act.	,,	,,	
Evidence Act.	,,	,,	
Oaths Act.	,,	,,	
Majority Act.	,,	,,	
Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
Specific relief Act.	,,	,,	
Guardian and wards Act.	,,	,,	
Succession certificate Act.	,,	,,	
Administration of Estates Regulation.	,,	,,	
Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
District Police Act.	,,	,,	
Caste question Act.	,,	,,	
Trust Act.	,,	,,	
Agency Limitation Act.	No	,,	
Court fee Act.	,,	,,	
Stamp Act.	,,	,,	
Registration Act.	,,	,,	
Revenue Code.	,,	,,	
Boiler Inspection Act.	,,	Yes	
Post office Act.	Yes	,,	
Indian Companies' Act.	,,	,,	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military force in Porbandar State during the year 1906-07.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers	Non commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Risala Swars 27.....9,772
(Mounted Police and Body Guards.)	48	2	1	0	3	46	0	0	0	1	6	0	12,905	Body Guards 19.....3,133
														Total cost 12,905
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Infantry (Police).	303	9	3	1	6	302	0	0	0	9	34	259	42,000	
Imperial Service troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
													54,905	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1906-07.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Punished Judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Senadhipati.	1	250	250	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Superintendant..	1	75	75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chief constables 1st grade	1	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chief constables 2nd grade	3	40(1)35(2)	110	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Jamadar.	1	35	35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
1st class Havaldars.	2	25	50	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
2nd Do. Do.	10	15	150	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	
1st Do. Naiks.	8	12	96	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	
2nd Do. Do.	16	10	160	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	
1st Do. Sepoys.	21	9	189	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	
2nd Do. Do.	213	8	1704	6	4	2	0	0	44	0	
3rd Do. Do.	15	~~7~~	105	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Recruits.	10	4	40	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	
Total..,	302	540	3014×12 / 36168	7	4	2	0	0	113	0	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Porbandar State during the year 1906-07

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4&5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past yesr.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Porbandar.	232	201	268	322	247	297	160	156	80	136	59-70	48-45	64-78	52-52	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Porbandar State during the year 1906-07

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Porbandar.	6,097	4,723	1,615	1,240	26-49	26-25	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Porbandar state during the year 1906-07.

Description of offences	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chapter VIII. Offences against public tranquility	2	1	3	3	2	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter X. Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants	3	4	7	4	6	8	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XI. False evidence and offences against public justice	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XIII. Offences relating to weights and measures.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter. XIV. Offences relating to public health, satety &c.	0	2	2	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chapter XV. Offences relating to religion	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.											Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chapter XVI. Offences affecting the human body, murder...	0	3	3	1	3	13	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder...	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit murder. ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempt to commit suicide. ...	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Exposure of a child under 12 years	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Abortion.	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Concealment of birth by secret disposal of a dead body...	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Voluntary causing hurt	6	204	210	116	142	337	49	0	0	0	3	46	0	49	277	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
Voluntary causing grievous hurt...	2	12	14	5	12	33	15	0	2	0	6	7	0	15	18	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Voluntary causing hurt by grave and sudden provocation	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Wrongful confinement...	3	11	14	3	5	13	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2								
Assault...	3	47	50	28	23	60	4	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	56	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Kidnapping...	0	3	3	2	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Rape	0	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Unnatural offence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Chapter XVII.																																					
Theft...	2	75	77	72	72	117	92	0	29	1	17	41	4	92	25	0	0	28	9	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Theft in a building &c.	1	18	19	33	15	22	12	0	4	1	3	4	0	12	8	0	0	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2								
Extortion	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Robbery	0	6	6	0	6	21	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0								
Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Criminal breach of trust.	1	12	13	13	11	18	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	15	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	0	6	6	6	4	8	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Cheating....	0	14	14	4	14	42	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Fraudulent execution of a deed of transfer	0	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3								
Mischief	4	22	26	17	21	66	23	0	0	0	0	23	0	23	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1								
Criminal trespass	2	18	20	21	12	26	8	0	3	0	2	3	0	8	17	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1								
House trespass...	0	13	13	0	7	11	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	9	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								

3 committed to sessions under trial

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	
								Simple	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chapter XX. Enticing or taking away with criminal intent a married woman.	1	13	14	14	12	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Chapter XXI. Defamation.	3	17	20	11	18	35	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Chapter XXII. Criminal intimidation insult and annoyance.	5	256	261	133	125	262	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Criminal proceedure Code Sec. 514	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	38	770	808	508	523	1158	250	1	53	2	33	157	4	250	873	0	0	40	20	5	11	1 convicted by sessions court	3	0	5	4	0	0	26	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1906-07

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at end of year.	Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought into trial in.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped. or transferred.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First class Magistrate.	126	106	6	72	165	13	0	0	246	256	139	82	12	22*	0	1	*Out of 22 committed to session 13 have been convicted and 6 acquitted and 3 under trial. (1)*Last year this figure was 826 which included 27 of previous year This year's figure does not include any number of the last year.
S. C. Magistrate Porbandar.	399	296	36	71	268	26	1	0	469	402	134	195	50	0	0	23	
Adwana S. C. Magistrate.	62	91	4	39	42	44	2	0	104	131	26	63	41	0	0	1	
Ranawao S. C. Magistrate.	131	172	5	74	80	57	0	30	131	246	56	76	107	0	0	7	
Navibandar S. C. Magistrate.	81	105	2	41	68	12	0	0	104	123	43	53	27	0	0	0	
Total...	(1)*799	770	53	297	623	152	3	30	1,054	1,158	398	469	237	22	0	32	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX IX,

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1906-07.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons,	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Porsons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
Huzur Court.	14	0	0	3	3	9	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sarnyayadhish Court.	36	0	0	25	25	5	5	4	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	
Total.	50	0	0	28	28	14	14	6	6	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1906-07.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on Remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.								Suits disposed of during the present year.						Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
Sirnyayadhish Court. Reg.	16	20	14	11	30	31	10	10	20	21	62401-5-6	0	10	1	0	0	0	3	8	0	0	1	9	40613-4-0	Y. M. D. 2-3-17	
S. C.	12	7	63	242	75	249	68	240	7	9	23873-14-4	0	242	0	153	89	0	0	0	92	12	13	123	23345-10-5	0-1-24	

Total.	28	27	77	253	105	280	78	250	27	30	86275-3-10	0	252	1	153	89	0	3	8	92	12	14	132	63958-14-5	
Munsiff Court Porbandar. Reg.	49	43	93	114	142	157	99	124	43	33	39671-5-4	13	64	37	31	57	19	7	0	15	22	11	76	43514-9-5	0-6-6
S. C.	16	8	231	765	247	773	239	773	8	0	16308-9-8	0	765	0	765	0	0	0	0	306	78	97	292	16526-14-1	0-1-12
Total.	65	51	324	879	389	930	338	897	51	33	55979-15-0	13	829	37	796	57	19	7	0	321	100	108	368	60041-7-6	
Navibandar Munsiff Court. Reg.	20	3	53	105	73	108	70	101	3	7	12496-3-10	1	103	1	55	50	0	0	0	38	17	10	36	12191-8-2	0-2-14
S. C.	20	2	129	215	149	217	147	215	2	2	4537-9-8	0	215	0	215	0	0	0	0	89	32	21	73	4568-13-11	0-1-22
Total.	40	5	182	320	222	325	217	316	5	9	17033-13-6	1	318	1	270	50	0	0	0	127	49	31	109	16760-6-1	
Grand Total.....	133	83	583	1452	716	1535	633	1463	83	72	159289—0-4	14	1399	39	1219	196	19	10	8	540	161	153	609	140760-12-0	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XI

Civil work.Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1906-07.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks
	Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sirnyayadhish Court Reg.	10	13	51474-14-4	11	7	29458—2-5	21	20	80933—0-9	8	9	48822-15-8	13	11	32110—1-1	2	0	9	
Do.— S. C.	35	34	2515-11-7	45	304	30360—4-8	80	338	32876—0-3	46	113	10351-15-10	34	225	22524—0-5	145	72	8	
Total...	45	47	53990-9-11	56	311	59818—7-1	101	358	113809-1-0	54	122	59174-15-6	47	236	54634—1-6	147	72	17	
Munsiff Court Porbandar Reg.	69	91	42113—0-3	104	271	69728—6-1	173	362	111841-6-4	82	145	47882-13-7	91	217	63958—8-9	153	36	28	
Do :— S. C.	53	74	2114—0-9	160	916	24921-11-1	213	990	27035-14-10	139	362	9182—3-6	74	628	17853-11-4	521	103	4	
Total...	122	165	44227—1-0	264	1187	94650—4-2	386	1352	138877-5-2	221	507	57065—1-1	165	845	81812—4-1	674	139	32	

Navibandar Munsiff Court Reg.	11	32	3953—5-3	48	126	14376—3-7	59	158	18329-8-10	27	86	9618—4-3	82	72	8711—4-7	64	5	3	
Do :— S. C.	19	45	1227—6-6	88	165	4748—9-1	107	210	5975-15-7	62	120	3387-12-8	45	90	2588-2-11	84	5	1	
Total...	30	77	5180-11-9	136	291	11124-12-8	166	368	24305—8-5	89	206	13006-0-11	77	162	11299—7-6	148	10	4	
Grand Total...	197	289	103398-6-8	456	1789	173593-7-11	653	2078	276991-14-7	364	835	129246-1-6	289	1243	147745-13-1	969	221	53	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work. Number and results of appeals in civil suits in 1906–07.

Tribunal	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total		Disposed of During.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decision confirmed		Decision reversed		Decision amended		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Huzur Court.	0	3	16	16	16	19	13	13	3	6	2207-10-9	51071-4-5	8	10	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	1	0-8 26	0-6-1 9
Sirnyayadhish Court	19	25	35	29	54	54	29	39	25	15	13018-11-6	6579-13-0	22	31	3	2	1	3	1	3	2	0	0-9 14	1-1-23
Total....	19	28	51	45	70	73	42	52	28	21	15226-6-3	57651-1-5	30	41	3	3	4	3	2	4	3	1		

Narbheshanker J.,

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the Number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Porbandar State during the year 1906-07

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total							
				Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Porbandar.	1	33	159	187	192	24-15	31-84	24	Rs. A. P. 2155-5-0	14-56	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Porbandar State.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Porbandar.	133	111	65	45	63	62	1	1	4	0	0	3	132	104	482687-5-3	126962-8-0	0	1	1	7	
Ranawao.	26	19	10	5	15	13	0	0	1	1	0	0	26	16	15758-12-7	13510-5-0	0	2	0	1	
Navibandar.	7	5	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	2	2163-0-0	200-0-0	0	0	1	4	
Bagvadar.	68	21	68	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	19	11051-1-3	2354-2-6	4	1	0	1	
Total...	234	156	146	73	79	78	1	1	5	1	3	3	228	141	511660-3-1	143026-15-6	4	4	2	13	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1906-07.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.								Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				
Mortgages.	142	68132	3	1	618	15	0		69	39939	2	6	253	4	3		No extra establishment is engaged and no separate account is kept, hence separate expenditure can not be shown.
Sale-deeds.	79	442978	0	0	367	10	6		78	106957	13	0	426	9	6		
Wills.	1	0	0	0	4	0	0		1	4250	0	0	2	12	6		
Money bonds	5	0	0	0	34	9	9		1	180	0	0	2	0	0		
Miscellaneous	3	550	0	0	1359	2	1		3	0	0	0	23	4	0		
Total.	230	511660	3	1	2384	5	4		152	151326	15	6	707	14	3		
Deduct expenditure.																	
Net profit.																	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Porbandar State during the year 1906--07

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipt during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
Porbandar.	2693-5-4	27008	25175-0-2	27868-5-6	31692	21651-2-8	6217-2-10	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Porbandar State.

State.	April 1906.	May 1906.	June 1906.	July 1906.	August 1906.	September 1906.	October 1906.	November 1906.	December 1906	January 1907.	February 1907.	March 1907.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
			in.ce.	in. ce.	in. ce.	in.ce.					in.ce.		in. ce.	in.ce.	in. ce.	
Porbandar.	0	0	6-85	10-79	7-69	0-76	0	0	0	0	0-24	0	26-33	5-72	17-94	
Ranawao.	0	0	6-12	5-35	8-11	0-88	0-87	0	0	0	0-23	0	21-56	7-32	14-4	
Bagwadar.	0	0	2-85	11-19	12-44	0-71	1-27	0	0	0	0	0	28-46	5-7	16-83	
Madhavpur.	0	0	5-85	10-86	8-46	0-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	26-12	8-61	15-92	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in 1906-07

Article.	During March (past year).		During March (present year).		Remarks.
	Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.	
Wheat.	0	20	0	22	
Bajri.	0	23	0	32	
Juwar.	0	30	1	18	
Gram.	0	20	0	24	
Rice (Bhimdi)	0	16	0	11	
,, (Ranguni)	0	12	0	18	
Tur Dal.	0	10	0	14	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public works, during the year 1906-07

Description of work..	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Buildings.	92,366-0-5	4,707-10-9	97073-11-2	0	0	0	97073-11-2
Communication (roads)	93-1-6	12,088-4-6	12,181-6-0	0	0	0	12,181-6-0
Miscellaneous public improvements.	1,835-11-1	1,925-1-0	3,760-12-1	0	0	0	3,760-12-1

Narbheshanker J.
Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Porbandar State during the year 1906-07.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes Male.	Buffaloes Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
Porbandar.	1906-7	210	660	16	333	132	78	11	230	367	41	0	50	19	
Adwana.	Do.	7544	4738	167	2629	198	159	57	198	40931	3057	0	0	1403	
Ranawao.	Do.	5273	3879	464	4272	88	86	30	220	29240	1941	0	15	1060	
Navibandar.	Do.	6544	3753	335	2725	105	107	89	232	19604	2429	0	0	1141	
Total.	Do.	19571	13030	982	9959	523	430	187	880	90142	7468	0	65	3623	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Porbandar State during the year 1906-07.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Turi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Porbandar.	10	9100	12	5234-5-4	5	972	0	0	27	15306-5-4	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

Receipts

Items.			Rupees.		
Opening Balance....			2,06,827	4	6
I.	Land Revenue		3,71,039	2	2
II.	Taxes on Non-agriculturists.		4,908	8	7
III.	Sayer:—		1,13,779	12	9
IV.	Law and Justice.		6,495	4	7
V.	Gardens and Forests.		17,067	2	6
VI.	Education.		2,290	5	5
VII.	Printing Press.		812	12	6
VIII.	Miscellaneous.		3,920	7	5
IX.	Interest.		10,240	15	3
X.	Deposits.		1,58,374	0	5
XI.	Recovery of Advances and Takavi.		94,290	11	1
XII.	Railway.		1,20,840	6	2
XIII.	Police.		1,998	6	0
XIV.	Jail.		836	10	11
		Total Rs.	9,06,894	9	9
		Grand total with Balance...	11,13,721	14	3

Porbandar 10th May 1907.

No. XXII.

Porbandar State for the year 1905-06.

Disbursements.				
	Items.	Rupees.		
I.	General Administration.	25,954	2	11
II.	Revenue Establishment.	42,085	1	11
III.	Sea Customs....	10,599	7	7
IV.	Stamps, Salt, Opium &c.	880	0	4
V.	Law and Justice.	12,890	12	1
VI.	Jail.	2,066	15	6
VII.	Police.	57,170	15	5
VIII.	Political.	80,118	5	3
IX.	Bardashi Khata.	13,074	5	6
X.	Education.	18,219	11	8
XI.	Printing Press.	2,513	5	2
XII.	Gardens, Forests and Stables.	58,954	8	11
XIII.	Agriculture.	2,108	4	5
XIV.	Public works	85,444	5	4
XV.	Palace....	2,16,280	13	1
XVI.	Ceremonial charges.	14,117	1	11
XVII.	Allowances.	11,991	10	0
XVIII.	Travellers Bungalows, Utaras and Dharmshalas.	2,118	0	6
XIX.	Municipality.	25	1	6
XX.	Medical Establshment.	14,572	2	11
XXI.	Surveys.	1,578	13	5
XXII.	Miscellaneous.	795	0	7
XXIII.	Famine Relief.	3,343	6	2
XXIV.	Debts Refunds and write-off.	398	8	9
XXV.	Advances, Takavi and Loan.	1,61,380	10	11
XXVI.	Repayment of Deposists.	1,54,437	6	7
XXVII.	Railway.	16,438	8	10
	Total Rs.	10,09,557	11	2
	Balance at the end of the year.:—	1,04,164	3	1
	Grand total with balance Rs.	11,13,721	14	3

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan, Porbandar State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Porbandar State during the year 1906-07.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of in-door patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.		Remarks.
	Out-door.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		In-door.	Out-door.	
Porbandar Hospital.	82,960	6,195	251	0	13	16	9,419-11-8	16-9	227-28	*In-door patients, are not kept in these dispensaries.
*Madhavpur Dispensary	20,695	0	0	0	0	0	857- 2-3	0	56-5	
*Ranawao —— Do. —	19,295	0	0	0	0	0	967- 5-1	0	52-8	
*Bugvader —— Do. —	7,919	0	0	0	0	0	823-11-0	0	21-6	
Total.	130869	6,195	251	0	13	16	12,067-14-0			

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Porbandar State for the year 1906-07.

Name.	Population	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
Porbandar.	82,090	2,115	1,963	0	152	1,941	2,139	198	0	25-7	23-9	23-7	26-05	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Porbandar State for the year 1906-07.

Number of Schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school	Secondary	Primary.	
1	1	High school.	251	276	174-2	183-02	3624-4-4	0	0	
33	33	Primary schools for boys.	2083+12	1892+59	1662-38	1581-83	0	0	12706-1-2	
3	3	Do. for girls.	291	295	163·6	166-52	0	0		
× 1	×	Devchands' aided primary school for boys.	89	×	78-9	×	0	0	0	This grant-in-aid school was closed during the year.
Total										
38	37*	0	2726	2522	2079-08	1931-37	3624-4-4	0	12706-1-2	*Besides these there are three purely private institutions and one partly-aided Virji Kamdar's school. The Virji Kandar's school does not conform to departmental regulations. The private institutions are the Victoria Jubilee Madresa, the Keshav school, and the Islam girls' school, with 200 boys and 107 girls respectively.

Narbheshanker J.

Ag Dewan.

Index to the Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1907—08.

SUBJECT.	PARAS.
CHAPTER I—General and Political	1 to 7
CHAPTER II—Administration of Land	8 to 19
CHAPTER III—Protection:—	
Legislation	20
Military Force	21
Police	22 to 29
Village Police...	30
Criminal Justice	31 to 34
Civil Justice	35 to 41
Extradition	42
Prisons	43 to 44
Registration	45
Municipal Administration	46 to 48
CHAPTER IV—Production & Distribution:—	
Weather & crops	49 to 51
Wages and labour and prices of cereal	52 to 53
Forests	54 to 56
Trade and Manufactures	57 to 63
Abkari, Opium, and Salt	64 to 65
Public Works	66
Railway	67
Post Offices	68
Mint	69
General condition of State and people	70 to 72
CHAPTER V—Revenue and Finance.	73 to 75
CHAPTER VI—Vital Statistics and Medical Relief:—	
Vital Statistics	76
Medical Relief	77 to 81
Vaccination	82
Plague	83
Veterinary	84
CHAPTER VII—Education	85 to 92
CHAPTER VIII—Miscellaneous	93 to 94

Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1907--8 A. D.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political

Area, population and gross revenue.

1 The area of the State is 642¼ square miles and the population according to the census of 1901 A. D. 82,090 souls. The gross revenue of the State is estimated at Rs. 6,00,000.

Tribute.

2. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 48,504 annually to British Government on account of following:—

(a) Rs. 15,000 fixed in commutation of the allotted share in sea customs for military aid.

(b) Rs. 33,504 For Peshkashi. This is inclusive of the two sums of Rs. 7,196 and Rs. 5,106 payable to Gaekwar and Junagadh respectively to whom payment is made by Government direct.

Total Rs. 48,504

The ruling Chief and his family.

3. His Highness Maharana Shri Bhavsinhji Madhavsinhji, who is the ruler of the State, which stands fourth in rank among the First Class States of Kathiawar, belongs to a well-known Jethva family of the Rajput tribe. He exercises the full powers of a 1st Class Chief in both civil and criminal matters. His age is 40. He has got one son, the heir-apparent, born by the Rani Saheb of Bhavnagar. The heir-apparent who is called Kakasaheb is 6 years old. He is not yet regularly betrothed, but his betrothal with the daughter of the heir-apparent of His Highness the Maharaja of Idar has been almost settled.

His Highness' visit to Panchgini, Poona and Bombay.

4. In May 1907 His Highness went to Panchgini for change owing to indifferent health and returned to Ranawao in December last, visiting Poona, and Bombay and staying there for some time on his way back.

The change proved beneficial to his health.

Important events and visits of distinguished guests.

5. No special events of interest worth noticing happened, and no distinguished personages visited the State, during the year under report.

Changes in personnel.

6. The only notable changes in the personnel of high State officials are (1) the appointment of a Chief Medical Officer and (2) the retirement of the State Engineer, Mr. Fulchand Dayabhai Parekh, who accepted service in the Jamnagar State. Mr. J. V. P. Mascarenhas, Assistant surgeon in the West Hospital, Rajkot, the loan of whose services has been sanctioned by Government, is appointed Chief Medical Officer in place of Mr. T. L. Shah who resigned service. In place of Mr. Fulchand no successor has been appointed yet. (Appendix I).

Political relations. Water disputes with Junagadh & Jamnagar.

7. The political relations with the neighbouring States were friendly. The cross claims between Junagadh and this State regarding the waters of the Ozat and Bhadar rivers, are still pending in the Prant office, as the Dewans of both the States could not yet meet at the spot to arrive at an amicable settlement as proposed. Dates were fixed for the meeting more than once, but the Junagadh Dewan could not afford time to do so. The Miyani Ghed water-dispute with Jamnagr is also awaiting decision of the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, before whom the appeal made by Jamnagar was heard.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

Territorial divisions.

8. For revenue purposes the State is divided into 4 parts called Mahals, *viz.* Porbandar, Adwana, Ranawav and Navibandar. Each Mahal is in charge of a Mamlatdar who, except the Mamlatdar of Navibandar, also holds Magisterial powers.

9. Excepting the town of Porbandar, there are under this State 99 villages, 14 nesses and 1 pati called Chauta pati, situated in the village of Chawta under Bantwa. Out of 99 villages 27 are alienated villages *i. e.* 8 are Bhayati, 16 Mehr Pasaita and 3 Dharmada. The villages are divided into groups called Tappas, which are 24 in number during the year under

report. The Tappedars are under the control of Mamlatdars. Between the Tappedars and Mamlatdars are Tajwijdars attached to Mamlatdars' office who assist the Mamlatdars in supervising Tappedars' work and checking their accounts. Over the Mamlatdars there is a Revenue Assistant to the Dewan who wields the powers of Chief Revenue Officer, and the Dewan is at the head of all.

System of revenue collection.

10. The system of revenue collection existing in the State is the rent-in-kind system. Besides this, the State recovers a small amount in cash called the Acre-Vero which is a fixed rate charged per acre of occupied land. But as regards State land in alienated villages, the Vighoti System prevails, except in the two Bhayati villages of Morana and Pandawadar where rent-in-kind system has lately been introduced as it appeared that the Vighoti system did not suit them and much land was left unoccupied which resulted in loss of revenue. The rate of levy in rent-in-kind system varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1/6 for Baret or rainy season crops and from 1/5 to 1/7 for winter and summer crops or irrigated crops. As regards Jowar, Vegetables, Sugarcane and Tobacco, cash assessment is levied. But in the villages of Ratia and Chikasa in the Navibandar Mahal exception has been made and Rajbhag or rent-in-kind on Jowari crop is levied instead of Vighoti, and in the case of summer crop of paddy in the villages of Pata and Madhavpur in the same Mahal Vighoti or cash assessment is ordered instead of rent-in-kind.

Extent of waste land taken up for cultivation.

11. The area of waste land cultivated during the year under report was 2,18,089 acres as against 2,07,521 acres last year. This shows that 10,568 acres more of waste land was brought under the plough during the year under report than last year. This is in consequence of the improved condition of the riots due to satisfactory results of the last year's monsoon, and also due to the favourable rains for sowing in the early part of the current year's monsoon.

Settlements.

12. The two alienation cases regarding the villages of Singda and Iswaria, remaining pending at the close of the last year are still lying undisposed of, the claimants having applied for postponement which was granted.

Takavi advances.

13. Notwithstanding the withholding of the after rains during the year under review the condition of the agriculturists was no worse than in the past year. No Takavi for food had to be given to cultivators as they had sufficient food stuff with

them reserved from past year's produce and partly raised by irrigation this year. Besides the heavy rise in the prices of grain, cotton, Til &c. fetched them better amounts from the sale of their crops and thus obviated the necessity of Takavi in that direction. In one solitary case only Takavi of Rs. 40 was given for food. Nothing had to be paid for seed also except Rs. 100 which was for sugar cane and not for ordinary grain seeds. Takavi was, however, paid to the extent of Rs. 4,210 for bullocks and for digging or repairing wells for irrigation purposes. In all Rs. 4,350 only were paid as under, as against Rs. 21,254 last year.

Mahal.	For bulloks. Rs.	For wells. Rs.	Seed. Rs.	Food. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Ranawao.	1,059	170	100	0	1,329
Adwana.	735	636	0	0	1,371
Navibandar.	1,530	80	0	40	1,650
Total...	3,324	886	100	40	4,350

Water supply.

14. Though the rain-fall was below the average during the year under report the supply of water continued sufficient in wells for drinking and irrigation purposes. There is a large number of wells sunk in this State during and before the last famine at great State expense and since then many more have been sunk for which the State has paid pecuniary assistance according to rules. During the year under report, however, 25 wells were sunk with such aid from the State *viz.* 9 in Ranawao Mahal, 11 in Adwana Mahal & 5 in Navibandar Mahal. Of these 25 wells, 13 were pucca, 9 kacha and 3 old ones deepened.

Revenue cases.

15. As regards offences against revenue administration, 908 new cases were filed during this year as against 521 lastyear. The number of undisposed of cases at the close of the preceding year was 78. The total amounted to 986 cases for disposal during the year. Out of these, 721 were cleared off and 265 remained as arrears for the coming year.

Collection of land revenue.

16 The collection of land revenue during the year under review was nearly the same as last year, *viz.* Rs. 5,23,446 as against Rs. 5,24,469 being less by Rs. 1,023

only. The sale proceeds of State's share of grain &c realised Rs. 1,87,673 as against Rs. 1,74,510. The increase is due partly to the very satisfactory outcome of the past year's later products collected this year and partly to the very favourable rates at which the State's share of grain &c was sold during the year under report, which went to make up the loss that resulted in the out-turn of crops due to the absence of later rains. The receipts from cash assessment amonnted to Rs. 1,50,229 as against Rs. 1,22,299 last year. The income from royalty of stone went from Rs. 67,458 to Rs. 93,459 during this year, being Rs. 26,001 more due to the development of stone traffic. In the sale proceeds of land, however, there is a large falling off of Rs. 45,858 because the demand for land for building purposes was not so large as in the preceding year.

Adoption of coercive measures.

17. The rent-in-kind tenure, notwithstanding its drawbacks is more suitable to the riots than the cash assessment tenure as in it the levy depends upon the out-turn of crops and the fates of both the State and the riots are equally weighed. Hardly any necessity arises for resorting to any coercive measures for realising State demands.

18. The year under review having turned out a satisfactory one no orders had to be issued for the suspension or remission of revenue generally. If any case of distress was reported, such concession as it merited was granted after due enquiry.

Condition of cultivators.

19. The condition of the agricultural class was no worse than in the last year although rainfall was scanty during this year. If the last year's yield was profuse the current year's crops fetched better prices owing to the rates of grains &c having gone high. They were thus able to pay off State dues easily and were not in need of any help from the State except in very rare cases.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(A) Legislation.

20. In the Judicial Courts of this State generally the British Laws are followed with suitable modifications, except in those cases for which local acts or regulations have been framed. During the year under report no new act or regulation was passed. Regulations in force in this State are enumerated in Appendix II.

(B) Military force.

21. No regular military force exists in this State, but there are 27 Arabs in State service who belong to the Sibandy force which constituted the militia in former times & which had been disbanded during the time the State was under British Administration. Their main function is to do guard duty at the palace. Besides these there are Mehrs who hold land on service tenure and are liable to serve when required.

(C) Police.

Organisation of Police.

22. The Police Department was under the control of a Commanding Officer, called Senadhipati. Under him are 1 Superintendent of Police and 4 Fojdars or Chief Constables and under Fojdars are Havildars, Naiks and constables.

Strength & equipment of police.

23. The Police force was composed of 302 foot and 45 mounted men during the year of report as against 296 and 46 respectively last year. The 18 body guards of His Highness are included in the mounted force. The mounted police are armed with swords, short guns and lances and the foot police mostly with muzzle loading smooth bore guns and the rest with clubs only.

Artillery.

24. The artillery consists of 5 guns which are used for saluting purposes. It is in charge of the city Police Foujdar.

Expenditure.

25. The total cost of the Police force amounted to Rs. 54,997 as against Rs. 54,905 in the preceding year.

Ratio.

26. The ratio of Police to population was 1 to 271 and to area 1 to 2 square miles.

Working of the police.

27. The total number of offences reported to the Police was 207 as against 201 in the previous year *viz.* only 6 more during the year under report. The increase is nominal and calls for no remarks. The number of accused persons arrested was 282 as against 322 last year. Out of the 282 arrested persons, 251 were sent for trial as against 297 in the last year. Of the 251 committed persons 95 were convicted, 133 were either acquitted or discharged and 23 are awaiting trial. The percentage of conviction to arrests & to those sent for trial was 33.68 and 37.84 as against 48.45 and 52.52 (Appendix V). The result is by no means satisfactory.

28. During the year under report property valued at Rs. 9,452 was stolen as against Rs. 4,723 last year. The value of property recovered during the year of report amounted to Rs. 1,609 as against Rs. 1,240 in the foregoing year. Thus the percentage of recovery is, during the year reduced to 17.02 from 26.25 last year. This too is not satisfactory and strict orders are issued in this connection.

Recovery of stolen property.

29. There were 90 cases of theft, 8 of grievous hurt, 1 of attempt to commit murder and 1 of murder during the year as against 94 of theft, 12 of grievous hurt and 3 of murder in the preceding year. There was no case of robbery during the year under report. The result compares favourably with that of the last year.

Working of the police as regards serious offences.

(D) Village Police.

30. In addition to the Police force mentioned above, there are in this State 139 men who constitute the village police. Their expense is borne by the villagers. But in Mehr and other Pasaita villages the cost of their up-keep is borne by the Pasaitas. Their main function is to perform watch duty of the village and to do guard and escort duty when required to do so. The remuneration paid to them for the service varies at different places. At some places they are paid in cash and at others in grain.

(E) Criminal Justice.

31. The Courts of Criminal Justice remained the same as last year. *viz*:—1, F. C. Magistrate's Court at Porbandar. 4, 2nd Class Magistrate's Courts—1 in Porbandar and 3 in the district, being one in each Mahal—1 the Court of the Sirnyayadhish and 1 Huzur court. The F. C. Magistrate's, the Sirnyayadhish Court and the Huzur Court exercise jurisdiction over the whole State.

Criminal Courts.

32. It appears from Appendix VIII that 846 offences were reported during the year under report as against 770 last year. The number of persons dealt with amounted to 1,283 as against 1,158 in the preceding year. Of these 1,283 657 were discharged, 356 including 13 belonging to the Court of Sessions were acquitted and 186 including 6 of the Sessions Court were convicted, and 84 remained undisposed of at the close of the year as against 398, 475, 250 and 53 respectively last year.

Work done by Criminal Courts.

33. There are two courts of Criminal appeals in the State, *viz.* the Court of the Sirnyayadhish and the Huzur Court. The former hears appeals against the decisions of Magistrates and the latter against those of the Sirnyayadhish Court. The Huzur Court is presided over by the Dewan.

Criminal Appellate Courts.

34. The number of cases in which appeals were preferred during the year under report was 52 as against 50 last year. Out of this number applications in one case were rejected, sentences in 14 cases were confirmed, in 12 modified and in 24 reversed while in 1 case the proceedings were quashed and in 1 the applications were rejected. No application remained outstanding for disposal next year (vide Appendix IX.)

Work done by Criminal appellate Courts.

(*F*) *Civil Justice.*

35. There was no change in the number and constitution of the Civil Courts. Their functions and jurisdiction are as under :—

Civil Courts and their jurisdiction

1. The Munsiff Court at Porbandar hears regular suits up to Rs. 2,000 & small cause suits up to Rs. 50. It exercises jurisdiction over the whole State.

2. The Munsiff Court at Navibandar hears regular suits up to Rs. 500, and small cause suits up to Rs. 50. Its jurisdiction is confined to the Navibandar Mahal only.

(3) The Sirnyayadhish Court has power to hear all suits, regular and small causes, over the abovementioned amount and has jurisdiction over the whole State.

36. The number of original suits filed during the year under report amounted to 1,107 as against 1,452 last year. These with the 72 that remained outstanding at the close of the preceding year made up 1,179 for disposal during the year of review. Out of these 1,179, 1,105 were cleared off which left a balance of 74 for the coming year. The falling off in the institution of suits is due to hard times of the season. The average duration of each kind of suits in the various Courts is given in Appendix X. The value of suits filed during the year of report amounted to Rs. 1,53,870 and that of suits disposed of to Rs. 1,98,129 as against Rs. 1,59,289 and Rs. 1,40,761 respectively last year. Out of 1,107 suits instituted during the year 24 related to landed property, 1,050 to

Civil original work.

money transactions and 33 were for other rights as against 14, 1,399, and 39 respectively last year.

Execution of decrees.

37. The year opened with a balance of 1,243 unexecuted decrees valued at Rs. 1,47,746, and 1,452 new applications valued at Rs. 1,59,429 for the execution of decrees were presented during the year. The total number of applications for disposal, therefore, amounted to 2,695 valued at Rs. 3,07,175 as against 2,078 valued at Rs. 2,76,992 in 1907. Out of the 2,695, 2,397 applications valued at Rs 2,37,205 were disposed of during the year under report as against 835 valued at Rs. 1,29,246 last year. This left a balance of 298 valued at Rs. 69,969 as against 1,243 valued at Rs. 1,47,746 last year. Of the 298 applications pending disposal for the next year 208 are below 6 months, 34 below 12 months and 56 above 12 months. (Appendix XI). This shows better results as compared with the last year's work.

Civil appellate courts.

38. The Sirnyayadhish Court and the Huzur Court constitute the Civil appellate Courts. The former is the first Court of appeal over the decrees of the Munsiff Courts and the latter hears all the appeals, first and second, over the decrees of the Sirnyayadhish Court.

Work of the civil appellate courts.

39. The number of civil appeals filed during the year under report was 45, the same as last year. Including the balance of previous year the number of appeals for disposal was 66 as against 73 in the preceding year. Out of these 66, 51 were decided and 15 remained pending at the close of the year as against 21 last year.

40. Out of 51 appeals disposed of, decision was confirmed in the case of 20, reversed in the case of 15, amended in the case of 4, 4 cases were remanded for retrial and 8 were compromised or otherwise disposed of. (Appendix XII).

41. The value of appeals filed during the year amounted to Rs. 15,126 as against Rs. 57,651 last year.

(G) Extradition.

42. During the year under report 10 persons were handed over by this State to 6 different States who had asked for their extradition, whereas 8 persons were extradited by this State from Junagadh and Jamnagar on its demand through the Polititical Agent. One of the offenders to be surren-

dered by Junagadh was released from custody by that State before delivery was taken and without giving any information to this State. The man was, however, subsequently apprehended from the limits of this State, and was tried and punished. One of the Jamnagar man being taken ill while in custody died there before delivery was taken. There was no want of reciprocity on the part of any State in respecting the demands made.

(H) Prisons.

43. There is only one central prison in this State in the town of Porbandar. Besides this there are 4 lock-ups, one in each of the three Mahalas & one in Porbandar town. There were altogether 165 prisoners confined in the jail during the year of report as against 192 last year. Out of these 165, 141 were admitted during the current year and 24 belonged to the last year. The daily average of prisoners was 27 as against 31.84 in the preceding year. At the close of the year 30 prisoners remained in the jail as against 24 last year. The total cost of jail and prisoners amounted to Rs 1,946 as against Rs. 2,155 last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 209. The average period of accused under trial was 4-93 as against 14-56 last year. (Appendix XIII). The general health of the prisoners was good and there was no complaint about maltreatment.

44. During the year under report 4 prisoners of whom 2 were life convicts and 2 were hard labour prisoners, escaped from the jail during night. One of them was caught immediately after from beyond the creek and two others were apprehended after some days from the hills of the Nawanagar State by Mr. Javeridas, the Police Superintendant of the State. They were put upon their trial for this offence and punished according to law. The fourth who was a life convict is still at large. A reward for their apprehension was notified & the same was paid to the persons who supplied clue of the whereabouts of the prisoners already captured. One of the warders who was suspected of being implicated has been dismissed. In other respects the general conduct of the prisoners was good.

(I) Registration.

45. There are 4 Registry Offices in this State, one in each of the Mahals and one in Porbandar, and the Mamlatdars are entrusted with this duty.

During the year under report 207 documents were presented for registration as against 156 last year. 12 were in balance pending enquiry at the close of the last year. This made up 219 in all for registration during the year under report. Out of these 219, 210 were registered and in 1 registry was refused. There thus remained a balance of 8 pending inquiry at the close of the year. The value of documents registered amounted to Rs. 2,09,700 as against Rs. 1,43,027 last year. (Vide Appendix XIV). The fees realised from the registration of documents during the year under report amounted to Rs. 990. Last year it was Rs. 708. The description and number of documents registered and the value of property in each will be seen from the Appendix XV.

(J) Municipal Administration.

46. Ths Porbandar Municipality which is the only Municipality in the State, is a self governing institution, managed by a Board of General Committee presided over by the Dewan under the orders of His Highness. The General Committee is composed of 6 official and 9 non-official members, all appointed by His Highness. The executive work is done by a Managing Committee, selected from the members of the General Committee in rotation every three months. A Secretary has been appointed to assist the Managing Committee in their executive functions.

47. The opening balance of the Municipality was Rs. 6,217. The total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 29,130 which exceeded the last year's figures by Rs. 3,955. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,385 showing an excess of Rs. 3,734 over last year's amount. The increase in receipts can be accounted for by the fact that during the year under report Ghee to a large extent was exported from here to Africa. The increase in expenditure is due to (1) last year's bills regarding road repairs having been paid this year (2) expenditure in digging wells, purchase of bullocks and the maintenance of an additional staff for the Sultan Bag and Bhavsinhji Park. The expenditure incurred on road repairs during the year under report will be billed for and charged hereafter in the coming year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 9,962. (Appendix XVI).

48. In the district there is no Municipality but there are Sanitary Committees at Ranawao, Navibandar and Madhupur. They look after the Sanitary arrangements only.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

(a) *Weather and crops*

Rain-fall.

49. The average rain-fall required for this State is 20 inches. The total average during the year under report was 13 inches 41 cents. Last year it was 25 inches 62 cents. The total rain registered by the end of August in the different Mahals was as under :—

Porbandar.	10	in.	·18 cents.
Ranawao.	12	„	83 „
Adwana	17	„	32 „
Madhupur.	13	„	9 „

No rain subsequently fell except 20 cents in October at Madhupur in the Navibandar Mahal. In January it was only 41 cents in Porbandar and 5 cents at Bagvadar. (Vide Appendix XVII.) This shows that the rain-fall was better in the Adwana Mahal than elsewhere.

Crops and agricultural outlook.

50. Generally the monsoon set in the month of June and the rains were seasonable and mostly well distributed throughout the State. Sowing operations were accordingly commenced just after the first fall of rain in June and completed by the end of July 1907. In some of the coasting and other villages of the Adwana Mahal the rains were late which retarded the sowing operations there. The early rains resulted in a large cultivation of monsoon crops, Bajri, Juwar, Til, cotton and pulses whereby most of the occupied land was brought under cultivation. The growth of seedlings was very good and they got further nourishment by the August rains. So far the condition of all the crops was healthy and promising. But unfortunately these expectations were not to be realised. Rains totally failed in September and October which changed the situation. The crops began to suffer and attempts were made to save them by irrigation where irrigation was possible. Fortunately, there are many wells sunk in this State for irrigation purposes. People therefore had resorted to this process to save the monsoon crops and to raise the winter and summer crops. This helped the cultivation to a great extent in averting the apprehended distress. The result under the circumstances was that the out-turn of monsoon crops in the Adwana and Ranawao Mahals was from 8 to 10 annas and

that of irrigated crops from 10 to 12 annas. The winter crops, cotton and castor seeds yielded only 6 to 8 annas. In the Navibander Mahal however, though monsoon crop was seriously affected, better results were produced, because most of its soil, which is alluvial, was overflooded with the waters of the Bhadar and Ozat rivers and consequently it yielded a good out-turn of crops which was from 12 to 14 annas. Here too want of one rain was badly felt. By the grace of God, however, no locusts or any disease in crops appeared during the year under report. The prices of grain, cotton and Til also ran very high, which proved a very favourable factor in minimizing the evil effects of short rains ; the cultivators were thereby able to make a very good profit out of their produce and they felt no difficulty in paying off the State dues. The state also escaped a good deal from the apprehended loss in revenue.

Agricultural stock.

51. The agricultural stock of the State shows a good deal of improvement over the past year. There is an appreciable increase in the number of each kind of cattle during the year under report. (vide Appendix XX). This is due to more fecundity among cattle during the year of report and also to the return of Rabaris from the Gir where they had gone with their stock Fodder was ample. The condition of the agricultural stock was on the whole satisfactory although smallpox and foot and mouth diseases appeared among cattle of Ranawao and Adwana Mahals. Prompt measures were taken to relieve the suffering animals from their distress and the State Veterinary officer was at once sent to treat the dumb creatures. About 1,500 animals were treated, and all were saved without any loss. The affected animals were separated and kept aloof from the healthy ones in order that the contagion may not spread further.

(B) Wages and labour ; prices of food grains.

Wages and labour.

52. There were no fluctuations in the rates of ordinary labour during the year under reference. The wages mostly continued the same *viz.* 3 to 5 annas per diem for unskilled labour and 10 to 16 annas per head for professional labour. Ample work could be had for them in fields, forests and stone quarries at Adityana. The stone quarries attracted many people as higher rates were offered there on account of the paucity of workmen and larger demand due to the increase in the number of quarries in consequence of the development of stone traffic. Wood and bamboo cutting also gave employment to many where the rate ranged from 4 to 6 annas a day per head. The grass contractor in consequence could hardly procure sufficient labour for cutting grass. The condition of the labouring class was therefore satisfactory during the year under report.

53. The rates of staple food grains generally went high in each case during the year of report, which rendered living very costly. This is due to the failure of latef rains and scarcity prevailing in North provinces and Gujarat. Appendix (XVIII).

Prices of cereal.

(*C*). *Forests.*

54. The principal forest reserves in the State are Ranawao, Naliadhar, Adityana and Godhana and their chief products from which revenue is derived are grass, wood and bamboo.

The holding off of the later rains during the year under reference was not without its effects on the product of grass which promised so well in the beginning. The total outturn of grass was only 12 annas as compared with that of the last year. But it was sufficient to meet the requirements of the State and the public. Moreover there was some balance from last year's reserved stock. No scarcity of fodder was therefore felt during the year under report. Last year grass was cut and reserved for nearly two years' requirements to meet any future contingency whereas this year less grass could be cut. The present year's supply will suffice for one year's consumption only. Some of the reserves were therefore sold off to the public for grazing cattle. Some of the hill Rabaris were allowed to cut grass for their cattle gratis for seven days from certain Vidis before cutting the same for the State. Now that sufficient stock for State animals has been cut from these reserves, steps are taken to sell off the same for grazing and cutting, except one or two which will be thrown open to the public without any charge. The quantity of grass collected for State purposes amounted to nearly 39 lacs of lbs whereas last year it was 48 lacs. The revenue derived from its sale and grazing amounted to Rs. 37,981 as against Rs. 41,354 last year. As regards wood and bamboo, farm for cutting some thickly grown up Gorad trees in the Godhana and Naliadhar jungles was given which realised Rs. 1,525 but in other respects passes were issued for cutting dry wood. Cutting of green is strictly prohibited. Bamboo was cut from three jungles only. *viz.* Godhana, Mevasa and Hadia. This realised Rs. 1,126. There was no revenue from bamboos last year as they were not cut.

55. The number of gardens and plantations remained the same as last year. The principal gardens are the Rajwadi and Daria Mahel Gardens Rajwadi garden has suffered a good deal as the contractor to whom it was farmed under the new system of farming as stated in para 49 of the administration report of 1904–05 having found that the expenses of its maintenance far exceeded his

Gardens and plantatiqns.

earnings neglected to take proper care of it. The water in the wells had also run short and become brackish, a circumstance which is not less responsible for the present state of the garden. The experiment has proved a failure and the Garden has had to be taken again under State management at the expense of the contractor. Steps are being taken to bring it to its former state. The Darya Mahel Garden is in a thriving condition. It is a very elegant garden and most attractive because of its picturesqueness and the splendid residential palace of His Highness and also because of the collection of wild animals and birds located there. Among plantations the sea-shore cocoanut plantation is flourishing and the contractor is able to make good earning out of it. The mango plantation at Khambhala has suffered for want of water. A well is being sunk there and if successful its condition will be much improved. For the purpose of Ketki plantation at Khambhala some seedlings of Ketki were purchased from Poona which are being reared up in a nursery, and will be planted on the first fall of rain. The total income of the forest department from all sources amounted to Rs. 41,641 as against Rs. 36,889 last year.

Roadside trees.

56. No new trees were planted during the year under review. Out of 2,000 trees living at the close of the preceding year 26 died and 1,974 remained alive at the end of the year.

(D). Trade and Manufacture.

57. The condition of the sea-borne trade of the Ports of the State was better during the year under report than in the preceding year. The import and export values of all the commodities at the Port of Porbandar and other minor ports during the current year are given below as compared with the past year.

Ports.	Import.			Export.		
	1906-07.	1907-08.	Increase or Decrease.	1906-07.	1907-08.	Increase or Decrease.
Porbandar.	22,48,735	25,05,560	+2,56,825	23,27,900	27,45,702	+4,17,801
Other Minor ports.	33,469	81,817	+48,348	54,962	1,61,637	+94,675
Total...	22,82,204	25,87,377	+3,05,173	23,82,862	29,07,339	+5,12,476

58. The imports amounted to Rs. 25 87,377 and exports to Rs. 29,07,339 in value as against Rs. 22,82,204 and Rs. 23,94,863 respectively last year. This shows an increase of Rs 3,05,173 in the import trade and Rs. 5,12,476 in the export trade. The increase in imports is mostly in cotton seeds, rice, oil and other miscellaneous articles, aggregating Rs. 5,09,917 in value. On the other hand there is a decrease of Rs. 1,83,978 in sugar, grain, molasses, dates and cloth. In grain alone there is a large falling off amounting to Rs. 87,907. The import of grain should have been larger this year on account of the poor out-turn of monsoon crop, but the heavy rates prevailing at Karachi and elsewhere were too discouraging. In the export trade the most notable increases are in cotton, stone, Ghee, wool and other miscellaneous articles, all amounting to Rs. 10,95,934. The largest increase is in cotton amounting to Rs. 7,09,361. Ghee is exported in a large quantity to Africa where the demand is great. The increase in stone is due to the development of stone trade abroad. There was an appreciable decrease however in the export of grain amounting to Rs. 5,89,959 in value. This is because the out-turn of grain was less during the year under report and what was produced was required for local consumption, the import from outside being less for reasons stated above. The decreases in other articles are not so noteworthy.

59. The duties realised at the different ports of the State during the year under report can be gathered from the comparative statement given below.

Ports.	1906-07.				1907-08.			
	Import duty.	Export duty.	Other duties.	Total.	Import duty.	Export duty.	Other duties.	Total.
Porbandar.	33,392	27,385	15,373	76,150	37,730	26,983	20,146	84,859
Navibandar.	115	414	117	646	115	647	132	894
Madhavpur.	396	394	25	815	843	1,688	47	2,578
Miyani.	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	8
Total...	33,903	28,193	15,515	77,611	38,688	29,324	20,327	88,339

60. The total customs revenue realised during the year under report amounted to Rs 88,339 as against Rs. 77,761 last year, which shows an increase of Rs. 10,728 over last year's income. The receipts of Porba n dar

port amounted to Rs. 84,859 as against Rs. 76,150 in the preceding year *i e.* Rs. 8,709 more than last year. This increase includes Rs. 3,762 received on account of land duty imposed on certain goods imported or exported by rail such as cloth, cotton, Ghee and Til. The income of Madhupur port amounted to Rs. 2,578 as against Rs. 815 last year and that of Navibandar to Rs. 894 as against 646 in the previous year. The Miyani bandar has nearly become obsolete for trading purposes. The trade of Navibandar is much affected on account of the entrance of the creek having been chocked up with sandspit and the rain-water being not sufficient to force an opening.

Cotton press.

61. The cotton press has had a very ill luck during the year of report on account of the failure of cotton crop and because of the two new presses started at Paneli and Bhayawadar, two important stations on the Porbandar-Dhoraji section of the B. G. J. P. Railway which prevented cotton coming from those places. The result of the competition was that only 1,155 bales were turned out in the press during the year under reference as against 8,600 last year. It is apprehended that the future of the press might prove disappointing.

Ginning Factory.

62. One more ginning factory has been added to the two already existing in the State. It is erected at the village of Bordi, near Sakhpur station of the Dhoraji-Porbandar Railway. They were all in working order and doing fairly satisfactory work.

Stone quarries.

63. The stone trade of the Adityana quarries is rapidly advancing. Stone is largely exported by rail in the interior and by sea to Bombay, Surat, Broach and other British ports. In view of giving a further impetus to this trade and for opening new markets at Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon a monopoly for 35 years has been given for exporting stone to the said ports. There have been in all 264 quarries of which survey has been made. Out of them 135 are in working order. The total revenue derived from the sale proceeds of new quarries amounted to Rs. 5,157 as against Rs. 4,168 last year and the revenue derived from the Royalty of stone amounted to Rs. 93,459 as against Rs 67,458 last year. This includes royalty on 16,510 tons of stone exported in-land by rail, amounting to Rs. 14,579 as against Rs. 6,051 on 9,221 tons of stone sent last year.

Abkari, Opium & Salt.

64. With regard to excise revenue, farming system prevails in this

State. The revenue derived from it amounted to Rs. 19,422 during the year under report as against Rs. 20,681 last year.

Liquor.

Liquor farm has been given for five years at the rate of Rs. 13,000 per year. The contractor is required to pay the amount of his Ijaro in fixed monthly instalments. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 12,700. About Rs. 19,600. are still due from the present Ijardar mostly from past years' Ijara.

Opium.

Contract for opium has been given for Rs. 5,501 for a period of two years. Last time it was given for Rs. 5,001. During the year under report Rs. 5,745 were received on account of this revenue, including Rs. 692 of last years' arrears.

Bhang and Ganja.

Bhang and Ganja realised Rs. 980. It was farmed for three years ending in July next.

Salt.

65. There were 27 brine wells in working order from which salt was manufactured. A fee of Rs. 50 per well is levied by the State from the manufacturer. During the year under report Rs. 1,512 were received from this source of revenue. It included Rs. 162 belonging to past year's dues also, of which Rs. 1,885 are still outstanding.

(*E*) *Public Works.*

66. On Public works Rs. 70,575 in all were spent during the year under report as against Rs. 1,28,514 in the preceding year. This is inclusive of the cost on account of

(*a*) Establishment	Rs.	4,197.
(*b*) Light houses	„	960.
(*c*) Telephone	„	663.
(*d*) Electric installation	„	17,211.
Total	Rs.	23,031

The remainder *viz.* Rs. 47,544 appertains to the cost of original and repair works. The orignal works cost Rs. 25,835 out of which Rs. 16,543 were spent on buildings, Rs. 4,056 on communication (roads) and Rs. 5,236 on miscellaneous public improvements. The expenditure on account of repair works amounted to Rs. 21,709 as against Rs. 18,721 last year as detailed in Appendix XIX.

(*F*) *Railway.*

67. The Porbandar Dhoraji section of the B. G. J. P. Railway has

been built at the joint expense of Porbandar and Gondal Durbars. The capi tal outlay charged to the State on account of this section amounted to Rs. 19,64,327. The earnings of the Gondal Porbandar section of the line is divisible between the the two States in proportion to the capital outlay charged to each State. The net earnings apportioned to the Porbandar State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,16,370 as against Rs. 1,20,952 in preceding year. The revenue shows 5·92 per cent interest on the capital outlay.

(*G*) *Post Offices.*

68. There are eight Post Offices in the State *viz*:–1 in Porbandar and 7 in the district. They are all managed by Government except in Ranawao and Porbandar, where special staff and buildings have been provided; the postal work in the district is done by school masters who receive from the Government Postal Department extra remuneration for their additional work. The Porbandar Post Office is combined with Telegraph Office.

(*H*) *Mint.*

69. No mint exists in this State now that the British coin is introduced as the only legal tender in this State. The old mint in which Rana Shahi Kori was struck has been closed since the introduction of the British coin during administration.

(*I*) *General condition of the State and people.*

70. The general condition, of the people was on the whole good. The agriculturists, notwithstanding the meagre out-turn of crops are not worse off than last year as last year's product was good and the high rates of grain &c fetched them better prices. The labouring class was also well off as they got enough labour and good wages. The condition of the trading class was rather depressing as they could hardly recover their dues from the Khedus with whom they mostly deal. The scarcity of money, the failure of firms and the prohibitive high rates of grain &c were also responsible factors for this uneasy state of things. The condition of Rabaris or grazing class was satisfactory as grazing and water were sufficient for their cattle and there was no emigration from them as in the previous bad years. In view of extending cultivation of the State waste land, immigration of new cultivators is encouraged by granting them certain concessions according to rules framed for the purpose *viz*:— free grant of land or houses according to the number of Santis and cash payment of Rs. 30 for each house. During the year under report five such cultivators came to reside in this State and took up land for cultivation on these conditions.

71. Except in the city of Porbandar, there was no epidemic in the State which disturbed the public health. Births have increased though the mortality has been nearly the same on account of plague in Porbandar which carried off 301 persons.

72. Though the out-turn of the monsoon crop was poor during the year under report, the financial condition of the State has been satisfactory, nay better than last year.

The improvement is due (1) to the collection of part of the past year's revenue accounted for during the year under report and (2) to the better prices realised from the sale of State share of grain &c. owing to heavy rates prevailing all through.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

73. The year commenced with a balance of Rs. 1,33,675 made up as under :—

In State Treasury	26,578
,, National Bank	16,577
,, Bombay Bank	520
,, Promissory Notes	90,000
Total Rs.	1,33,675

74. The total receipts during the year from all sources except Advances and Deposits which are floating items of adjustments, amounted to Rs. 9,26,922 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,11,080 as against Rs. 8,91,370 and Rs. 7,84,495 respectively in the preceding year. Government Securities of the value of Rs 10,000 were sold during the current year to meet certain expenses in the month of October as the cash balance in the treasury had run short. No subsequent necessity arose for further withdrawals as revenue collections began to come in immediately after. The total receipts during the year including everything amounted to Rs. 13,14,999 and the expenditure to Rs. 12,38,671. The closing balance at the end of the year was accordingly as under:—

In State Treasury	Rs.	1,02,906
,, National Bank	,,	28,263
,, Bombay Bank	,,	520
,, Promissory Notes	,,	80,000
,, Debentures	,,	1,000
Total Rs.		2,12,689

75. The financial position of the State has so far improved during the year under review as compared with the last year.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics & Medical relief.

(*a*) *Vital statistics.*

76. Statistics regarding births and deaths during the year under report are given in Appendix XXIV. The births show an improvement over last year's figures. The percentage of births per mille of population was 30·05 during this year as compared with 23.9 last year. The percentage of death nearly remained the same *viz.* 26.01. Last year it was 26·00 (26·05 was a mistake). This is due to the plague which carried off 301 persons in Porbandar. Had it not been for the plague, the mortality would have been less. The work of registering births and deaths in Porbandar is entrusted to the Municipality and in the district to Police Patels who are supplied with a separate register for the same. Strict orders are in force for enforcing correct registration, and Revenue & Police officers have orders to check the register whenever they are on tour.

(*B*) *Medical relief.*

77. The number of Medical institutions maintained by the State was 4 comprising one Hospital at Porbandar and three dispensaries, one in each Mahal. There are 4 other dispensaries in the town of Porbandar which are maintained by private persons & of which two are charitable.

78. The medical staff consists of one Chief Medical Officer who is a graduate and 5 Hospital Assitants and one Lady Hospital Assistant. The Chief Medical Officer assisted by two Hospital Assistants and the Lady Doctor is in charge of the Hospital and the Mahal dispensaries are in charge of Hospital Assistants working under the control of the Chief Medical Officer.

Patients treated.

79. The total number of persons to whom medical relief was afforded by the State was 25,977 during the year under report as against 28,956 in the preceding year. Of the total number of persons treated 25,686 were outdoor and 291 indoor patients as against 28,676 outdoor and 280 indoor last year. Out of 291 indoor patients 260 were discharged, 12 died and 19 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The aggregate daily average of indoor patients was 16·1 & that of outdoor patients was 315.0 as against 16.9 and 355.18 last year. The prevailing diseases during the year under review were malarial fevers, lung diseases, disorder of the stomach & intestines and skin & eye diseases.

80 The number of major oprations performed during the year was 21 and that of minor ones 345 as compared with 11 and 445 respectively last year.

Operations.

81. The total expenditure of all the State medical institutions amounted to Rs. 14,543 during the year under report as against Rs. 12,068 in the preceding year. The details of each institution can be gathered from Appendix XXIII. The excess is mostly due (1) to the higher pay of the present Chief Medical Officer than that of his predecessor and (2) to the increased expenditure on account of medicines &c. at Ranawao dispensary owing to the influx of people from Porbandar on account of plague.

(*C*) *Vaccination.*

82. During the year under review 2,674 persons in all were vaccinated and 12 revaccinated as against 2,217 and 15 respectively in the previous year. Among the persons vaccinated 1,302 were males and 1,372 were females. There was no attack from small pox or measles during the year under report. The Sanitary condition of Porbandar and the district was good.

(*D*) *Plague*

83. The plague made its appearance in Porbandar at the end of August 1907 and disappeared in the middle of February 1908. The outside district was mostly free from this epidemic. There were in all 551 cases of which 301 proved fatal. Last year 608 persons were attacked from whom 210 died. Of the 551 cases 538 belonged to Porbandar town and ~~12~~ to the district. None of the district cases proved fatal. The percentage of mortality to plague cases was 54·06 as against 30·52 last year. The percentage is higher during the year under report because the attacks were of severe type. Last year the epidemic was not so severe but it was of a mild type. Fortunately people had vacated their houses and many had left Porbandar otherwise the mortality might have been greater.

(*E*) *Veterinary*

84. In this year 439 sick animals were treated by the Veterinary Officer in charge of the State Paddock as against 467 last year. There was a severe outbreak of small pox and foot and mouth diseases among animals of the Adwana and Ranawao Mahals. Prompt actions were taken for checking its progress by the Veterinary Officer who was at once sent to visit the affected villages and treat the afflicted animals. About 1,500 of them were treated by him with success. The total expenditure on account of medicines and instruments amounted to Rs. 489 as against 514 last year. There were

in all 106 horses and mares and 4 mules in the State Paddock, the same as last year. The number of mares covered by State stallions amounted to 66 as against 89 last year. Of these 66, 10 belonged to State Paddock and 56 belonged to private individuals. Of the 10 State mares covered, 8 are in foals. Of the 11 mares covered last year 1 foaled a colt during the year under report.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

85. The State Education Department is under the control of an Educational Inspector who is a graduate. He also holds the office of the Head master of the Bhavsingji High School. In doing the inspection work he is assisted by two senior and experienced teachers.

Number and description of Schools.

86. As would appear from Appendix XXV the total number of schools maintained by the State during the year of report was 38, the same as last year. They were:- 1 High School, 36 primary schools—33 for boys and 3 for girls—and 1 partly aided Vernacular school for boys. The number of pupils who took instruction in these institutions was 2,558 as against 2,588 last year. The decrease is insignificant and calls for no remarks.

87. Besides the institutions maintained by the State, there were three more schools which were managed from purely private funds; *viz.* the Victoria Jubilee Madressa, the Keshav School and the Islam Girls School. The number of students who attended these institutions was 411 in all of whom 342 were boys and 69 were girls.

88. The total number of students therefore who took instruction in all the schools in this State amounted to 2,969 as against 3,096 last year. The decrease is found in the Madressa and the Islami Girl Schools.

89. The aggregate average daily attendance in the schools fed and aided by the State during the year under report was 1,911·7 as against 1985·47 in the preceding year.

90. The income realised by the State from its schools by way of fees &c amounted to Rs. 2,354 while the sum spent by it for their maintenance amounted to Rs 17,129 as against Rs. 2,368 and Rs. 16,330 respectively last year.

Working of the High School.

91. In the Bhavsinhji High School the number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March was 269 as against 276 last year. The average daily attendance was 216.5 as against

183·02 in the previous year. During the year under review 5 students were sent up for the Matriculation examination of whom 4 turned out successful. It is satisfactory to note that the result of the school in this examination has been always bright.

92. In the drawing examination which was held a second time during this year, 5 came out successful out of 6 who appeared in the examination from the State schools.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Printing press.

93. Except the State printing press there is no other printing press in this State. The Porbandar State Gazette is the only periodical which is printed and published in this press every month. No private work is done in it except with the permission of the State and such permission is given in very rare cases.

Libraries.

94. There are three libraries in the State, 2 in the town of Porbandar and 1 in Ranawao. Of these three, one is the public library, called Desai Nanji Gokalji and Sheth Jhawershah Harjivan library. It is mostly maintained from funds set apart by the said two gentlemen for its upkeep. It is in charge and supervision of the Municipality which partly renders some pecuniary assistance to it. The other library is attached to the Jubily Madressa and conducted by the managers of that institution from its charitable fund. The library at Ranawao is also opened by a private Mahomedan gentleman from private funds.

Porbandar,
May 1908.

Narbheshanker J.
Ag. Dewan,
Porbandar State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Porbandar State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1907-08.

No.	Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To	
1	Mr. J. V P. Mascarehnas.	Chief Medical Officer.	24-4-07.	31-3-08	Vice Mr. T. L. Shah who resigned on 1-3-07.
2	Mr. Fulchand D Parekh.	State Engineer.	1-4-07.	31-5-07.	Left service since 1-6-07. No substitute appointed.

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Porbandar State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British India Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Civil Proceedure Code.	Yes.	No.	
Criminal Pro. Code.	,,	,,	
Penal Code.	,,	,,	
Contract Act.	,,	,,	
Evidence Act.	,,	,,	
Oaths Act.	,,	,,	
Majority Act.	,,	,,	
Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
Specific relief Act.	,,	,,	
Guardian and wards Act.	,,	,,	
Succession certificate Act.	,,	,,	
Administration of Estates	,,	,,	
Regulation.	,,	,,	
Gambling Act.	,,	,,	
Boiler Inspection Act.	,,	,,	
District Police Act.	,,	,,	
Post office Act.	,,	,,	
Caste question Act.	,,	,,	
Indian company's Act.	,,	,,	
Trust Act.	,,	,,	
Agency Limitation Act.	No.	,,	
Court fee Act.	,,	,,	
Stamp Act.	,,	,,	
Registration Act.	,,	,,	
Revenue Code.	,,	,,	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost, and other particulars of the Military force in Porbandar State during the year 1907-08.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted &c.,				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(Mounted Police and Body Guards.)	46	0	0	1	0	45	0	0	0	1	4	0	17,182	Mounted Police...27.....9,792 Body guards.....18.....7,390
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total cost.....17,182
Artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Infantry (Police.)	302	15	6	3	0	308	0	0	0	9	34	265	37,815	
Imperial Service troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,997	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1907—08.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished Judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.									
Senadhipati.	1	250	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Police Superintendent.	1	75	900	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Chief constables 1st grade	1	50	600	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	
Chief constables 2nd grade	3	40,35,25	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Jamadar.	1	25	300	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
1st class Havaldars.	2	25	600	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
2nd Do. Do.	9	15	1,620	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	
1st Do. Naiks.	9	12	1,296	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	
2nd Do. Do.	16	10	1,920	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	
1st Do. Sepoys.	25	9	2,700	0	0	0	1	1	12	0	
2nd Do. Do.	215	8	20,640	2	5	1	8	0	55	0	
3rd Do. Do.	15	7	1,260	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	
Recruits.	10	4	480	0	0	0	10	0	9	6	
Total...	308	3,043	×12=36,516	2	5	1	19	1	127	0	

Narbheshnker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Porbandar State during the year 1907—08.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions. (columns 4&5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Pest year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Porbandar.	201	207	322	282	297	251	156	95	136	133	48.45	33.68	52.52	37.84	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Porbandar State during the year 1907–08.

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poabandar	4,723	9,452	1,240	1,609	26.25	17.02	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Diwan.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Porbandar state during the year 1907-8.

Description of offences	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping,	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chapter VIII. Offences against public tranquility.	0	9	9	2	4	46	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	30	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Chapter X. Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants....	0	3	3	6	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XI. False evidence and offences against public justice. ...	0	5	5	2	4	10	7	0	4	0	0	3	0	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Chapter XII.	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XIV. Offences relating to public health safety &c.	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XV. Offences relating to Religion.	0	2	2	0	3	6	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XVI. Offences affecting the Human body-murder.	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder. ...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Description of offences	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.								Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Attempt to commit murder.	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abortion.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary causing hurt. ...	5	231	236	142	121	381	49	0	3	6	12	28	0	49	320	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12
Voluntary causing grievous hurt	0	8	8	12	8	26	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Voluntary causing hurt by grave and sudden provocation	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wrongful confinement. ...	2	14	16	5	9	20	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Assault.	0	48	48	23	16	28	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	26	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping.	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	1	1	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XVIII.																														
Theft.	2	63	65	72	56	91	47	0	20	0	6	20	1	47	33	0	0	8	11	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11

| | | |

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1907-08.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought into trial in					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at end of year.	
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First class Magistrate.	106	94	1	66	178	2	1	0	256	248	189	0	39	19	0	1	Out of 19 committed to sessions 6 have been convicted & 13 acquitted.
S. C. Magistrate, Porbandar.	296	296	23	80	233	62	8	0	402	406	126	187	55	0	2	36	
Adwana S. C. Magistrate.	91	145	1	40	95	78	5	0	131	219	135	26	34	0	0	24	
Ranawao S. C. Magistrate.	172	186	7	26	188	21	4	1	246	247	77	129	20	0	0	21	
Navibandar S. C. Magistrate	105	125	0	39	113	11	0	0	123	163	130	1	32	0	0	0	
Total...	770	846	32	251	807	174	18	1	1,158	1,283	657	343	180	19	2	82	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1907—08

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Huzur Court.	6	0	0	3	2	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sarnyayadhish Court.	46	2	1	12	12	9	9	23	23	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	52	2	1	15	14	14	12	24	24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1907–08.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on Remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.								Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re. landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.	
Sirnyayadhish Court.																											
Reg.	20	21	11	15	31	36	10	23	21	13	66695—7-0	0	14	1	0	0	1	10	4	0	3	3	17	118640-14-9	1-2-14		
S. C.	7	9	242	166	249	175	240	171	9	4	15642-11-10½	0	166	0	110	56	0	0	0	48	30	6	87	16564-0-8½	0-2-17		

Total.	27	30	253	181	280	211	250	194	30	17	82338—2-10½	0	180	1	110	56	1	10	4	48	33	9	104	135204-15-5½	m.days
Munsiff Court Porbandar. Reg.	43	33	114	130	157	163	124	111	33	52	44555-12-4	24	76	30	46	57	18	9	0	16	25	15	55	35939—4-0	5-24
S. C.	8	0	765	505	773	505	773	504	0	1	10017-11-8	0	505	0	505	0	0	0	0	174	93	99	138	9967-11-8	1-26
Total.	51	33	879	635	930	668	897	615	33	53	54573—8-0	24	581	30	551	57	18	9	0	190	118	114	193	45906-15-8	0
Navibandar Munsiff Court. Reg.	3	7	105	94	108	101	101	99	7	2	12619—2-2	0	92	2	49	45	0	0	0	24	24	15	36	12710—6-1	0-2-26
S. C.	2	2	215	197	217	199	215	197	2	2	4339—2-6	0	197	0	197	0	0	0	0	87	21	32	57	4306-14-3	0-1-7
Total.	5	9	320	291	325	300	316	296	9	4	16958—4-8	0	289	2	246	45	0	0	0	111	45	47	93	17017—4-4	0
	83	72	1452	1107	1535	1179	1463	1105	72	74	153869-15-6½	24	1050	33	907	158	19	19	4	349	196	170	390	198129—3-5½	0

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work–Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1907—08.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks.
	Past year	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sirnyayadhish Court Reg.	13	11	32,110- 1- 1	7	12	33,701- 9- 9	20	23	65,811-10-10	9	13	32,863-15- 3	11	10	32,947-11- 7	4	2	4	
Do :— S. C.	34	225	22,524- 0- 5	304	282	26,254-11- 9	338	507	48,778-12- 2	113	461	44,505- 8- 7	225	46	4,273- 3- 7	38	2	6	
Total...	47	236	54,634- 1- 6	311	294	59,956- 5- 6	358	530	1,14,590- 7- 0	122	474	77,369- 7-10	236	56	37,220-15- 2	42	4	10	
Munciff Court Porbandar Reg.	91	217	63,958- 8- 9	271	223	61,511-15- 9	362	440	1,25,470- 8- 6	145	358	1,00,806- 5- 2	217	82	24,664- 3- 4	27	19	36	
Do :— S. C.	74	628	17,853-11- 4	916	559	14,170-11- 1	990	1187	32,024- 6- 5	362	1120	30,251- 9- 7	628	67	1,772-12-10	54	5	8	
Total...	165	845	81,812- 4- 1	1187	782	75,682-10-10	1352	1627	1,57,494-14-11	507	1478	1,31,057-14- 9	845	149	26,437- 0- 2	81	24	44	

Navibandar Munsiff Court Reg.	32	72	8,711- 4- 7	126	161	18,680- 2- 8	158	233	27,391- 7- 3	86	193	22,441-10- 1	72	40	4,949-13- 2	35	4	1
Do. :— S. C.	45	90	2,588-2-11	165	215	5,109- 7- 1	210	305	7,697-10- 0	120	252	6,336- 1- 9	90	53	1,361- 8- 3	50	2	1
Total...	77	162	11,299- 7- 6	291	376	23,789- 9- 9	368	538	35,089- 1- 3	206	445	28,777-11-10	162	93	6,311- 5- 5	85	6	2
Grand Total...	289	1243	1,47,745-13- 1	1789	1452	1,59,428-10- 1	2078	2695	3,07,174- 7- 2	835	2397	2,37,205- 2- 5	1243	298	69,969- 4- 9	208	34	56

Nrabheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work. Number and results of appeals in civil suits in 1907-08

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decision confirmed		Decision reversed.		Decision amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Huzur Court.	3	6	16	18	19	24	13	11	6	13	51,071-4-5	9,349-0-2	10	6	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	1	-6-19	0-6-12
Sirnyayadhish Court.	25	15	29	27	54	42	39	40	15	2	6,579-13-0	5,777-5-6	31	14	2	14	3	1	3	4	0	7	1-1-23	0-8-23
Total...	28	21	45	45	73	66	52	51	21	15	57,651-1-5	15,126-5-8	41	20	3	15	3	4	4	4	1	8		

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the Number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Porbandar State during the year 1907-08.

Stations.	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily. Average.		Numberofprisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Porbandar	1	24	141	192	165	31.84	27.0	30	1945-14-0	4-93	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Porbandar State.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Porbandar. — Porbandar.	111	139	45	55	62	81	1	0	0	0	3	3	104	146	1,26,962-8-0	1,81,277-1-3	1	0	7	0	
Porbandar. — Ranawao.	19	41	5	7	13	31	0	1	0	0	1	2	19	40	13,510-5-0	21,830-5 4	2	1	0	0	
Porbandar. — Navibandar.	5	5	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	200-0-0	3,831-0-0	0	0	4	2	
Porbandar. — Bagvadar.	21	22	21	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	17	2,354-2-6	2,762-0-0	1	0	1	6	
Total.	156	207	73	86	78	115	1	1	0	0	4	5	144	210	1,43,026-15-6	2,09,700-6-7	4	1	12	8	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1907–08.

Description.	Past year.								Present year.								Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				
Mortgages.	69	39939	2	6	253	4	0		89	56573	0	0	336	0	9		
Sale deeds.	78	106957	13	0	426	9	9		112	152472	10	7	637	0	0		
Wills.	1	4250	0	0	2	12	6		1	0	0	0	2	0	0		
Money bonds	1	180	0	0	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Miscellaneous.	3	0	0	0	23	4	0		4	2500	0	0	15	6	0		
Total.	152	151326	15	6	707	14	3		206	211545	10	7	990	6	9		
Deduct expenditure.																	
Net profit.																	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Porbandar State during the year 1907–08.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present		
Porbandar.	6,217-2-10	25,175-9-2	29130-3-11	35,347-6-9	21,651-2-8	25,385-0-5	9,962-6-4	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Porbandar State.

	State	April 1907.	May 1907.	June 1907.	July 1907.	August 1907.	September 1907.	October 1907.	November 1907.	December 1907.	January 1908.	February 1908.	March 1908.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Porbandar.	Porbandar.	0	0	1-17	5-14	3-46	0	0	0	0	0-41	0	0	10-18	26-33	17-84	
	Ranawao.	0	0	2-26	7-16	3-41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12-83	21-56	19-8	
	Bagwadar.	0	0	2-88	7-73	6-66	0	0	0	0	0-5	0	0	17-32	28-46	15-12	
	Madhavpur.	0	0	1-74	7-98	3-17	0	0-20	0	0	0	0	0	13-9	26-12	16-36	

Narbheshanker J.
Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in 1907-08.

Article.	During March (past year). (Maunds.)	(Shers) Per Re.	During March (present year). (Maunds.)	(Shers) Per Re.	Remarks.
Wheat.	0	22	0	20	
Bajri.	0	32	0	21	
Juwar.	1	18	0	30	
Gram.	0	24	0	20	
Rice (Bhimdi).	0	11	0	10	
„ (Bengali).	0	18	0	16	
Tur Dal.	0	14	0	12	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public works, during the year 1907-08.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Buildings.	16,543-0-8	7,513-9-4	24,056-10-0	0	0	0	24,056-10-0
Communication (roads)	4,055-11-9	8,989-12-2	13,045-7-11	0	0	0	13,045-7-11
Miscellaneous public improvements.	5,235-10-8	5,205-6-8	10,441-1-4	0	0	0	10,441-1-4
							47,543-2-11

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Porbandar State during the year 1907-08.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes Male.	Buffaloes Female	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats	With two bullocks	With four bullocks	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
Porbandar.	1907-08. A. D.	219	527	26	299	75	37	4	260	672	35	0	50	10	
Adwana.		8,777	6,266	481	3,477	102	100	71	233	42,892	3203	0	4	1158	
Ranawao.		5,765	5,055	837	5,617	104	100	39	275	34,603	1929	0	10	1193	
Navibandar.		7,371	4,299	394	2,758	82	167	74	241	20,686	2425	0	112	992	
Total...		22,132	16147	1738	12151	363	404	188	1009	98,853	7592	0	176	3353	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Porbandar State during the year 1907—08.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Turi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
Porbandar.	10	14,200	12	5,501	5	980	0	0	27	20,681	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Porbandar

	Receipts. Items.	Amount.		
	Opening Balance.	1,04,164	3	1
I	Land Revenue	5,93,918	4	0
II	Taxes on Non-agriculturists	5,587	5	4
III	Sayer	1,36,056	14	4
IV	Law and Justice.	6,780	10	0
V	Gardens, Forests and Stables	41,703	14	6
VI	Education	2,420	14	11
VII	Printing Press...	641	8	0
VIII	Miscellaneous	8,147	1	7
IX	Interest	9,450	7	1
X	Deposits	1,15,506	0	4
XI	Recovery of advances Loan and Takavi	2,39,681	13	8
XII	Railway.	1,67,588	13	8
XIII	Police	2,166	5	9
XIV	Jail	908	15	2
	Grand Total...	13,30,559	0	4
	Grand total with Balance...	14,34,723	3	5

XXII.

State for the year 1906-07.

	Disbursements. Items	Amount.		
I	General Administration...	21,236	14	3
II	Revenue Establishment.	39,157	9	10
III	Sea Customs...	10,424	3	10
IV	Stamps Salt and Opium.	780	7	8
V	Law and Justice...	11,994	1	8
VI	Jail	2,200	4	1
VII	Police.	57,635	12	7
VIII	Political	89,179	5	10
IX	Bardashi...	19,737	7	11
X	Education	18,972	0	10
XI	Printing Press	2,401	13	2
XII	Gardens Forests and Stables	89,746	15	5
XIII	Agriculture.	1,312	15	0
XIV	Public Works	1,41,120	4	6
XV	Palace	2,90,189	6	0
XVI	Ceremonial charges	28,300	3	3
XVII	Allowances	12,247	9	1
XVIII	Public Library	0	0	0
XIX	Travellers Bungalows Utaras and Dharamshalas	2,358	1	4
XX	Municipality	9	10	8
XXI	Medical Department	14,227	9	3
XXII	Survey	1,746	3	3
XXIII	Miscellaneous	1,266	4	11
XXIII A	Famine Relief	1,967	9	10
XXIV	Debts Refunds and write-off	15,491	5	11
XXV	Advances, Takavi and Loan	2,53,278	2	9
XXVI	Repayment of Deposits	1,12,914	0	1
XXVII	Railway	54,662	7	4
	Total...	12,94,558	14	3
	Balance on 31st July 1907	1,40,164	5	2
	Grand total including Balance...	14,34,723	3	5

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Porbandar State during the year 1907—08

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of indoor patients				Expenditure.	Daily average.		Remarks.
	Out-door.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		In-door.	Out-door.	
Porbandar Hospital.	14,719	291	260	0	12	19	11,532.13-2	0-79	40-35	* Indoor patients not kept in these dispensaries.
*Madhavpur Dispensary.	3,274	0	0	0	0	0	847- 1-3	0-0	8-96	
*Ranawao Do.	5,403	0	0	0	0	0	1,258- 6-3	0-0	14-80	
*Bagvadar Do.	2,317	0	0	0	0	0	904- 8-7	0-0	6-34	
Total...	25,713	291	260	0	12	19	14,542-13-3	0-79	70-45	

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Porbandar State for the year 1907—08.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population				Remark
										Births.		Deaths.		
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Past year	Present year.	Past year	Present year.	
Porbandar.	82,090	1,963	2,504	541	0	2,139	2,148	9	0	23.9	30.05	*26.05	26.01	* The past years figure should have been 26.00.

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Porbandar State for the year 1907-08.

Number of Schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average Attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High school	Secondary	Primary.	
1	1	High school	276	269	183-02	216-5	3960-12-8	0	0	
33	33	Primary schools for boys.	1892+59	1880+52	1581-83	1503-1	0	0	11465-13-0	
3	3	Do. for girls.	295	286	166-52	135-2	0	0	1650-12-8	
1	*1	Virji Kamdar's partly aided school for boys.	66	71	54-1	56-9	0	0	52-0-0	
Total ×38	38		2588	2558	1985-47	1911-7	3960-12-8	0	13168-9-8	×Besides these there are three purely private schools viz. The Victoria Jubilee Madresa, the Keshav school and the Islam school with 140 boys, 202 boys and 69 girls respectively. *This school does not conform to departmental standards.

Narbheshanker J.

Ag. Dewan-

No. of 1909

From

THE ADMINISTRATOR,

PORBANDAR.

To

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR,

KATHIAWAR.

Porbandar July 1909.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of the Porbandar State for the year 1908-09.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

Area, population and gross revenue.

1. The area of the State is 642¼ Square miles and the population according to the Census of 1901 A. D. was 82,090. The estimated gross revenue is Rs. 6,00,000.

Tribute.

2. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 48,504, annually to the British Government as under:—

(a) Rs. 15,000 fixed in commutation of the allotted share in sea Customs for military aid.

(b) Rs. 33,504 for peshkashi, out of which Rs. 7,196 and Rs. 5,106 are paid to Baroda and Junagdh respectively by the British Government direct.

Total Rs. 48,504

Death of His late Highness.

3. During the year under report the sad and premature death of His late Highness Bhavsingji Madhavsingji at the age of 40 occurred on the 10th December 1908 owing to Tuberculosis, after a prolonged and trying illness of nearly a year and a half. As a mark of respect to his memory, all State Offices and schools were closed for a week and the subjects of the State, without

distinction of caste and creed, observed mourning for that period, which showed the high esteem in which the late Rana Saheb was held by all of them for the many virtues with which he was endowed as well as the unsparing and devoted attention he had paid to their welfare during his short regime. The sentiments of loyalty and affection displayed by the people in general at the occurrence of this mournful event fully testified to the fact that the late chief had won their sincere regard. His late Highness has left behind him one son and four widows to mourn his loss.

4. From the 11th December 1908 to the end of the year Major Condon was in charge of the Administration of the State in addition to his duties as Political Agent Sorath.

The young Chief.

5. The young Chief Natwarsingji is a Minor of 7 years of age. He is intelligent, sharp, and has a good physique besides possessing a quiet and amiable disposition. He is at present looked after by the Revenue Commissioner of the State.

Changes in certain Departments of the administration.

6. A few important changes were effected during the year under report. On the departure of Colonel Dadbha Muluji (the present Thakore Sahib of Limbdi) from this State the Senadhipati's post was abolished, and the Police Superintendent was placed in charge of the police department.

Political relations with other States.

7. During the year under report the relations with the neighbouring States continued to be friendly. The long standing dispute with Junagadh regarding the waters of the Ozat and Bhadar rivers has not as yet been settled. The Miani Ghed case has been decided in favour of Porbandar but the Nawanagar State has appealed against the Judgment to Government.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

Territorial divisions.

8. For administrative purposes the State has been divided into four Mahals *i. e.* Porbandar, Adwana, Ranawao, and Navibandar. Each Mahal has at its head a Mamlatdar, who is invested with Magisterial powers also, except the Mamlatdar of Navibandar, where such powers are exercised by the local Munsiff.

9. Excluding Porban der itself, the State has in it 99 villages, 14 Nesses and one pati called Chawtapati situated in the village of Chawta under Bantwa. Out of these, 27 are alienated *i. e.* 8 are Bhayati, 16 Mehr Pasaita

and 3 Dharmada. The villages are divided into 24 groups or Tappas and each Tappa is in charge of a Tappedar. The Tappedar is subordinate to the Tajvijdar, who assists the Mamlatdar in his executive functions. The total number of Tajvijdars is three. The Mamlatdars are under the Revenue Commissioner.

System of Revenue collection.

10. The Rent-in-kind system mostly prevails in this State for the purpose of revenue collections. The rate of levy varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ for Baret or monsoon crops and 1/5 to 1/7 for winter, summer and irrigated crops. In addition to this, the State recovers a small fixed amount called the acre vero which varies from 0-2-6 to Re. 1-4-0 per acre of occupied land according to the quality of the soil. As regards Jowar, vegetables, sugarcane, Tobacco, and the summer crop of paddy in the villages of Pata and Madhavpur under Navibandar, the State dues are realised in cash. The Jowar crop in the villages of Ratia and Chikasa, however is subject to rent-in-kind tenure. In all alienated villages except Morana and in Porbandar, cash assesment is levied with respect to State land.

Area of land under cultivation.

11. The area of land under cultivation during the year under report was 2,16,360 acres as against 2,18,089 last year, which shows that 1729 acres of land already under plough were relinquished. In the whole State there are still nearly 73,470 acres of arable waste land which can be cultivated with advantage both to the State and the Ryots. Prompt measures are being taken to have it utilised and it is hoped, much of it will be taken under cultivation in the current year.

Settlements.

12. The two alienation cases regarding the villages of Singda and Ishwaria referred to in para 12 of last year's report are still res *Sub Judice*.

Tagavi advances.

13. The following statement will show the amount of Tagavi given to the agriculturists in each Mahal during the year under review.

Mahal.	For Bullocks.	For Wells.	Seed.	Food.	Total.
Ranawao.	1,100	0	0	0	1,100
Adwana.	160	70	0	0	230
Navibandar.	1,050	0	0	30	1,080
Total...	2,310	70	0	30	2,410

It will thus be seen that the total amount advanced came up to Rs. 2,410 as against 4,350 of the last year. A greater part of it was given for the purchase of bullocks for tilling purposes. There was a heavy mortality among the bullocks owing to a severe out-break of rinder-pest and many of the cultivators thus lost the most important means of cultivation. Their demands were however met by the State with the promptness and liberality they deserved. Very little pecuniary assistance was given for food &c. as the cultivating classes did not stand in need of it.

Water supply.

14. The supply of water throughout the State was ample, both for drinking and irrigation purposes as the rainfall was enough for the purpose. Almost all the villages under this State except 4 or 5 in the Navibandar Mahal have wells (in their vicinity) which were sunk before and during the last famine at great expense to the State. Since then some have been added to the number every year. The State has framed special rules with the object of encouraging well-sinking and renders monetary help to all who undertake the task. During the year under review 34 wells were sunk with the State aid, 17 Kacha and 17 Pacca.

The Bhadar Irrigation work in the Navi Mahal moreover rendered valuable assistance to the cultivators. They availed themselves of the water for irrigation purposes. At the suggestion of the Revenue Commissioner, the construction of a new canal from near the Bhadar bridge to the boundaries of Chikasa, is sanctioned for irrigating the Chikasa fields. It is likely to benifit the Chikasa people much. The Khambhala irrigation scheme has not been so successful as anticipated; for much of the water was wasted through percolation, the bottom of the tank being porous. The canal is out of order again and requires repairs.

Revenue cases.

15. 265 revenue cases remained undisposed of at the beginning of April 1908. To this 755 were added during the year under report; this made up a total of 1,020; 963 of these were cleared off and the clozing balance on the 1st of April 1909 was 57.

Total Land Revenue.

16. The Land Revenue during the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,19,443 as against 5,23,446 last year. The Sale proceeds of the state share of grain fetched Rs. 2,07,409 as against 1,87,673 the preceding year. The increase is due to the high prices which ruled throughout the year. The income from Royalty on stone came up to Rs. 1,04,393 as against 93,549 the previous year. The stone trade is steadily on the increase and still there is much room for its

further development. The sale of land for building purposes brought in only 12,500 Rupees as the demand for the same was not so great.

Condition of Cultivators

17. The cultivators were generally well off all the year round. The rainfall though more than the average was not so opportune and evenly distributed and this resulted in a partial failure of crops. But the high prices which the food grains commanded in the market compensated for the loss occasioned by the paucity of outturn. The State was not hard in recovering its past arrears and no coersive measures were adopted for the purpose. No general suspension or remission of Land Revenue was granted but indvidual cases were treated on their own merits.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(A) Legislation.

18. The Judicial Courts of this State generally follow the British Laws with slight modifications. Appendix II is a list of laws and regulations in force in this State at present. During the year under report an Act based on provisions of the Indian Explosive substances Act VI of 1908 was brought into force here.

(B) Military Force.

19. There is no regular Military force in this State. The Mehrs in the Adwana Mahal hold land on service tenure. The Arabs who belong to the Sibandy Force are employed exclusively on palace guard duties.

(C) Police.

Organisation of Police.

20. This Department is under the Superintendent of Police. Under the Superintendent are Foujdars or Chief Constables, four in number, one for the town and one for each of the three Mahals.

Strength and equipment of the Police.

21. The effective force of the Police was composed of 314 foot and 48 mounted as against 308 and 45 respectively last year. The mounted Police includes the 20 Body-Guards of His late Highness. They are at present utilised for escorting the young Chief and doing guard duty at the Palace. The mounted Police are armed with swords, short guns and lances. Most of the Foot Police are supplied with muzzle loading smooth bore guns and the rest with clubs only.

Artillery.

22. There are only five guns in the State and they are used for saluting purposes. The city Chief Constable is in charge of them.

Expenditure.

23. The total cost of the Police Force amounted to Rs. 54,818 as against 54,997 last year. The difference is slight and calls for no special remarks.

Working of the Police.

24. The total number of offences reported to the Police, during the year under reference, was 237 *i. e.* it exceeded that in the previous year by 30. Out of this number 70 crimes remained undetected at the close of the year as against 74 last year. Most of these were theft cases. Two were of kidnapping, one of dacoity and one of attempt to murder. Three of these except one of kidnapping were committed by the convicts who had escaped from the Porbandar Jail. They have been recaptured. The number of accused persons arrested was 296 as against 282 the preceding year. Out of 296, 273 were sent for trial. Of them 134 were convicted, 121 were either acquitted or discharged and 18 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The percentages of convictions to arrests and to those committed were 45·27 and 49·08 as against 33·68 and 37·84 respectively last year. (Appendix V) The result appears to be satisfactory.

Recovery of stolen property.

25. The value of property stolen during the year under review amounted to Rs. 7315 as against 9452, and the value of property recovered, to Rs. 1852 as against 1609. last year. Thus the percentage of recovery was 25·31 as against 17·02 the previous year. (Appendix VI) The result compares favourably.

Serious offences.

26. There were 3 cases of murder, 1 of attempt to murder, 1 of dacoity, 7 of grievous hurt and 115 of theft during the year under reference, as against 1 of murder, 1 of attempt to murder, 8 of grievous hurt and 90 of theft last year.

(*D*) *Village Police.*

27. Besides the Regular Police Force mentioned above, 145 men form the village Police of the State and their chief duty is to guard the villages and to do escort duty when required. The maintenance charges of these village watchmen are paid by the villagers themselves. In Mehr and Pasaita villages, however, the cost of their upkeep is borne by the Pasaitas. The

remuneration given to these people varies at different places both in amount and in kind.

(E) Criminal Justice.

Criminal Courts.

28. No modification was made during the year under report in the constitution of the criminal Courts. There are 4 2nd class Magistrates, one in each of the three Mahals and one in Porbander where there is one First Class Magistrate also. Above him is the Sir Nyayadhish who is the Sessions Judge. The Huzur Court was presided by the Administrator with effect from the 11th December last owing to the death of the Chief. The services of a special appeal Judge were also engaged from 10th November 1908 as a temporary measure.

Work done by Criminal Courts.

29. The number of offences reported during the year under report was 940 as against 846 last year. The number of persons dealt with was 1307 *i. e.* it exceeded that in the previous year by 24. Of these 1307, 650 were discharged, 367 acquitted (including 5 acquitted by the Sessions Court) 229 convicted (including 15 convicted by the Sessions Court) and 61 remained under trial at the close of the year. (Appendix VIII).

Criminal Appellate Courts.

30. Two criminal appellate courts exist in the State *viz* the Sir Nyayadhish Court and the Huzur Court. The former hears appeals against the judgments of Magistrates, and the latter against those of the Sir Nyayadhish Court.

Work done by appellate Courts.

31. The number of appeals filed was 55 as against 52 last year. Out of these, applications in 2 cases were rejected, sentences were confirmed in 25 cases, modified in 14 cases and reversed in 14 cases. No appeal remained undisposed of for the current year. (Appendix IX).

(F) Civil justice.

Civil original Courts and their work.

32. The number and constitution of the civil Courts remained unchanged with the exceptions noted under (E) Criminal Justice above. The number of original suits filed during the year under review was 1,090 as against 1,107 last year. 22 out of them were for landed property, 1,029 for money transactions and 39 for other rights, 74 remained

outstanding at the close of the previous year and these together with the new ones made up a total of 1,164, of these 1,097 were cleared off leaving a closing balance of 67 only. The total value of suits filed amounted to Rs. 1,87,507 and that of suits disposed of to Rs. 2,43,502 as against Rs. 1,53,870 and Rs. 1,98,129 respectively last year. (Appendix X.)

Execution of decrees.

33. The applications for execution of decrees received in all numbered 1903 as against 1452 last year. 298 applications remained undisposed of at the commencement of the year under reference making a total of 2201; out of these 1,770 were disposed of and the closing balance was 431; of these 295 were below six months, 97 below 12 months and 39 above 12 months standing.

Civil appellate courts & their work.

34. The Sirnyayadhish & the Huzur courts constitute the civil appellate courts. The former is the first court of appeal from the decrees of the Munsiff courts & the latter hears all appeals first and second from the decrees of the Sirnyayadhish court. 53 appeals were in all filed as against 45 last year. These together with 15 which was the opening balance of the year under reference made up a total of 68. Out of these 47 were cleared off and 21 awaited disposal at the close of the year. Out of 47 appeals disposed of, decision was confirmed in 25, reversed in 12, amended in 4 and 6 were remanded for retrial. No case was compromised or otherwise disposed of (Appendix XII) The value of appeals filed amounted to Rs. 18,106 as against 15,126 last year (Appendix XII.)

(*G*) *Extradition.*

35. During the year under report nine persons were handed over by this State to other states and 6 to this State by other States through the Agency as against 8 & 10 respectively last year. There was no lack of reciprocity between the States in complying with the demands. One convict was extradited here from Jamnagar without Agency intervention.

(*H*) *Prisons.*

36. There are 4 lockups in the State, one in Porbandar and one in each of the three Mahals but the only punitive jail is in Porbandar. The central jail is in charge of the Chief Medical Officer who works as Jail Superintendent in addition to his medical duties.

37. The number of prisoners in the Jail during the year was 174 as against 165 last year. Of these 144 were new admissions. At the close of the year 30 were left in the Jail. The daily average of prisoners was "33·5

as against 27 last year. The average period of accused under trial was 7.48 as against 4·93 last year. The prisoners kept good health all throughout the year and there were no complaints about maltreatment.

38. As reported last year, 3 out of the 4 prisoners who then escaped were re-arrested and the 4th Shamji a life convict was still at large. The same three prisoners Abdrrehman, Kasu and Sumar, with one Hasam escaped in June last after severely beating the constable in charge of them. Out of these, Hasam surrendered himself before his late Highness the Rana Saheb ; Kasu, Sumar and Shamji were captured respectively by the Porbandar Jamnagar and Karachi Police and Abdrrehman who belongs to the frontier tribe is still at large.

(I) Registration.

39. There are 4 Registry Offices in the State, one in Porbandar and one in each of the three Mahals and the Mamlatdars perform the duty of registration. During the year under review the number of documents presented for registration was 193 as against 207 last year. These together with last year's balance which was 8, made up a total of 201. Out of these 189 were registered and registry was refused in the case of 2. 10 therefore remained pending enquiry at the close of the year. The value of documents registered amounted to Rs. 2,05,154 as against 2,09,700 last year.

The fees realised from the registration of documents amounted to Rs. 507 as against 990 last year. The description and number of documents registered and the value of property in each will be seen from the Appendix XV.

(J) Municipal Administration.

40. There is only one Municipality in the State and that is in the city of Porbandar itself. In the districts, Sanitary Committees are established to look after the hygienic condition of the villages. The Porbandar Municipality is managed by a board of general Committee. It is composed of 6 Official and 9 Non-Official Members, all nominated by the State. To do the executive work a Managing Committee is formed from among its members every three months. To assist the Managing Committee in its functions the State appoints one Secretary.

41. The opening balance on the 1st of April 1909 was 9,962. The total receipts during the year under report amounted to Rs. 28,966 as against 29,130 last year. The Expenditure came up to Rs. 24,796 as against 25,385 the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 14,132. The financial condition of the Municipality is therefore satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV.

Production & Distribution.

(a) *Weather & Crops.*

Rain fall.

42. Last year the total rainfall was 13 inches and 41 cents. During the year under review it was as under:—

Porbandar	17·38
Ranawao	22·55
Bagwadar	23·43
Madhavpur	19·7

The total quantity of rain was more than sufficient but owing to uneven distribution of the same, the results were not as were expected.

Crops and agricultural outlook.

43. The statement of rainfall (Appendix XVII) shows that the rains set in, in the month of June and the quantity was sufficient to enable the cultivators to take to sowing operations which were commenced immediately. During the month of July, however, the rain fall was abnormal and incessant. This unusual and continuous downpour retarded the growth of seedlings and the outturn of monsoon crops such as Til, Cotton and Pulses was meagre. The crops of Jowar and Bajri which stood in need of water during the latter part of the season also suffered the same fate as the rains completely held off after the month of August. The produce of these food-grains was from 6 to 8 annas only. In the Navibandar Mahal, the case was different. The soil of that Mahal is mostly alluvial, as it is made up of silt deposited by the waters of the Bhadar and the Ozat rivers which inundate the territory in the monsoon. As regards the monsoon crops, however, this Mahal suffered the same fate as the other two, because no sowing operations could be undertaken, the land being mostly under waters. But the holding off of rains, during the latter part of the season did not produce disastrous effects there. The soil required no more water and the winter harvest yielded an abundant outturn.

Agricultural stock,

44. The statement showing the agricultural stock of the state is given in Appendix XX. On the whole the state of these animals was fair. Rinderpest of a rather severe type broke out among them and a large number of plough cattle succumbed owing to its effects. All that the State could do was done to treat the affected animals and to check the further spread of the disease. The epidemic has now mostly disappeared. There was enough of fodder and water for the cattle.

(b) *Wages & Labour*

Wages & Labour.

45. The state of the labouring class was satisfactory. The stone quarries at Ranawao & Chhaya, the Ginning factories and the Cotton Press in Porbandar itself, afforded employment to nearly 2500 to 3000 people a day. Besides this, some of the working classes resorted to grass and wood cutting as means of livelihood. The rates of skilled & unskilled labour continued the same as last year.

Prices of cereals.

46. It will be seen from Appendix XVIII that the ruling prices of all the staple food stuffs were high.

(c) *Forests.*

47. The number of forests is the same as last year. Chief of them are Ranawao, Naliadhar Aditiana and Godhana. Grass, wood and bamboo form the principal items of forest produce. The rainfall proved favourable to the growth of grass and the total quantity cut was nearly 45 lacs of lbs. as against 39 the previous year. The grass from forests is utilised for State animals only. It is stacked in the Paddock compound. It is expected that nearly 12 or 14 lacs of lbs. of grass will remain in balance as reserve stock for the current year besides the seven haystacks in *Asiapat* which will remain unused. The revenue derived on account of the sale of grass and grazing fees amounted to nearly Rs. 39,000 as against Rs. 37981 last year.

48. Cutting underwood is strickly prohibited in the State. Lease for cutting thick grown up gorad trees from the Naliadhar and Ranawao jungles was given. It realised nearly 400 Rs. Permits, which were issued for cutting dry wood fetched nearly 1,574 Rs. to the State as against 1,149 last year. The Khambhala plantation near the Khambhala tank is in a fairly good condition. There are about 587 mango trees in the plantation. Besides, the plantain and other trees sown last year are likely to bear fruit in the current year and bring in an appreciable amount of revenue to the State.

(*I*) *Gardens.*

Gardens,

49. The gardens situated in the Porbandar city itself, are placed under the supervision of an Officer who is designated the Superintendent of gardens. The number of gardens was the same as last year. The principal gardens are those at the Daria Mehel, the Rajvadi & the Public Offices. The first and the last are meant more for ornamentation than for income. Both in point of picturesqueness and extent, the Daria Mehel garden stands first. Amongst local plantations the seashore plantation just to the south of the palace is in a flourishing condition.

50. There were 1,974 trees at the commencement of the year under report. 26 new ones were since planted which brought the total to 2,000. 136 out of this number however have perished. Thus the number of living trees at the close of the year was 1864.

Road side Trees.

(E) Trade and Manufactures,

51. The following is a comparative statement of the value of goods imported and exported via Porbandar and other minor ports.

Port.	Import.			Export.		
	07—08	08—09	Increase or decrease.	07—08	08—09	Increase or decrease.
Porbandar.	25,05,560	26,99,826	+1,94,266	27,45,702	32,17,915	+4,72,213
Minor Ports.	81,817	48,526	-33,291	1,61,637	85,124	-76,513
Total....	25,87,377	27,43,352	1,60,975	29,07,339	33,03,039	3,95,700

52. The value of imports in Porbandar itself amounted to Rs. 26,99,826 as against 2505560 last year, which shows an increase of Rs. 7,94,266 over last year. This is due chiefly to grain, metals, Til and molasses which were brought into this country in large quantities. On the other hand there was a decrease in the imports of cloth, dates and cotton. The decrease in the import of cotton was a marked one. As regards the other petty ports there was a great falling off in the import value. In Navibandar the trade is much hampered on account of the mouth of the creek being choked up with sand. The removal of the sand is under contemplation and when it is effected, the port is likely to prosper as it is surrounded on all sides by the most fertile territory in the state.

53. As regards export trade, the value of articles exported from the Porbandar Port amounted to Rs. 32,17,915 as against 27,45,702 last year. The most notable increases were in cotton, stone and grain. The Porbandar stone is appreciated in places like Bombay Calcutta and Rangoon. In the minor Ports there was a falling off in the export value.

54. During the year under review 6,298 bales were turned out in the local cotton press as against 11,331 last year. the decrease is due partly to the erection of two similar Cotton Presses at Bhayawadar and Paneli on the Dhoraji Porbandar section which prevented the influx of cotton into Porbandar to a certain extent.

Cotton Press.

Ginning factory.

55. There are three ginning factories in the State, 2 in Porbandar and 1 in Bordi a village in the Ranawao Mahal situated near the Sakhpur Station. They are doing fairly good work.

Stone Quarries.

56. The stone trade of the State is in a flourishing condition. The Quarries are situated near Ranawao, a Railway Station about 10 miles from Porbandar. A railway siding has been constructed from the Ranawao Station to the quarries at the State expense in order to facilitate the work of transport. Nearly 135 quarries are being worked at present. The total revenue derived from the Royalty on stone amounted to Rs, 1,04,393 as against 93,459 last year.

(*F*) *Abkari Opium and Salt.*

57. Farming system prevails in this State with regard to Excise Revenue. The total income derived from it amounted to Rs. 20,102 as against 19,422 last year.

Liquor.

58. Liquor farm has been given to one of the local contractors for five years on an annual payment of Rs. 13,000 to the State. The sum is to be paid up in the course of one year in fixed instalment. The receipts on that account during the year under review amounted to Rs. 13,000, as against Rs. 12,700 last year.

Opium.

59. Contract for opium was given last year for Rs. 5,501 for a period of two years. The full amount was realised during the year under review.

Bhang and Ganja.

60. These drugs brought Rs. 1,601 to the State as against 980 last year. As the lease expired during the year under report the sale was again farmed out which fetched better income.

Salt.

61. Salt is manufactured in the State in 27 brine wells, whieh are situated at a few miles' distance from Porbandar. A fee of Rs. 50 is levied for each well from the manufacturer. During the year under report Rs. 1350, *i. e.* full amount was realised as salt-revenue.

(*G*) *Public Works.*

62. No important works under this Department were undertaken during the year under review. Nearly half of the total expenditure under this head was incurred for repairing the buildings and roads already in existence. The total establishment charges came up to Rs. 3,508 as against 4,197 last year. The light houses, the Telephone and Electric installation expenditure

was Rs. 2,647 as against 18,834 the previous year. Rs. 20,474 were spent on civil buildings. The amount spent on the construction of and repairs to communication roads was Rs. 14,620 as against 13,045 the preceding year. Appendix XIX.

(H) Railway.

63. The Gondal and Porbandar States have jointly contributed to the construction of the Dhoraji Porbandar section of the B. G. J. P. Railway. The capital outlay charged to the Porbandar State till the end of December 1908 amounted to Rs. 20,65,519, and the earnings apportioned to the State for the last calender year came up to Rs. 1,28,748 as against 1,16,370 last year. The net earnings are divisible between the two States in proportion to the capital outlay charged to each.

(I) Post offices.

64. During the year under review one branch Post Office was opened in the Porbandar market in order to give facility to the public, making up a total of 9 Post Offices in the State *viz* ; 2 in Porbandar and 7 in the Mahals where the work is done by school masters who are given extra remuneration by the Government Postal Department for this additional work.

(J) Mint.

65. There is at present no mint in the State. The British coin is the only legal tender. The old mint has been closed since the introduction of the British coin during the last administration.

(K) General condition of the State and People.

66. The General condition of all the classes of people was on the whole good. The labourers were well off. They had ample field for employment and the wages received were good. The Rabaris in the Barda Hills were equally in a satisfactory condition. These people mostly lead a solitary life in the interior of the Barda Hills. They keep cattle and maintain themselves on the manufacture and sale of Ghee. There was no epidemic and the general health of the people on the whole was better than during the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and finance.

67. The year 1908–1909 opened with a balance of Rs. 2,12,689 made up as under :—

State Treasury	Rs.	1,02,906.
National Bank	,,	28,263.
Bombay Bank	,,	520.
Promisory Notes	,,	80,000.
Debentures	,,	1,000.
Total	Rs....	2,12,689.

68. The receipts and disbursments of the year under review except Advances and Deposits which are floating items of adjustments amounted to Rs. 8,96,547 and Rs. 8, 03,862 as against 9,26,922 and 8,11,080 respectively last year. The total receipts including Advances and Deposits amounted to Rs. 11,77,997 and the total Expenditure to Rs. 11,28,354. The year under report closed with a balance of Rs. 3,49,550-12-4 as under :—

State Treasury	Rs.	1,52,548- 8-0.
National Bank	,,	56,831-10-4.
Bombay Bank	,,	9,170-10-0.
Promisory Nots	,,	1,30,000—0-0.
Debentures	,,	1,000—0-0.
	Total...	3,49,550-12-4.

69. The condition of State finances compares favourably with that of the preceding year.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital statistics and Medical Relief.

(A) Vital statistics

70. Births and deaths during the year under review are given in Appendix XXIV. The figures show an increase in the number of births and a decrease in that of deaths which is satisfactory. The percentage of births per mille of population was 33.52 as against 30.05 last year and that of deaths was 21.74 as against 26.01 the preceding year. The decrease in mortality is due to the fact that the State was not visited with plague or any other similar epidemic during the year under report.

71. The Registration of births and deaths is done by the Municipality in the Porbandar City and in the districts the work is entrusted to Police Patels, who are ordered to keep a separate register for the purpose. The Revenue and Police Officers are instructed to inspect these registers when on tour.

(B) Medical Relief.

Organisation of the Department.

72. Assistant Surgen J. V. P. Mascrenehas continued to hold the post of the Chief Medical Officer of the State. The Strength of the Department continued the same as in the previous year, except that, at the instance of the Chief Medical Officer, some additional staff, in the inferior grade of the service was given, to meet its requirement.

73. The number of medical institutions maintained by the State was 4—the same as last year—including the Hospital at Porbandar. In each of the three Mahals there is a dispensary in charge of a qualified Hospital Assistant. The Mahal dispensaries are in a fairly good condition.

Institutions and their condition.

74. The total number of outdoor patients treated during the year under review was 1,28,106 and the number of new admissions was 27,126 as against 25,713 last year. With respect to inpatients the total number treated in the Porbandar Hospital was 5,872 and the number of new admissions was 277 as against 5,897 and 291 respectively last year. Out of 277 new admissions, 261 were discharged, 3 died and 13 remained under treatment, at the close of the year. The prevailing diseases were malarial fever, diseases of the eye, liver, skin, lungs and digestive organs bronchites and rheumatic pain.

Patients treated.

75. The total number of major and minor operations perfomed during the year under review was 37 and 574 as against 21 and 562 respectively last year.

Operations.

76. The total Expenditure of the Medical Department amounted to Rs. 14,165 as against 14,543 last year. The difference is slight and calls for no marks. The details of Expenditure for each institution are given in Appendix XXIII.

Expenditure.

(C) Vaccination.

77. 3,058 persons in all underwent primary Vaccination as against 2,674 last year. Only 1 was re-vaccinated as against 12 the previous year. Out of the total number operated upon, 1,561 were males and 1,496 females as against 1,302 and 1,372 respectively the preceding year. The control of this Department has not as yet been handed over to the State but it is hoped that during the current year the State will be in a position to receive it.

(D) Paddock.

78. The State Paddock had 116 animals in all including 4 mules, during the year under review. The total number of mares covered by the State stallions was 42 as against 66 last year. 13 out of the number belonged to the State Paddock and 29 to private individuals. Of the 13 state mares covered 9 are in foal. 7 mares out of those covered last year have brought forth 4 colts and 3 fillies. During the year under report 517 animals were treated in the Veterinary Hospital as against 439 last year. The total Expenditure on account of medicine and instruments amounted to Rs. 857 as against 489 last year.

CHAPTER VII.

Education.

Organisation of the Department,

79. The Educational Department of the State continues in charge of the Head Master of the Bhavsingji High School.

Number of institutions and pupils.

80. It will appear from Appendix XXV that the State had under its immediate control 38 Schools during the year under report. The number of pupils attending these Schools was 2,626 as against 2,558 last year. Besides these State institutions, there were 3 private Schools *viz.* victoria Jubilee Madressa, the Keshav School and the Islam girls School, all maintained from private funds. The number of students in these Schools was 343 as against 411 last year. The Keshav School imparts free education to all.

81 The aggregate average daily attendance in the Schools maintained and aided by the State was 1992·5 as against 1911· 7 last year.

82. The fees realised by the State amounted to Rs. 2,367 while the total expenditure came up to Rs. 17,213 as against 2,354 and 17,129 respectively last year.

Working of the High Scool.

83. The High School had on its rolls 319 students as against 269 last year. There has been a steady increase in the number since the School was raised to the status of a High Scool 5 years ago when the number was only 219.

84. 5 Students appeared at the Drawing Examination which was held for the third time during the year under review, 3 of whom came out sucessful.

CHAPTER VIII.

Printing Press and Libraries.

Printing Press.

85. There is only one Printing Press in the State, which is State property. The Porbandar State Gazette is published at the press bi-monthly.

Libraries.

86. There are three libraries in all, in this State, 2 in the city of Porbandar and one in Ranawao. One of the two Porbandar libraries is called Desai Nanji Gokalji and Sheth Jhawershah Harjivan Library. It is maintained mostly from funds set apart for the purpose by the said two gentlemen and is therefore designated after them. The other library is attached to the Jubilee Madresa an institution meant exclusively for Mahomadan people.

The same is supported by funds specially allotted by philanthrophic Mahomo dan gentlemen. The library at Ranawao also is opened by a private Mahomadan gentleman from private funds.

I have the Honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient Servant

Vajsurela

S. Administrator,

Porbandar State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Porbandar State and residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1908-09.

	Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
			From.	To.	
1	Mr. K.S. Balsinhji	Revenue Commissoner	1-11-08	31-3-09	A new post.

Vaj Sumwala.
S. Administrator.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Porbandar State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British India Acts.	Introduced during year under report.	Remarks.
Civil Proceedure Code.	Yes.	No.	
Criminal Pro. Code.	,,	,,	
Penal Code.	,,	,,	
Contract Act.	,,	,,	
Evidence Act.	,,	,,	
Oaths Act.	,,	,,	
Majority Act.	,,	,,	
Whipping Act.	,,	,,	
Specific relief Act.	,,	,,	
Guardian and wards Act.	,,	,,	
Succession certificate Act.	,,	,,	
Administration of Estates	,,	,,	
Regulation.	,,	,,	
Grambling Act.	,,	,,	
District Police Act.	,,	,,	
Caste question Act.	,,	,,	
Indian Explosive Act	,,	Yes	
Trust Act.	No.	no.	
Agency Limitation Act.	,,	,,	
Court fee Act.	,,	,,	
Stamp Act.	,,	,,	
Registration Act..	,,	,,	
Revenue Code.	,,	,,	

Vaj Surcoula

S. Administrator.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength cost, and other particulars of the Military force in Porbandar State during the year 1908-09.

Arm of Service.	Number of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments Battalions, or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged deserted &c.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Body Guards Risala.	18	6	0	0	4	20	0	0	0	0	2	0	8,096	
Mounted Police.	27	3	1	0	1	28	0	0	0	1	4	0	10,140	
Sappers.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Artillery.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Infantry. (Police)	308	12	2	1	3	314	0	0	0	8	36	270	36,562	
Imperial Service troops.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total...	353	21	3	1	8	362	0	5	0	9	42	270	54,818	

Vaj Sumarla
C. Administrator.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1908-09.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total cost.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined degraded or suspended departmentally.	Punished Judicially.	By Promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Senadhipati.											
Police Superintendent.	1	150	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Chief constables 1st grade	1	50	600	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Chief constables 2nd grade	3	40+35+30	1,260	0	0	0	0	0	3		
Jamadar.	1	25	300	0	0	0	0	0	1		
1st class Havaldars.	2	25	600	0	0	0	0	1	2		
2nd Do. Do.	11	15	1,980	0	0	0	0	0	11		
1st Do. Naiks.	9	12	1,296	0	0	0	1	0	9		
2nd Do. Do.	16	10	1,920	0	0	0	2	1	16		
1st Do. Sepoys.	25	9	2,700	0	0	0	2	0	11		
2nd Do. Do.	217	8	20,832	2	0	1	1	3	52		
3rd Do. Do.	18	7	1,512	0	0	0	6	0	8		
Recruits.	10	4	480	0	0	0	0	0	9		
Total...	314		35,280	2	0	1	12	5	124		

Vaj Srinivasa
S. Administrator.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Porbandar State during the year 1908-09.

State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions. (columns 4&5)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Porbander	207	237	282	296	251	273	95	134	133	121 ×	33-68	45-27	37-84	49-88	× 18 pending

Vaj Govindlal
S. Administrator.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Porbanbar State during the year 1908-09.

State.	Amount Stolen		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Porbandar.	9,452.	7,315.	1,609.	1,852.	17·02.	25·31.	

Vaj Sunimla
S. Administrator.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Porbandar State during the year 1908-09

Description of offences	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.									Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
								Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.																			
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chapter V. Abetment	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter VIII. Offences against public tranquilty	2	4	6	4	4	42	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	27	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Chapter IX. Offences by or relating to public servants....	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter X. Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.	0	14	14	3	14	15	9	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XI. False evidence and offences against public Justice.	1	5	6	4	4	8	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Chapter XII. Offences relating to coins and Government stamps.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XIV. Offences relating to public health and safety &c.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Description of offences		Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Remarks.
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chapter XV.	Offences relating to religion	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XVI.	Offences affecting the human body murder.	0	3	3	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Attempt to commit murder	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Abortion	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Attempt to commit suicide	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Voluntarily causing hurt.	9	239	248	121	137	350	33	0	1	11	1	20	0	33	315	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	0	7	7	8	5	18	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	0	2	5
	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wrongful confinment ...	0	8	8	7	7	17	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Wrongfully restraining any person	2	17	19	2	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Assault	2	37	39	16	27	44	8	0	0	0	1	7	0	8	34	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

| | | |

Description of offences	Number of Offences.			Number of cases disposed of during the past year.	Number of cases disposed of during the present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
	Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping,	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation	Capital punishment		
								Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple	Rigorous.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Chapter XXI. Defamation...	0	2	2	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chapter XXII Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.... ...	17	339	356	222	202	364	27	0	0	0	0	27	0	27	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	15
Total.	51	940	991	552	648	1307	234	0	53	17	45	118	1	234	1012	0	0	48	33	11	6	0	11	0	5	1	0	0	25	61

Vaj Sessions
S. Administrator.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1908-09.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought into trial in					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Persons remaining at end of year.	
	Past year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
First class Magistrate.	94	84	1	43	85	10	2	0	248	141	91	4	10	29	0	7	Out of 29 committed to sessions 15 have been convicted and 5 acquitted and 9 under trial.
S. C. Magistrate Porbandar	296	349	36	65	320	42	4	0	406	467	132	250	65	0	0	20	
Third class Magistrate.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Adwana S. C. Magistrate.	145	261	24	91	143	122	0	0	219	380	253	23	95	0	0	9	
Ranawao S. C. Magistrate.	186	127	21	27	88	33	0	0	247	169	57	83	15	0	0	14	
Navibandar S. C. Magistrate	125	119	0	47	88	13	1	1	163	150	117	2	29	0	0	2	
Tatal...	846	940	82	273	724	220	7	1	1283	1307	650	362	214	29	0	52	

Vaj Survivala
S. Administrator.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Porbandar State during the year 1908-09.

Tribunals.	Number of applications.	Number of persons and cases.																Remarks.
		Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry ordered.		Pending.		
				Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Huzur Court.	7	2	2	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sarnyayadhish Court.	48	0	0	25	25	9	9	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	55	2	2	25	25	16	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Vaj Suswala
S. Administrator.

APPFNDIX X.

Civil work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during 1908-09.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year. Received by transfer or on Remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Suits filed during the present year.										Suits disposed of during the present year.								Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits re-landed property.	Suits for money trans-action.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.	
Sirnyayadhish Court.																												
Reg.	21	13	15	20	36	33	23	24	13	9	61,211-2-0	2	11	7	0	0	1	10	9	0	4	3	17	1,21,256-15-4	Y. M. D. 1-2-8	
S. C.	9	4	166	166	175	170	171	170	4	0	16,377-9-1	0	166	0	101	65	0	0	0	63	23	15	69	16,748-13-8	Y. M. D. 0-2-22	

Total.	30	17	181	186	211	203	194	194	17	9	77,588-11-11	2	177	7	101	65	1	10	9	63	27	18	86	1,38,005-13-0		
Munsiff Court Porbandar.																									Y. M. D.	
Reg.	33	52	130	179	163	231	111	177	52	54	87,926-15-10	17	134	28	34	80	43	22	0	17	19	8	133	84,481—7-4	0-6-1	
S. C.	0	1	505	523	505	524	504	524	1	0	10,150-10—1	0	523	0	523	0	0	0	0	182	104	75	163	10,200-10-1	Y. M. D. 0-1-24	
Total.	33	53	635	702	668	755	615	701	53	54	98,077—9-11	17	657	28	557	80	43	22	0	199	123	83	296	94,682—1-5		
Navibandar Munsiff Court.																										
Reg.	7	2	94	82	101	84	99	80	2	4	9,076—4—4	3	75	4	56	26	0	0	0	32	21	11	16	7,499-13-4	Y. M. D. 0-2-22	
S. C.	2	2	197	120	199	122	197	122	2	0	2,765—0—6	0	120	0	120	0	0	0	0	47	24	23	28	2,815—0-6	Y. M. D. 0-1-20	
Total.	9	4	291	202	300	206	296	202	4	4	11,841—4-10	3	195	4	176	26	0	0	0	79	45	34	34	10,814-13-10		
Grand Total.	72	74	1107	1090	1179	1164	1105	1097	74	67	1,87,507-10-8	22	1029	39	834	171	44	32	9	341	195	135	416	2,43,502-12-3		

Vaj Srinivasa
S. Administrator.

APPENDIX XI.

Civil work–Results of applications for execution of decrees during the year 1908–09.

Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Sirnyayadhish Court Reg.	11	10	32947-11-7	12	18	1,01,725-7-4	23	28	134673-2-11	13	13	39,889-8-11	10	15	94,783-10-0	5	4	6	
Do.— S. C.	225	46	4273-3-7	282	412	39,388-8-7	507	458	43,661-12-2	461	380	31,643-5-1	46	78	12,018-7-1	5	70	3	
Total ...	236	56	37220-15-2	294	430	1,41,113-15-11	530	486	178334-15-1	474	393	71,532-14-0	56	93	1,0,6802-1-1	10	74	9	
Munsiff Court Porbandar Reg.	217	82	24664-3-4	223	345	1,24,087-12-4	440	427	148751-15-8	358	284	79,330-9-11	82	143	69,421-5-9	109	7	27	
Do.— S. C.	628	67	1772-12-10	559	835	21,867-4-0	1187	902	23,640-0-10	1120	798	21,049-13-6	67	104	2,590-3-4	92	9	3	
Total ...	845	149	26437-0-2	782	1180	1,45,955-0-4	1627	1329	172392-0-6	1478	1082	1,00380-7-5	149	247	72,011-9-1	201	16	30	

Navibandar Munsiff Court Reg.	72	40	4949-13-2	161	136	13,247-0-2	233	176	18,196-13-4	193	130	13009-11-11	40	46	5,187-1-5	43	3	0
Do.— S. C.	90	53	1361-8-3	215	157	4,126-11-4	305	210	5,488-3-7	252	165	4,341-11-8	53	45	1,146-7-11	41	4	0
Total...	162	93	6311-5-5	376	293	17,373-11-6	538	386	23,685-0-11	445	295	17,351-7-7	93	91	6,333-9-4	84	7	0
Grand Total...	1243	298	69,969-4-9	1452	1903	3,04,442-11-9	2695	2201	3,74,412-0-6	2397	1770	189264-13-0	298	431	1,85,147-3-6	295	97	39

Vaj Sundara

S. Administrator.

APPENDIX XII.

Civil work, Number and results of appeals in civil suits in 1908-09.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Field during		Total.		Disposed of during.		Closing balance.		value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of										Average duration.	
													Decision confirmed		Decision reversed		Decision amended		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of			
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
																							y.m.d.	y.m.d
Hùzur Court.	6	13	18	28	24	41	11	22	13	19	9,349-0-2	10,261-5-2	6	9	1	9	3	3	0	1	1	0	0-6-12	1-1-15
																							y.m.d	y.m.d
Sirnyayadhish Court	15	2	27	25	42	27	40	25	2	2	5,777-5-6	7,845-7-5	14	16	14	3	1	1	4	5	7	0	0-8-23	0-7-25
Total...	21	15	45	53	66	68	51	47	15	21	15,126-5-8	18106-12-7	20	25	15	12	4	4	4	6	8	0	0	

Vaj Srinivasa

S. Administrator.

APPFNDIX XIII.

Statement showing the Number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Porbandar State during the year 1908–09.

Stations.	No. of persons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily Average.		Numberofprisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. Past year.	Total. Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
Porbandar.	1	30	144	165	174	27·0	33·5	30	3,162·12–9	7·48	

S. Administrator.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Porbandar State for 1908-09.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale deeds.		Wills		Money bonds.		Miscelaneous.										
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Porbandar.	139	131	55	58	81	71	0	0	0	0	3	2	146	130	1,81,277-1-3	1,55,403-8-6	0	1	0	0	
Ranawao.	41	33	7	12	31	19	1	1	0	1	2	0	40	32	21,830-5-4	31,275-13-2	1	0	0	1	
Navibandar.	5	10	2	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	3,831-0-0	7,879-2-2	0	1	2	9	
Bagvadar.	22	19	22	16	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	25	2,762-0-0	5,595-8-0	0	0	6	0	
	207	193	86	91	115	97	1	1	0	1	5	3	210	189	2,09,700-6-7	200153-15-10	1	2	8	10	

Vaj Suswala
S. Administrator.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1908-09.

Discription.	Past year.								Present year.								Remarks.
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				Number of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realised.				
Mortgages.	89	56537	0	0	336	0	9		91	62457	3	9	229	9	6		
Sale deeds.	112	152472	10	7	637	0	0		97	139221	12	1	246	6	0		
Wills.	1	0	0	0	2	0	0		1	0	0	0	2	0	0		
Money bonds.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1	1000	0	0	18	0	0		
Miscellaneous	4	2500	0	0	15	6	0		3	2102	0	0	10	14	6		
Total...	206	211545	10	7	990	6	9		193	213780	15	10	506	14	0		
Déduct expenditure.																	
Net profit.																	

Vaj Surendra

S. Administrator.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Porbandar State during the year 1908-09.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipt during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March.	Remarks.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
	4	5	6	10	5	4	6	
Porbandar.	9,962- 6- 4	29,130- 3-11	28,966- 8- 6	38,928-14-10	25,385- 0- 5	24,796-13- 4	14,132- 1- 6	

Vaj Sinwala
S. Administrator.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rain-fall in the Porbandar State 1908-09.

State.	April 1908.	May 1908.	June 1908.	July 1908.	August 1908.	September 1908.	October 1908.	November 1908.	December 1908.	January 1909.	February 1909.	March 1909.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
Porbandar.	0	0	0-25	12-71	4-30	0	0	0	0	0	0-12	0	17-38	10-18	13-79	
Ranawao.	0	0	1-18	14-77	6-10	0-50	0	0	0	0	0	0	22-55	12·83	15-27	
Bagwadar.	0	0	0	15-77	6-56	0-75	0	0	0	0	0-35	0	23-43	17-32	15-25	
Madhavpur.	0	0	2-53	8-78	7-76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19-7	13-9	13-93	

Vaj Suranlu
S. Admistrator.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in 1908–09

Article	During March (past year)		During March (present year)		Remarks.
Wheat		20		18	
Bajri.		21		20	
Juwar.		30		24	
Gram.		20		19	
Rice (Bhimdi)		10		9	
,, (Bengali)		16		14	
Tur Dal.		12		12	

Vaj Surveyor

S. **Administrator.**

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on public works, during the year 1908-09.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
Buildings.	13651-13-10	6,821-9-3	20,473-7-1	0	0	0	20,473-7-1
Communication (roads)	1,495-1-6	13,125-1-5	14,620-2-11	0	0	0	14,620-2-11
Miscellaneous public improvements.	7084-7-7	7,617-4-9	14,701-12-4	0	0	0	14,701-12-4
							49,795-6-4

Vaj Sunwala
S. Administrator.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Porbandar State during the year 1908-09.

District.	Year.	Horses and cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Porbandar.	1908-09	213	728	26	387	60	28	1	257	469	35	0	50	10	
Adwana.	Do.	7,988	7,261	329	3509	132	270	146	258	40953	3220	0	0	1364	
Ranawao.	Do.	6,187	5,525	659	5699	77	162	57	271	32050	2086	0	0	1196	
Navibandar	Do.	6,401	4,486	324	2857	210	80	66	211	21374	2488	0	121	1080	
Total.		20,789	18,000	1338	12452	479	540	270	977	94846	7829	0	171	3650	

Vaj Sumula

S. **Administrator.**

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Porbandar State during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja,		Turi.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	
Pobandar.	10	13000	12	5501	5	1601	0	0	27	20102	

Vajesinhji
S. Administrator.

APPENDIX

Statement of recipts and disbursements of the Porbandar State for the

	Recipts Items	Amount.		
	Opening Balance....	1,40,164	5	2
I.	Land Revenue.	5,52,039	1	2
II.	Taxes on non-agriculturists.	5,157	1	3
III.	Sayer.	1,65,622	1	11
IV.	Law and Justice.	9,129	9	5
V.	Gardens, Forests and Stables.	43,262	5	7
VI.	Education.	2,296	6	6
VII.	Printing Press.	538	10	6
VIII.	Miscellaneous.	6,005	14	10
IX.	Interest.	9,972	2	4
X.	Diposits.	37,622	15	0
XI.	Recovery of Advances and Takavi.	1,36,030	7	11
XII.	Railway.	1,56,263	12	3
XIII.	Police.	2,253	12	5
XIV.	Jail.	567	8	11
	Total.	11,26,761	14	0
	Grand Total with Balance Rs.	12,66,926	3	2

year 1907-08.

	Disbursements Items.	Amount.		
I.	General Administration.	21,607	9	2
II.	Revenue Establishment.	37,890	6	7
III.	Sea Customs.	9,435	8	2
IV.	Stamps, Salt, and Opium	771	5	5
V.	Law and Justice.	12,975	1	11
VI.	Jail	2,748	13	3
VII.	Police.	57,892	0	2
VIII.	Political.	58,316	10	6
IX.	Bardashi.	12,063	14	1
X.	Education.	18,501	3	9
XI.	Printing Press.	2,546	8	3
XII.	Gardens, Forests and Stables.	97,781	2	11
XIII.	Agriculture.	865	7	7
XIV	Public Works.	60,297	8	1
XV.	Palace.	2,32.246	5	2
XVI.	Ceremonial charges.	20,586	14	8
XVII.	Allowances.	12,131	3	2
XVIII.	Public Library.	0	0	0
XIX.	Travellers' Bungalows, utaras & Dharmashalas.	2,510	0	11
XX.	Municipality.	3	14	6
XXI.	Medical Department.	14,933	14	2
XXII.	Survey.	1,822	3	0
XXIII.	Miscellaneous.	5,947	9	5
XXIII(A).	Famine Relief.	278	0	7
XXIV.	Debts, Refunds and Write-off.	1,247	12	3
XXV.	Advances, Takavi and Loans.	2,19,418	10	11
XXVI.	Repayment of Deposits.	29 764	4	4
XXVII.	Railway.	32,432	3	6
	Total.	9,67,016	4	5
	Balance on 31st July 1908.	2,99,909	14	9
	Grand Total with Balance Rs.	12,66,926	3	2

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Porbandar State during the year 1908-09.

Dispensary.	Number of patients treated.		Results of indoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.		Remarks.
	Out-door.	Indoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		In-door.	Out-door.	
Porbandar Hospital.	15,527	277	261	0	3	13	12,370-2-9	0·75	42·53	
Madhavpur Dispensary	2,543	0	0	0	0	0	972-3-7	0	6·96	
Ranawao Do.	7,003	0	0	0	0	0	1,103-14-4	0	19·18	
Bugwadar Do.	2,053	0	0	0	0	0	718-8-11	0	5·62	
Total.	27,126	277	261	0	3	13	15,164-13-7	0·75	74·29	

Vaj Gusunda
S. Administrator.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Porbandar State for the year 1908-09.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1000 of population.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.		Deaths.		
										Pastyear.	Present year.	Pastyear.	Present year.	
Porbandar.	82,090	2,504	2,751	247	0	2,148	1,765	0	383	30·05	33·52	26·01	21·74	

Rajsamudra
S. Administrator.

APPFNDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Porbandar State for the year 1908–09.

Number of Schools.		Description of schools.	Number of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Presnt year.	High school	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	Bhavsingji High School	269	319	216 5	237	3820-4-5	0	0	
33	33	Primary Schools for boys.	1880+52	1858+48	1503·1	1509·3	0	0	11704-8-10	
3	3	Do. for girls	286	316	135·2	174·1	0	0	1640-4-10	
1	1	Virji Kamdar's School for boys partly aided.	71	85	56·9	72·1	0	0	48	
Total. 38	38		2,558	2,626	1911·7	1992·5	3820-4-5	0	13392-13-8	

*This school does not confirm to Departmental standards.

†Besides these, there are three purely private Schools *viz.* The Victoria Jubile Madresa, the Keshav School and the Islam Girls school with 39 boys 249 boys and 55 girls respectively.

Vajsinhrao.

S. Administrator.

00134930

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020